







Relacion dello sucedido en san Juan de puerto Rico de las yndias con la armada
 Inglesa del cargo de Francisco de que y Juan a quinos años 27 de nobiembre de 1595.
 salio
 Asiendo de la havana para espana el general sancho pardo y osono a los 10 de mayo
 deste año con la capitana de la flota de nueva firme de su cargo en conserva de la armada
 de don francisco coloma y abiendo se hallado en la tormenta que corria des en bodega la
 canal a los 15 del sho mes en altura de 23 grados y medio sin arbol mayor non pudo
 elimon y la nao haziendo mucha agua apartada de las demas y por utilizada
 desguir su biase para saluar las vidas de 300 personas q en ella venjan y
 dos millones de oro y plata de su maj. y particulares con acuerdo y pauser del
 de eda martin romero de caa año y de los pilotos y demas personas plasticas.
 que alli se allaron a rito a puerto Rico, adonde bien mylagrosa mente lleo a los
 9 de abril y alli desbarco y puso la plata en la fortaleza de la ciudad
 Luego el sho general des pachó asu maj. primero y segundo aviso haziendo le sauer
 su aribada para q mandase lo que se debia de hazer y parese que la divina pro
 metio por secretos sujos q la orden pudiendo ser antes llegase y hupio q no solo
 se seguro la plata sino esta tierra y seria posible todas las yndias por lo q adelante
 se bora a quien se pueden dar muchas gracias a pocos dias despues de aver despach
 los shos avisos los hubo de su maj. el gouernador desta ysla pedro xugues coronel en
 qui le aviso en q en ynglaterra se a puestaua una gruesa armada para venir
 aganar esta ysla en tiempo de ynbierno por pauser q entonces estaua menor
 y por se bida en tendedo por el general y el sho veda los shos avisos se juntaron con
 el gouernador y con francisco no capitán de la ynfanteria deste ^{presidio} y fiado
 y con ferido las provisiones q se debian azer para seguridad de la tierra y plata
 de su maj para q en caso q el enemigo biniese no se ayo dease de todo ello fueron
 todos juntos a Reco nober los ystos y vanceros por donde el enemigo podia a comete
 y echar jente en tierra y que en las partes q al general le parese mando plantar
 parte del artilleria de su capitana y ahiala la nao en la canal del puerto
 para q quando viniese el enemigo se echase a fondo y se agas la entrada pauser
 qui por alli abia de acometer y lo demas ruego y con esto y un tenor la jente
 en buena guarda se echó en la pira de la orden de su maj para hazer el viaje

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

RELACION DE LO SUCEDIDO EN SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.

CONTEMPORARY SPANISH MANUSCRIPT RELATION OF THE EXPLOITS OF
 DRAKE AND HAWKINS.

A.D. 1595.

See Item No. 4905.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA

PART V.



Selected from the Stock of

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BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA

PART V.

The items in this Catalogue are arranged chronologically.

[Numeration continued from Part IV. (Catalogue No. 465)]

1450 A.D. [3875] MAPPA MUNDI IN ARCHIVIS ROMANIS REPERTA.

Manuscript in Latin, written in red and black, partly on vellum, partly on paper.

4to. *Boards, leather back. (Italy, circa 1450).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. I.).

£105

This interesting manuscript, bearing the title of "The Map of the World found in the Roman Archives," is divided into paragraphs, the headings of which are:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The World and its figure. | 12. Italy. |
| 2. On the elements. | 13. Africa. |
| 3. On the circumference of the
World. | 14. The Islands round Africa. |
| 4. Asia and its contents. | 15. Sicily. |
| 5. India. | 16. Sardinia. |
| 6. Parthia. | 17. Corsica. |
| 7. On the Caucasian Moun-
tains. | 18. About Hell. |
| 8. Asia Minor. | 19. About water. |
| 9. Bythynia. | 20. The cause of earthquakes. |
| 10. Europe. | 21. On sulphurous earth. |
| 11. Greece. | 22. On the map and the winds. |
| | 23. On thunder and lightning. |
| | 24. On rain, snow, dew and fog. |

THE EARLIEST ATLAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1477-85 A.D. [3876] BARTOLOMMEO DALLI SONETTI.
Isolario.

FIRST EDITION, Black Letter, 37 long lines to a full page, containing 49 remarkable full and double-page woodcut maps of the Islands of the Mediterranean, entirely uncoloured, each faced by the text describing it.

4to. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, elaborate gilt tooling on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.*

(*Venice, Gulielmus, Anima mia, Tridinensis, not before 1477 nor after 1485*).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. II.).

£550

Hain 2538 and 14890. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V., p. 410. Proctor 5107. A Magnificent Copy of an exceedingly rare and valuable book, both on account of its being an early specimen of poetry in Italian and as the earliest Atlas of the Mediterranean. The date should be before 1485, as the elaborate cryptogram at the beginning gives the name of the then reigning Doge (Giovanne Mocenigo) whose period was from 1477 to 1485 according to Dibdin (*Aedes Althorp II.*, No. 1305), the book was published about 1477. Panizzi (*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*) thought it appeared from 1478 to 1485. Both may be correct according to the cryptogram. Brunet emphasises the excessive rarity of the book.

Only two Copies in U.S.A.

1478 A.D. [3877] DIONYSIUS (*Periegetes*). *Cosmographia; De situ orbis.* [Translated by Antonius Beccaria.]

Roman Letter, 26 long lines to a full page. Woodcut initials. A few words of Greek. Marginalia.

4to. *Calf (some water stains). Venice, Francis Renner, de Heilbronn, 1478.*

£31 10s

Hain *6227. Pellechet 4294. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V., p. 195.

The above work is Antonius Becharius' Latin translation of the hexametrical description of the earth, written in Greek, by Dionysius Periegetes, Lybicus or Africanus, towards the latter part of the third century.

1482 A.D. [3878] JOHANNES DE SACRO BUSTO (*John Holywood*). *Sphaera mundi* [with other tracts.]

Black Letter, Title in red, 31 lines to a full page. With a large woodcut of the "Sphere," the axis of which is held by a hand issuing from a cloud, many astronomical figures, of which some are coloured. With fine initial letters.

4to. Boards. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 6th July, 1482.

£31 10S

Hain *14110. Proctor 4384. Redgrave 27. Essling 258. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V., 286.

Some wormholes, otherwise a good copy, with ample margins.

The work shows how fully the fact of the earth's rotundity was grasped in the fifteenth century, recognized also, it is true by very early astronomers, though stumbled at by monomaniacs in the last and even in the present century. The author says: "That the earth is round appears from the following considerations. The constellations and stars do not rise and set uniformly for all men, wherever they may live, but rise and set earlier for those who are in the more eastern parts. Their earlier or later rising and setting is due to the swelling (rotundity) of the earth, as is made very manifest by what happens in the firmament. For the very same eclipse of the moon which is visible to us in the first hour of the night appears to the eastern nations about the third hour, whence it is evident that their night began before ours, the cause of this being the great protuberance of the earth. That the water also has a round surface may be demonstrated in the following manner. Let a mark (signum) be placed on the sea-shore, then let a vessel sail out of harbour to such a distance that the mark is no longer visible to the eye of a man standing near the foot of the mast. Yet the ship remaining in exactly the same position, the same eye when looking from the top of the mast will have a clear view of the mark on the shore. But the eye of the man at the foot of the mast ought to have a better view of the mark than the man at the mast-head, as is shown by the lines drawn from each eye to the mark. The cause of all this is nothing but the rotundity of the water. And as water is a homogeneous body, its parts, such drops or the dew on the grass, naturally assume a spherical form."

¶ Only seven copies in U.S.A. (according to Census).

1482 A.D. [3879] POMPONIUS MELA. *Cosmographia sive De situ Orbis*. *Unacum Prisciani ex Dionysio Thessalonicensi de situ Orbis interpretatione*.

Black Letter, 31 long lines to a full page. Rubric on first half of text printed in red. With very interesting woodcut map of the World on

(Continued over)

POMPONIUS MELA—*continued*.

first leaf verso, with 2 large and 5 smaller woodcut ornamental capitals.

4to. *Half bound. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 18th July, 1482.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. III.).

£105

Hain *11019. Proctor 4385. Essling 274. Redgrave 28. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V., p. 286. Wormholes in lower margin affecting the map, a few stains.

A FINE COPY OF A WORK VALUABLE FOR THE EARLY HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY. "In this edition by the use of smaller gothic types and broader type-page, Ratdolt was able to add the treatise of Dionysius to that of Mela within the same number of leaves as he had used for the Mela alone in 1478. The text is preceded by a woodcut map of the world, displayed as if hung on the wall of a room of which four of the ornamental pillars and part of the ceiling are shown. Above the map is a blank shield, and above this, touching the ceiling, floral festoons. Along the wall, divided by the shield, is the inscription: "Novellæ etati ad geographiæ umiculatos calles humano viro necessarios flores aspirati votu benemerenti ponit." Catalogue of C. W. Dyson Perrins' Collection.

¶ Only twelve copies in U.S.A. (according to Census).

1486 A.D. [3880] PTOLEMAEUS. *Cosmographia*. [Translated by Jacobus Angelus from the original Greek into Latin, and edited by Dominus Nicolaus Germanus.]

With 32 fine double-page woodcut maps in contemporary colouring, comprising one of the World, 14 of Europe, 4 of Africa, and 13 of Asia. Folio. *Old vellum (some worming). Ulm, Johannes Reger, 21st July, 1486.*

£450

Philips Atlases 354. Sabin 66473. Hain 13540.

This is the second edition of Donis's Ptolemy, being based on the 1482 edition, but with corrections and additions.

One of the maps "Tabula Moderna Prussie, Livonie, Norbegie et Gottie" includes "Engronelant" or Greenland, that part of America which was known and colonised by the Scandinavians half a millenium before Columbus.

At the close of the work is an old mediaeval treatise, which did not appear in the 1482 edition. This is given under the name of Donis, and is entitled "De locis ac Mirabilibus Mundi." It seems that the original intention was to issue this treatise separately, as the sheets are marked with special signatures, and that it was included with the Ptolemy to make it more attractive to the buyer.

Inapit mappa mundi in archivis romanis
reperita.

Hic instructio multorum, quibus
deest copia librorum hic libello eda-
tur. nomenque ei ymago mundiul
mappa indicatur. eo quod dispositio
totius orbis quia speculo conspicua
tur. In quo est nre amicitiae pigritia relin-
quitur. nichil in eo pono. nisi quod maiorum
concedat traditio.

De mundo et eius figura

Mundus dicitur quia undique motus. est ei
in perpetuo motu. Huius figura est
in modum pilae rotundae. sicut iustar
omnium elementati distincta. Quia quippe totius
testa circumdat. post testam albumen. post al-
bumen telus. In tello gutta pinguedinis in-
cluditur. Sic mundus undique celo ut ovum
testa circumdatur. Celi vero puro ethere ut
testa albumen circumdatur. In aere vero ter-
ra ut in vitello pinguedinis gutta includit.

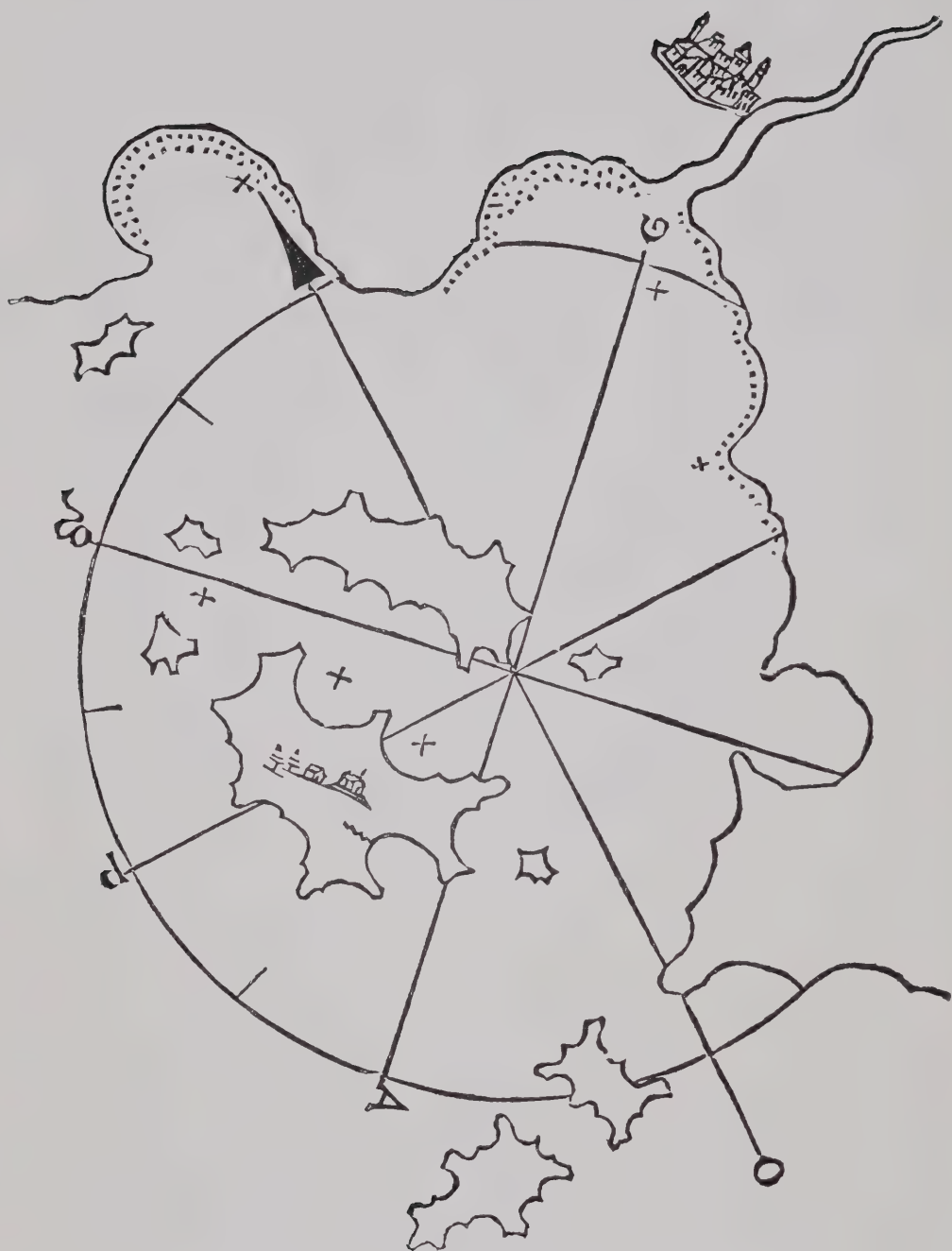
Creatio mundi quique modis describitur.
Primo quod ad tempora secularia universitas
mundi in mente divina concipitur. que
conceptus Archetypus mundi dicitur. Unde
scribitur. quod factum est in ipso vitam erat. Sed
quo ad exemplum archetypi hic mundus sensi-
bilis materia creatur. sic legitur. Qui vi-
uit in eternum. creavit omnia simul. Tercio per
spes et formas. vi. dictum hic mundus formatur.

FIRST PAGE FROM THE LATIN MANUSCRIPT
“MAPPA MUNDI IN ARCHIVIS ROMANIS REPERTA.”

WRITTEN IN ITALY ABOUT 1450 A.D.

See Item No. 3875.

PLATE II.



FROM BARTOLOMMEO DALLI SONETTI, ISOLARIO.

VENICE, CIRCA 1477.

(THE FIRST ATLAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN).

See Item No. 3876.

THE FIRST BOOK (AFTER THE PRINTED LETTERS OF COLUMBUS)
TO MENTION AMERICA.

1493 A.D. [3881] ORTIZ (*Alonso*). Los tratados del doctor Alonso Ortiz.

Black Letter; text in Spanish and Latin; double columns, 43 lines and head-line to a full page. Ornamental woodcut initials. Printers' device below colophon on last leaf.

Folio. *Crimson levant morocco, gilt sides and back, inside dentelles, g. e. Sevilla, Tres alemanes companeros (Johann Pegnitzer, Magnus Herbst, and Thomas Glockner), 1493.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. IV, V, AND VI.).

£1150

Hain 12109 (without seeing it). Haebler 503. Proctor 9523. Sabin 57714. Church Catalogue 6. Harrissee 10. Salva 2365.

This beautiful impression was the first book issued by the German printing firm of "Tres Alemanes Compañeros," which, previous to 1493, when Paul of Cologne left the company, had been the "Cuatro Compañeros Alemanes." The device adopted by the reconstituted company was the old device with a few alterations: the letter P, for Paul of Cologne, was removed, and the quadruple cross changed to a triple cross.

"The work comprises a collection of orations, treatises, and epistles, from a canon of Toledo not less famous for his bigotry than for his rhetoric, and contains two allusions (which are among the earliest) to the discovery of the Western Hemisphere by Columbus in 1492. They are to be found recto of folio 40 and on the verso of folio 43, in the orations addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella (after the fall of Granada), one of which reads, in translation, 'Behold! the eyes of all mortals are justly fixed upon you with merited approbation, O glorious Princes! for there is no nation ever so barbarous, even in the distant Indies, that is not aware of your triumphs, so prosperous, although your victories seem to shine in the remotest limits of the occident of Spain, as from the extremities of the World such an echo of your power has arisen that it could reach the ears of all the living, striking terror among the inhabitants of the whole earth!'"

THE FIRST PORTUGUESE REFERENCE TO AMERICA.

1494 A.D. [3882] VALASCUS (*Ferdinand*) [Orator of the King of Portugal] Oratio ad Innocentium VIII. de obedientia habita.

Black Letter, 33 long lines to a full page.

4to, bound by Lortic, in full levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. (Rome, Stephan Plannck, about 1494).

£150

Harris p. 45. Hain-Copinger 15760.

The passage in question reads (in translation):—

"He (the King) has merited well of the Church in other ways. Firstly, he sent expeditions to Ethiopia: Secondly, at that same time ten islands in the Atlantic Ocean which were hardly even known to Geographers were found by our countrymen and in all of them Portuguese colonies were founded to promote the Christian faith. It seems to me that King Alfonsus was not satisfied with promoting the Christian religion in his own dominions. He had to add new provinces, new kingdoms, new islands, and may I say it NEW AND UNKNOWN WORLDS to the name of Christ and the Church of Rome."

Pope Innocent VIII. died in July, 1492, eight months before it was known in Europe that Columbus had discovered the New World, consequently the paragraph in question could not have been in the Oration as first delivered by Valacus, but must have been an interpolation when printed in 1494, which was only a few months after Columbus' return, and when all Europe was excited over his great discovery. At this time the rival claims of Spain and Portugal was causing a great controversy as to whether the honour was due to Columbus or to the Portuguese Navigator Behaim, and both countries were consequently claiming from the Pope the possession of the New World, which the Pope eventually divided between Spain and Portugal. It is therefore likely that this paragraph was purposely inserted into the printed oration to claim for Portugal the discoveries in contradistinction to Spain.

¶ Only one copy in the U.S.A. (according to the Census).

1495 A.D. [3883] POMPONIIUS MELA. *Cosmographia seu de situ orbis*. [Edited by Hermolaus Barbarus.]

Roman Letter, 27 long lines and head-lines to a full page. Capital spaces, with guide-letters, also woodcut capital on 2a. Catchwords at ends of quires. With many woodcut initial-letters.

4to. *Half vellum*. (Venice, *Christophorus de Pensis*, about 1495).

£18 18s

Hain *11013. Proctor 5259. British Museum Catalogue, Vol. V., p. 476.

¶ Only three copies in U.S.A. (according to Census).

1496 A.D. [3884] LILIUS (*Zacharias*). *Orbis breviarum*.

Roman Letter, 38 lines to a full page. Marginalia. The title surrounded by an ornamental woodcut border with a head in a cartouche in the footpiece and figures at each corner. Two geographical diagrams on 4b, one shewing the various zones, and the other being an early "tau" map of the world. Printers' device below colophon on last leaf.

4to *Vellum (worm-hole repaired)*. Naples, *Ayolfo de Cantono*, 9th March, 1496.

£175

Hain *10102. Proctor 6744. Fava and Bresciano, *La Stampa a Napoli*, No. 190.

This, the second, edition of Lilius is one of only six incunabula from the press of Ayolfo de Cantono. Dibdin in the "*Bibliotheca Spenceriana*" describes it as "one of the most elegant volumes from the early Neapolitan press."

1496 A.D. [3885] CORVINUS (*Laurentius*). *Cosmographia dans manuductionem in tabulas Ptolemaei*.

Small 4to, *full morocco by Duru, g. e.* (Basel, *Nicolaus Kesler*, not before 1496).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VII.).

£275

Not in *Harrisse*.

British Museum Catalogue of fifteenth century books, Vol. III., p. 772. Hain *5778.

On folio G7 reference is made to "*Terra Incognita*" in the Western Ocean.

At the beginning is a letter from the editor, *Henricus Bebel*, to *Hartmannus de Eptingen*, Canon of Basel, dated Basel, 1496.

*“Pliny a fool for stating that there were not any New Lands
to be discovered.”*

- 1498 A.D. [3886] BRANT (*Sebastian*). *Stultifera Navis*. [The Ship of Fools.]

Roman Letter, 44 long lines and head-lines to a full page. Marginalia. The title has a cut of a boat loaded with fools: in the text are 117 large satirical cuts, three of them full-page. Publisher's device on verso of last leaf.

4to. *Straight-grained morocco, gilt sides and back, g. e. Paris* [Georges Wolff] for Geoffroi de Marnef, 8th March, 1498.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. VIII.).

£105

Hain 3753. Proctor 8381. Pellechet 2824.

Sebastian Brant, a German satirical poet, wrote the “Ship of Fools,” a long didactic allegorical poem, in which the follies and vices of the time are satirized. It enjoyed considerable popularity, and was translated into Latin and the principal European languages.

There is a passage which is of interest for its early allusion to the New World, in which Brant repudiates the errors of Pliny and Ptolemy for stating that there was no land beyond the sea to the West, and gives a large engraving of Pliny as a “Fool.”

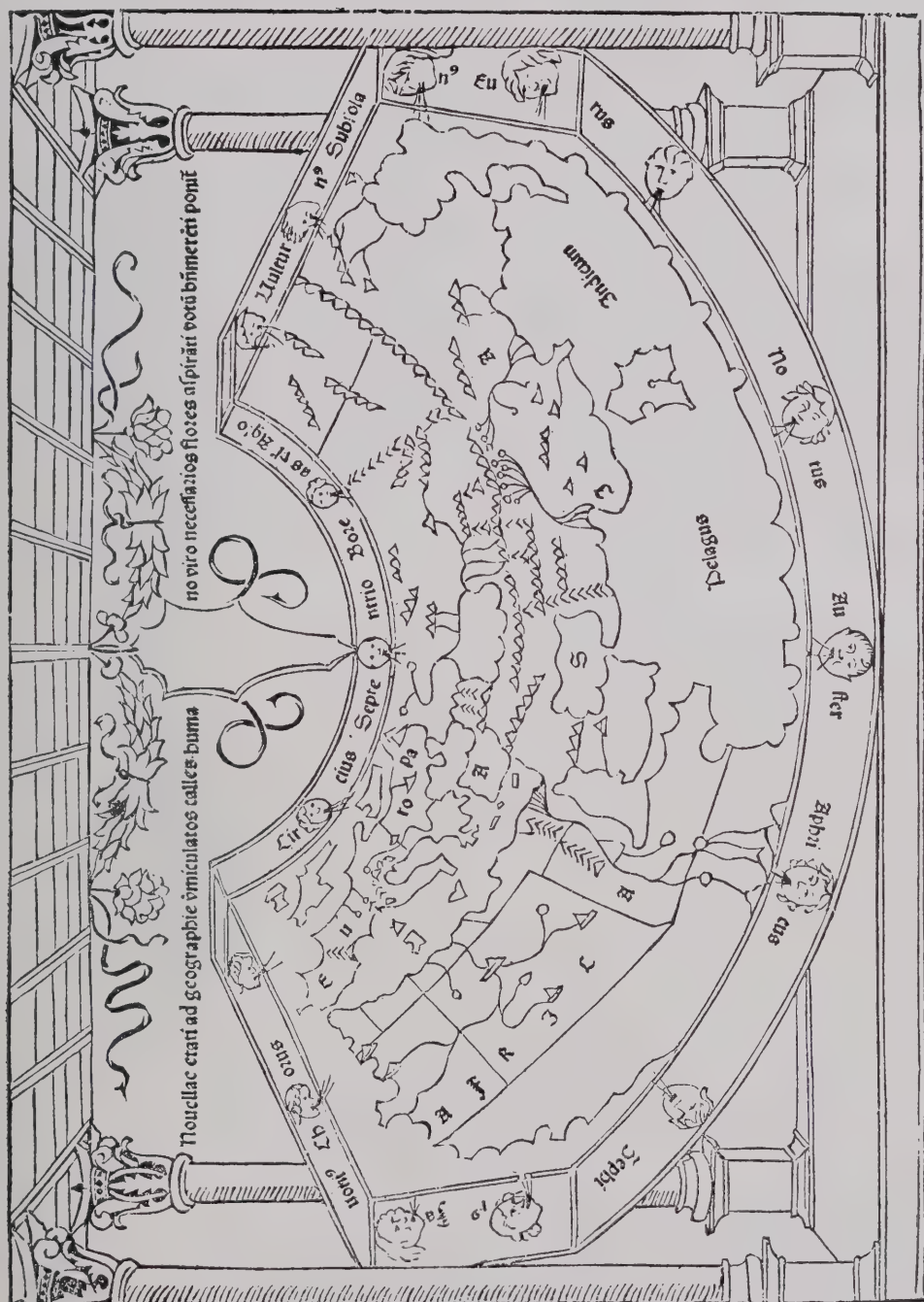
¶ *Only one copy in U.S.A. (according to Census).*

FAMOUS EARLY GEOGRAPHY BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

- 1499 A.D. [3887] SACROBUSTO (*Johannes de*). *Sphaera mundi*. *Georgii Peurbachii Theoricae novae planetarum*. [With Commentaries.]

Roman Letter, 58 lines of commentary surrounding the text, and head-line. On 2a and 69b a large woodcut of a hand holding a sphere,

PLATE III.



THE FAMOUS WORLD MAP, FROM POMPONIUS MELA'S COSMOGRAPHIA.

VENICE, ERHARD RATDOLT, 18TH JULY, 1482.

See Item No. 3879.

Oracion en romance

Oracion fecha a los muy poderosos principes y muy altos Rey y reyna de españa nuestro s señores por el doctor Alfonso ortiz. canonicgo de Toledo.



Suas increybles vi-
torias y triũfos ma-
rauilloſos inçlytos.
Rey y Reyna muy
poderosos deman-
dasen para en vros
loores tanta eloquencia quãto ellos
son excelentes: toda lengua por cier-
to temerosa ante el acatamiento de
dos personas tan esclarecidas en mu-
descria con iusto silencio: pues yo a-
gora tan pequeño en saber con quan-
ta temeridad vernia alos referir ante
vras magestades. Ca son dignamen-
te en vosotros pncipes gloriosos por
tan felices hazañas los ojos d todos
los mortales endereçados cõ digno
merecimiento: porq̃ no ay gente tan
barbara aun q̃ sea en las indias remo-
ta. q̃ ya de vros tan prosperos venci-
miẽtos sea ygnozante: aun q̃ pareçã
elos fines solos d̃l ocidẽte d̃spaña cõ
vras vitorias resplandescer. Ca d̃los
fines dela tieſſa ha salido tal ſonido d̃
vra fortaleza q̃ ha podido ferir las o-
rejas de todos los biuientes: ponien-
do pavor alos moradores de toda la
tieſſa. por q̃ quanto nra religion xp̃ia
na con vros serenissimos vencimien-
tos se alegra: tãto la obstinada infide-

lidad de gentes abominables tienbla
con espanto de vros gloriosos triun-
fos: y pues quel resplandor d̃ vuestra
gloria ha en nra edad escureſcido cõ
tan illustre claror: la lûbre de quales
quier reyes. como antel acatamiento
vro mas claro quel sol podra ningũo
juyzio por agudo q̃ sea pensar vras ex-
celentes fazañas: o en que manera se-
ra poderosa ninguna lengua aun que
elegante con el ornamento y decẽcia
que deue dezillas: mas confio yo que
me dara fuerças para biẽ dezir aquel
que del cielo por diuino don vos a en-
biado tal ſaber: y poderio pa reynar:
y tales fuerças para vencer en la tier-
ra: ni temo quel ayuda dela virgẽ ma-
dre de dios me desamparara: pues a
nra yglesia santa cuya embarada tra-
hemos es en sus votos tan propicia.
quien duda que con sus pisadas san-
tissimas ella conſagro nro ſanto tem-
plo. quien no ſabe con que ornamento
viſtio al biẽaueturado ſanto Ylleſon-
so primado ſuyo: eſta ſobre todas las
yglesias de españa en ſantidad. deuoc-
cion y primacia tiene por diuino don
grand preminencia. eſta es la madre
delos concilios antiguos en que se es-
tirparon los effores: y se enxirieron
las virtudes dela fe y religio en espa-
ña. eſta dio leyes y ritos honeſtos y
ſantas costumbres para la reſormaci-
on delos catholicos: y para el aumen-
to de deuocion en los pueblos: deſta
reſpandescio doctrina por la ſabidu-
ria de sus pontifices ſantos. fue el
primero eugenio por martyzio muy
glorioso fue Ylleſonſo doctissimo eſ-
pãto delos herejes. fue della prela-
do Sant Julian pomerio en las ſa-
cras letras muy excelente. ¶ Eſta

A PAGE REFERRING TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD,
FROM ALFONSO ORTIZ. LOS TRATADOS. SEVILLA, 1493.
THE FIRST BOOK, AFTER THE PRINTED LETTERS OF COLUMBUS, TO
MENTION AMERICA.
See Item No. 3881.

SACROBUSTO—*continued*.

numerous small geographical and astronomical woodcut diagrams throughout the text.

Folio. *Boards, calf back. Venice, Simon Bevilaqua, 23rd October, 1499.*

£42

Hain *14125 (our copy differs from both of the impressions recorded). Proctor

5414. British Museum Catalogue, Incun., Vol. V., p. 524. Essling 263.

See footnote to No. 3878 in this Catalogue.

¶ Only four copies in U.S.A. (according to Census).

1500 A.D. [3888] LILIUS (*Zacharias*). *Orbis breviarum*.

Roman Letter, 30 lines to a full-page. With two geographical diagrams of a "tau" world map, and the various zones; and a pleasing set of woodcut initials, white on a criblé ground, with figures of boys and animals.

4to. *Vellum. [Venice, Johannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis. C. 1500.]*

£27 10s

Hain 10100. Reichling, App. II., p. 203.

¶ Only two copies in U.S.A. (according to Census).

1501 A.D. [3889] DIONYSIUS. *De situ orbis*.

With Denis Roce's fine printer's mark on title (repeated on last leaf), and very fine woodcut on reverse.

4to. *Calf. Paris, Denis Roce, 1501.*

£15 15s

1505 A.D. [3890] [MANUEL (*King of Portugal*).] *Obedientia Potentissimi Emanuelis Lusitaniae Regis &c. per clarissimum Juris V. consultum Dieghum Pacettum Oratorem ad Julius II, Pont. Max. Anno Domini M.D.V. Pridie No. Junii.*

8vo, *olive morocco, gilt fillet border, g. e. (Rome, 1505).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. IX.).

£52 10s

The text of an address from King Manuel I. of Portugal to Pope Julius II., in which the former reports his conquests in Africa, Ethiopia, and India; his
(Continued over)

MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL—*continued*.

endeavour to convert the infidels to Christianity; and offers himself and all his dominions, ecclesiastically, to the See of Rome.

The address was pronounced by Don Diogo Pacheco, a Portuguese lawyer, who was sent by the Portuguese King to congratulate Julius on his accession to the pontifical throne. He also accompanied Tristram da Cunha on his famous embassy to Pope Leo X. a few years later.

Not only is this—like all of Pacheco's orations—an extremely rare publication, but it is said to be the first official report of the Portuguese conquests in the Far East.

THE BOOK IN WHICH WAS FIRST SUGGESTED FOR THE NEW WORLD
THE NAME OF AMERICA, AFTER AMERIGO VESPUCCI.

1507 A.D. [3891] [VESPUCCI (*Amerigo*).] *Cosmographiae Introductio*. . . *Insuper Quattuor Americi Vespucci Navigationes*.

Woodcut diagrams of spheres, and the large folding woodcut map of the globe.

Small 4to, *crushed brown morocco, g.e., Arms on sides. A magnificent copy. Saint Dié, 29th August, 1507.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. X.).

£450

Church Catalogue 24. Harris 46.

THIS EXCESSIVELY RARE VOLUME IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE NEW WORLD. It is the first work in which America is actually designated by that name, on the verso of leaf C.III. occurs the passage in question.

This passage reads in translation: "But now that those parts have been more extensively examined and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus (as will be seen in the sequel), I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely, the land of Americus or America, after its discoverer Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia took their names from women."

On the recto of B.III. it is stated that "the greatest part of the still unknown land lately discovered by Americus Vespucius is inhabitable," and on the recto of C.II., "the fourth part of the World, since Americus discovered it, may be called Amerige (as it were the land of Americus), or America, as in the sixth climate."

Waldseemüller's *Cosmographia* forms the first part of the book.

The second half contains an Account of the four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci.

VESPUCCI—*continued.*

"But for this little work the Western Hemisphere might have been called 'The Land of the Holy Cross,' or 'Atlantis,' or 'Hesperides,' or 'Iberica,' or 'Columbia,' or 'New India,' or 'The Indies,' as it is designated officially in Spain to this day. The idea of calling the newly discovered world AMERICA originated with the compiler of the work before us, one Martin Waltzmüller, or Waldseemüller, a native of Freiburg, who held a professorship in the gymnasium of St. Dié, in Lorraine. Following the custom of the scholars of those days, he greecized his name into Hylacomylus, by which he is generally known. The popularity of Hylacomylus' Cosmographia was such in Central Europe that his proposition was immediately acted upon."

1508 A.D. [3892] VESPUCCI. Paesi novamente ritrovati e Novo Mondo.

THE RARE SECOND EDITION with magnificent woodcut on title-page nearly filling the whole of the page, and representing the King receiving Vespucci. Publisher's mark on last page, and several diagrams of the constellations.

4to. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines and design on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.*

Milan, J. A. Scinzenzeler, 17th November, 1508.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XI.).

£1000

Harrisse No. 55. Church Catalogue No. 30.

There is no difference between the edition of 1507 and 1508, except that some small corrections are, here and there, to be found in the latter, where there had been obvious faults which could be remedied. This includes transfer of Chapter 23 to its proper place, it having previously been put between 125 and 126.

Only seven other copies of this book are cited by the Church catalogue.

This work is the First Collection of Voyages ever compiled. It contains the Italian version based on Giocondo's Latin rendering of Vespucci's famous third voyage (the first under the Portuguese flag). This is contained in a letter addressed to his old patron Lorenzo di Piero Francesco de Medici, written in March or April, 1503. The third voyage lasted from May 10th, 1501, to September 7th, 1502.

- 1508 A.D. [3893] [VESPUCCI (*Amerigo*).] Itinerarium Portugallensium e Lusitania in Indiam & inde in Occidentem & demum ad Aquilonem.

Full-page woodcut map on title.

Folio. *Calf gilt, g. e. Milan*, 1508.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XII.).

£375

Church Catalogue 27. Harrisse 58. Sabin 50058.

This is the first Latin translation of the famous early collection of voyages, the "Paesi novamente ritrovati," of 1507, and is, after the letters of Columbus, the most important contribution to the early history of American discovery. The translation was made by Archangelo Madrignano, a Milanese Monk. The actual author of the compilation itself is not definitely known. It is supposed to be by Fracanzano Montalboddo, or Antonio Fracanzano da Montalboddo. Some, however, think it the work of Alessandro Zorzi of Venice, who probably did add some notes to a later edition.

It commences with the navigations of Alovise da Cadamosto in Ethiopia, etc., which appeared for the first time in this work, followed by the voyages of de Cintra in 1462, of Vasco da Gama in 1497-1500, of Cabral in 1500-1501, of Columbus 1492-1498, of Alonso Negro and the Pinzons, of Vespucci's Third Voyage 1501-2, of Cortereal 1500-1, etc. It also contains the narrative of Joseph, the converted Indian, brought to Portugal by Cabral, and letters relating to the Portuguese Voyages. Its chief value consists in its containing the voyages of Columbus and Vespucci.

This copy contains the rare two-leaf index, which was apparently printed after the publication of the work and inserted into the few available copies, and so is almost invariably missing. The value of the leaves of Index in the Itinerarium Portugallensium, and the necessity of possessing them, must be estimated from the fact that they give an analysis of the contents together with the names of the discoverers, while the text of the book runs on from chapter to chapter without distinction.

THE FIRST EDITION OF FULGOSUS.

- 1509 A.D. [3894] FULGOSUS (*Baptista*). De Dictis Factisque Memorabilibus Collectanea. A Camillo Gilino latina facta.

Roman Letter, with beautiful woodcut initial letters.

FIRST EDITION, folio. *Old red morocco, gilt panel, panel back, g. e. Milan, Jacobus Ferrarius*, 1509.

£25

Sabin, No. 26140. Harrisse, Additions No. 34. In Book VIII. on signature Il ii, is a chapter on Christopher Columbus, "*De Christophero Columbo*," in which

Tratado primero dela herida del rey.

ij

**Tratado dirigido
alos muy poderosos
Rey y Reyna nuestros
señores por el doctor
Alfonso ortiz canonigo
de Toledo.**



Emeroso si seria grato a vuestras altezas mi seruicio rey y Reyna muy poderosos: delibere ser a lo menos algo prouecho: si escriviesse deste peligro. con que touo por bién nro señor despertar vuestros reales coraçones a su seruicio: y examinar vuestra prudencia. Mas quien puede lo que siente sin falta de zillo. tanto recelaua mas este atreuimiento mi pluma: quánto mayor es el negocio que mis fuerças. tengo credo yo principes xpianissimos: q mas claros ingenios exercitaran sus lenguas: y afilaran sus pèdolas para memorar este caso tan increyble. Pero no dexare como pudiere de forçar mi ingenio. Como no dera de bolar el Bozni: por que sube con alas mas ligeras el neblí. Ca no puso silencio a lucano la maravillosa eloquencia de virgilio. Mayormente que tengo por cierto: q tentar las cosas arduas quiere animoso coraçon: y para el deseado effecto da dios la perseverancia. Mas justa cosa seria cierto poner en oluido perpetuo el nombre sacrilego de tan temerario agresor: que de aquel que por dera fama encedió el templo de diana en efeso. Mas por ser tan digna de memoria la gozosa li-

beracion de tan excelentissimo Rey: quié sera poderoso reprimir mayor silencio del que nos puso el espanto de la nueva que primera hirio nras orejas. y quien despues de vros naturales: no desee conuertir se en lenguas: para dar gracias inméas a dios: y lo oyes a su gloriosa madre. qué la vigila de su limpia concepció fue intercesora dela salud de todos vros reynos que biue con la vida de tan clementissimos reyes. y conuertio en gozo vuestras lagrimas. y reparo luego piado saméte nra muy aparejada cayda có el esfuerço de su gracia salutarifera. O detestable pensamiento: o manos sacrilegas: o temerario coraçon enemigo de su patria. peligro ólas españas Cuchillo de su paz. que crime no vence este tá excessiuo delicto: y cruel pafficidio. Que barbaro tá ageno de entendimiento no amansara la real magestad. a qual sierpe pestifera no domara la gracia de tanta clemencia. a que monstruosa fiera no reprimiera la benigna palabra de tá humanissimo Rey. O que total perdicion priuara nro tan maravilloso bien: si no velará los ojos piadosos de nra señora sobre la salud de su tá deuotissimo Rey. Si no remediara el hijo de dios y suyo. Si las lagrimas deuotas tuyas Reyna xpianissima no fuerá aceptas al fi jo de dios por su benigna madre. Si los votos y sospiros de vros pueblos no subierá fasta el trono de su diuina clemencia. que obuió nro publico de trimiéro. y con vna salud: restituyo tá tas: y subleuo nros coraçones caydos có leuátar nra cabeça real. Despidera pues ya mis ignoracias la materia tan grata a nros oydos. fructifera a nra vida. y de grade exemplo alos

a ij

A PAGE FROM ALFONSO ORTIZ. LOS TRATADOS. SEVILLA, 1493.
THE FIRST BOOK, AFTER THE PRINTED LETTERS OF COLUMBUS, TO
MENTION AMERICA.
See Item No. 3881.

a ti mesma: por que tu plazer alegra
ra a los que te amā. no ocupes a tan-
tos en tristeza: con tu pesar que fiere
a los que desean tu biuir. y biuiendo
reynaras aqui en carne y en el cielo en
espíritu. p.dona mi pluma si fuere mo-
lesta: que cō deseo de tu seruicio esten
dio mas que deua su estilo.

Ad illustrissimos Fer-
nandum & Elisabeth hispaniarum
regem & reginā potentissimos Alfonso
ortiz Doctoris oratio incipit.

SVictorie vestre mi-
rabiles in credibiles
qz triumphū inclyti-
ker & Regina potē-
tissimi parem facun-
diam in laudes ve-
stras erigerent: Omnis profecto lin-
gua a facie fulgentissima duorum tre-
mebunda fileret: nec ipse sine temeri-
tate modo laudator: accedere. Quip-
pe sunt omnium ora mortaliū in vos
principes coniugio manantes rebus
tam feliciter gestis merito conuersa.
Nulla enī gens tam barbara tamqz
ad gangem semota: que victoriarum
vestrarū licet ad fines oceani belli-
co splendore refulserint: tā sit ignara.
fane a finibus terre eruiit fortitudinis
v're sonus: auresqz procul habitantiū
infideliū pauore refudit. Et quātū re-
ligio n'ra letabūda vobis serenissimis
victoribus gratulatur: tantū supstici-
ose gētis horrida p'fidiā cōtremiscit.
At quū glorie v're splendor regū quo-
rūcunqz oculos n'ra etate fulgoze per-
strinxerit: quomodo ante ora v'ra illu-
strius sole radiācia cuiuscūqz mēs tā
stupenda gesta acute excogitabit aut
quomodo ea ornate apteqz dicere di-

ferta vel lingua valebit. Sed vires elo-
quij celitus mihi spero daturū qui ta-
les potētie & felicitatis in terris diui-
nitus regnandi vobis retribuit habe-
nas: vincēdiqz subministravit auspi-
cia. Nec deerit sanctissima dei geni-
trix virgo. q̄ ecclesie n're Toletane cu-
ius legatione fungimur votis aspirat.
Que suo illā sancto vestigio sacrauit.
Cuius antistite honore vestis sacrate
muniuit. Que sup cūctas hispaniarū
ecclesias munere diuino primatū ge-
rit. hec cōciliorū antiquissima pares
iura legesqz p'claras ceteris imposuit
viuēdiqz mores docuit. vbi pontifi-
ces sanctissimi. Eugenius p'mus. Al-
fonsus. Iulianusqz sedētes doctri-
na & sanctitate egregij errorū dogma-
ta nefanda ex hispania p'fligarūt. ani-
mosqz fidelium in fide catholica illu-
strarūt. vbi regū hispanorū p'clara
monumēta victoriarūqz insignia ho-
die p'fulgent. vbi v'ra quoqz recensio-
ra trophea pendētia: armaqz & signa
posteris admiratione digna manent.
Sed etqz hodie quoqz a dextris celsi-
tudinis vestre decus ecclesie nostre
p'restantissimus primas petrus gun-
daluus mēdoça sacrosancte roma-
ne ecclesie p'rebyter cardinalis. Cu-
ius fulgoris afluat ingenij & eloquē-
tie vires mihi adesse tā sentio nouas.
Ordinar igitur arma vestra nō sine nu-
mine vestro iher & Regina inuictissi-
mi. Arma inquam: quibus hostium
gladius: scutum & bellum omne a ve-
stro conspectu hispanie in terris no-
stra per secula cōquieuit. Accepistis
nēpe ab alto regia sceptrā: ea d'emuz
tempestate vos principes deo charis-
simi: cum tota fluctibus norijs hispa-
nia tabesceret. Cuz ardo: belli civilis
vbiqz serper. cū rei publice iura pene

A PAGE REFERRING TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW WORLD,
FROM ALFONSO ORTIZ. LOS TRATADOS. SEVILLA, 1493.
THE FIRST BOOK, AFTER THE PRINTED LETTERS OF COLUMBUS, TO
MENTION AMERICA.
See Item No. 3881.

FULGOSUS—*continued.*

special mention is made of his cosmographical studies and on his discussions with other experts in the presence of King Ferdinand as to the possibility of sailing westward (from Cadiz).

"Fregoso, Frigoso, or Campo fulgoso, was the son and brother of a doge, and himself doge of Genoa (Columbus' birthplace) from 1479 to 1481."

"The present edition is greatly prized on account of the beauty of the paper and impression."

WITH THE FIRST PRINTED MAP OF ANY PORTION OF THE NORTH
AMERICAN CONTINENT.

1511 A.D. [3896] PTOLOMAEUS (*Claudius*). Liber Geographiae cum tabulis et universali figura et cum additione locorum quae a recentioribus reperta sunt.

With 28 woodcut maps on 30 leaves. Printed in red and black on 65 leaves of vellum and 26 leaves of paper, in Roman Letter, double columns, with 60 lines to a full column.

Folio. *Levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière. Venice, Jacobus Pentius de Leucho, 20th March, 1511.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIII.).

£150

Harrisse, 68. Sabin 66477.

Copies printed on vellum are exceedingly scarce.

Latin version of Jacobus Angelus, edited with many corrections by Bernardus Sylvanus of Eboli, the principles of which are developed in the introduction.

Sylvanus was the first to break with the blind confidence that almost every scholar in the beginning of the 16th century had in the atlas of the old Alexandrian geographer. . . . FOR THE FIRST TIME WE HERE MEET WITH MAPS HAVING THE LETTERPRESS PRINTED IN RED AND BLACK, and contrary to what generally was and yet is the custom, both sides of the paper or vellum are used for the map print, excepting for the new map of the New World, where the reverse is left blank. The maps are from woodcuts, for which the legends are produced by types fitted into blocks. . . .

The greatest importance of this edition for the history of cartography, consists in the cordiform map of the world . . . the first on this projection. THIS IS THE SECOND PRINTED MAP OF THE WORLD, in the delineation of which some attention has been paid to the great geographical discoveries of the preceding years. (This map) "CONTAINS THE FIRST PRINTED DELINEATION OF ANY PORTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, under the names of "Regalis Domus" . . . and "Terra Laboratorus." (Labrador.)

(Continued over)

PTOLEMAEUS—*continued*.

It represents the New World in an extremely curious way. Brazil, a large tract, is called Terra Sanctae Crucis, and the cartographer evinces acquaintance with the results of Columbus' third voyage, and Vespucci's second and third voyages. The continuity is broken by the margin in consequence of the peculiar plan of the map, so that Cuba and Hispaniola appear next above, near their proper places; and far beyond them, at the same degree of latitude as Ireland, an unfinished shore bearing the words "Regalis Domus," indicates the northern continent, while Labrador (Terra Laboratorus) is represented as an island off the coast. THIS IS THE FIRST GRAPHIC RECORD OF THE DISCOVERIES (in 1500) OF CORTE REAL. Greenland (Engronelát) is drawn as a peninsula of north-west Europe. Coming nearer home, it is remarkable that in this book, Scotland is properly drawn for the first time as forming a northern extension of England. It is also remarkable for the manner in which the names are printed on the map, this having been done by types after the woodcut had been worked off. This is the first instance in which such a method of operation was ever adopted.

FIRST LATIN EDITION.

- 1511 A.D. [3897] VARTHEMA (*Lodovico*). Novum Itinerarium Aethiopiae: Aegipti utriusque Arabiae, Persidis Siriae: ac Indiae intra et extra Gangem.

Folio. *Half bound (a little wormed)*. Milan (1511).

£.75

Church Catalogue No. 36. "This is the First Edition in Latin of Varthema's Itinerario. It was translated from the original Italian Edition of 1510, by Archangelo Madrignano, who also translated the '*Itinerarium Portugallensium*' (See No. 3893 in this catalogue.) He seems to have set out to issue a series of voyages; but these two were all he ever published."

- 1511 A.D. [3898] SACROBUSTO (*Johannes de*). Textus de Sphaera cum additione adiecta. [With commentary.] Cum compositione Annuli Astronomici Boni Latensis. Et Geometria Euclidis Megarensis.

Black Letter. The title is within an ornamental woodcut panel containing figures of angels in various attitudes, forming a graceful design. At the top are the Arms of the University of Paris, and the initials of the

SACROBUSTO—*continued*.

printer are also worked into the design. On 3b is a large woodcut of Urania, Astronomia, and Ptolomeus. Numerous astronomical and geometrical diagrams in the text and margins.

Folio. *Vellum*. Paris, *Henri Estienne*, 10th November, 1511.

£12 12s

This edition of Sacrobusto printed by *Henri Estienne* is a scarce book (the *British Museum Library* is without a copy). It contains some additional matter ("quantum necessarium est"). The condensed *Euclid* (books I-IV) occupies six pages only.

See also footnote to No. 3878 in this catalogue.

- 1513 A.D. [3899] MANUEL (*King of Portugal*). Abtruck ains lateinischen Sandtbrieues an Babstliche Heiligkeit von Kueniklicher Wurde zue Portegal, dis jars aufgangen von der eroberten Stadt Malacha in India etc.

With the Royal Arms of Portugal on title. Black Letter.

4to. Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Augsburg, *Erhart Oeglin*, September, 1513.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIV.).

Not in *Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense*.

£65

- 1513 A.D. [3900] MANUEL (*King of Portugal*). Epistola potentissimi. Emanuelis Regis Portugallie etc. De victoriis nuper in Africa habitis.

Woodcut Arms of Portugal on title. Printed in Black Letter.

4to. Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. (At End) Dat in Urbe nostra Ulyxbon. Pridie Kalen. Octobris, 1513.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XV.).

[SOLD]

Rodrigues Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 922, who calls this "rarissimo."

- 1513 A.D. [3901] MANUEL (*King of Portugal*). Epistola Potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae & Algarbiorum, &c. De Victoriis habitis in India & Malacha, ad Leonem X. Pont. Maximun.

Woodcut Royal Arms of Portugal on title. Printed in Roman Letters. FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. *Magnificent copy in full crimson morocco, g. e. Rome, Jacob Mazochius, 9th August, 1513.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVI.).

£85

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 921. Not in Harrisse.

According to the "*Bibliotheca Grenvilliana*" this is considered as the original edition of this famous letter. "The three letters of King Emanuel on his conquests in Asia and Africa are precious historical documents." In 1532 Gryneus included this letter in his collection "*Novus Orbis*." In this letter the King lays the Indies at the feet of the pontiff.

- 1513 A.D. [3902] MANUEL (*King of Portugal*). Epistola potentissimi ac invictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliae De Victoriis habitis in India, et Malacha.

Roman Letter.

4to. *Bound by Chambolle-Duru in full morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Vienna, H. Vietor and Joannes Singrenius, September, 1513.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVII.).

£52 10s

Not Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 921 or 922 (who did not possess this scarce Vienna edition).

- 1514 A.D. [3903] PACETTI (*Diego*). In praestanda Obedientia pro Emanuele Lusitanorum Rege Invictissimo Leoni X. Pontifice Optimo Maximo Dicta Oratio.

Title within woodcut border. Roman Letters.

4to. *Bound by Chambolle-Duru in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. (Rome, after 12th March, 1514).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XVIII.).

£52 10s

Rodrigues *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, No. 1830. King Manuel of Portugal sent an Embassy to render obedience to the Pope Leo X on his accession for his

PACETTI—*continued*.

possessions in America, India, etc., and Tristan da Cunha was the Ambassador and Pacetti was sent as Secretary and made the speech described above.

Not in HARRISSE. Fumagalli 582*bis*. On folio 5b the following allusion to America: "Dominaberis . . . a Tyberi usque ad terminos Orbis terrarum. . . . Tibi serviet ultima Thule. . . . Quid enim jam sperandum est, nisi extremam illam Orientis oram nostrae occidentali conjunctam et ad veri Dei fidem cultumque traductam. . . ."

1515 A.D. [3904] ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *De Natura locorum*.

Woodcut border to title, and woodcut initials.

Small 4to. Vellum. Strassburg, Matthew Schurer, 1515.

£12 12s

HARRISSE 78. SABIN 673.

Chapter VII is entitled: "As to whether the fourth part of the world is inhabitable, which stretches from beneath the Equinoctial pole to the Austral pole." Of particular interest is a marginal note on D1 which reads: "Lo! he concludes that beyond the ecliptic, in the 50th degree, that region which Vesputius in his voyages in former years discovered and described, was habitable."

Humboldt, in his *Examen Critique*, Vol. I., page 57, remarks: "In the Strassburg edition, which I made use of, and which was published three years after the death of Amerigo Vespucci, the editor, George Tanstetter, is so astonished at the conjectures of Albertus Magnus concerning the Southern Hemisphere being inhabited up to the 50th degree of latitude, that he recalls a prophecy which was fulfilled by the voyage of Amerigo Vespucci."

1515 A.D. [3905] ALBERTINI (*Franc. de*). *Opusculum de Mirabilibus Novae & Veteris Urbis Romae*.

Woodcut border to title.

Small 4to. Vellum binding. Rome, 1515.

£25

HARRISSE No. 79. SABIN No. 665.

On page 103 the Author speaks of "*De nova Urbe*" and refers to Vespuccius as follows: "*In the New World, Albericus Vespuccius of Florence, sent by the most Christian King of Portugal, but lastly by the Catholic King of Spain, first discovered new islands and unknown countries, as is graphically set forth in his book, where he describes the stars, and the New Islands, as is also seen in his letter upon the New World, addressed to Lorenzo de Medicis, the younger.*"

THE FIRST NOTICE OF THE LIFE AND VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS AND HIS
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

1516 A.D. [3906] PSALTERIUM HEBRAEUM, GRAECUM,
ARABICUM ET CHALDAICUM.

Title printed in red and black within fine interlaced woodcut border,
and woodcut initials.

Folio. *Half calf. The sides ornamented with stamped devices (re-backed), in red morocco case. Genoa, Peter Paul Porrus, 1516.*

£25

Harrisse, No. 90. This is the first Polyglot Psalter and was edited by
Aug. Giustiniani.

This polyglot Psalter is an important volume in a collection relating to
America, on account of the first biographical notice of Columbus. It is by
Giustiniani, the editor, on the margin of Psalm xix., verses 1-4. Columbus having
proclaimed that he had been chosen by God to exemplify the thought or prophecy
expressed in this Psalm. Giustiniani inserted on the margin of his book the
biography referred to. The text is as follows:—

1. The heavens declare the glory of God: and the firmament sheweth his
handy work.
2. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.
3. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end
of the world.

It is opposite these lines that the biography thus begins:—

“Then it was Christopher named Columbus, a Genoese by birth, of low
family, who in our times, by his energy, explored in a few months a greater extent
of land and of sea than almost all the rest of mankind ever did in all past ages.”
Etc.

Every reference to the great navigator at this early period, only twenty-
four years after the discovery of America, possesses interest.

- 1518 A.D. [3907] SPHAERA MUNDI. Sphera mundi noviter recognita cum commentariis et authoribus: Cichi Eschulani, Jo. Bapt. Capuani, J. Fabri Stapulensis, Theodosii, Michaelis Scoti, Petri de Aliaco, Roberti Linconiensis, etc.

Black Letter. With a large woodcut of the "Sphere," the axis of which is held by a hand issuing from a cloud; numerous astronomical and geometrical diagrams. Printer's device on last page.

Folio. *Calif. Venice, Luc' Antonio de Guinta, 30th June, 1518.*

£10 10s

Essling 1975.

"THE POPE MUST HAVE BEEN DRUNK AND THE KING OF SPAIN
WAS AN IDIOT."

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPANISH ON AMERICA.

- 1519 A.D. [3908] FERNANDEZ DE ENCISCO (*Martin*). Suma de geographia que trata de todas las partidas y provincias del mundo; en especial de las Indias y trata largamente del arte del marear; Juntamente con la esphera en romance; con el regimiento del Sol y del Norte; nuevamente hecha.

FIRST EDITION. Black Letter, side notes, 42 lines to a full page, woodcut border to first leaf, the top half of which is occupied with a large woodcut engraving of a sphere held by a hand, the title occupies the lower half.

Folio. *A magnificent copy in blue levant morocco, the sides covered with gold tooling to a floral pattern, doublure of maroon levant morocco elaborately tooled, watered silk fly leaves, g. e.*

Seville, Jacob Cronberger, 1519.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XIX.).

£650

Sabin No. 22551. Harrisse B.A.V. No. 97. Medina Vol. I. No. 56. Church Catalogue No. 42, only knew of five other libraries possessing copies of this magnificent book.

In English the title reads:—"Compendium of Geography, which treats of all the parts and regions of the world, and especially of the Indies; also at length

(Continued over)

FERNANDEZ DE ENCISO—*continued*.

of the art of navigation and of the sphere in the Spanish language, together with the Rule of the Sun and North. Newly composed."

First Edition of the first book printed in Spain and in Spanish on America.

Enciso's object in writing this work was to aid pilots and mariners in accomplishing discoveries, and also for the instruction of Charles V. The description of America was principally from his own observation.

Martin Fernandez de Enciso first came to the New World with Rodrigues de Bastidas. He was the owner of the vessel as well as the planner of the expedition in which Vasco Nuñez de Balboa acquired so much fame. Having lived in San Domingo, where he acquired wealth as a lawyer, he returned to Spain in 1512, but came back to America with Pedrarias Davila in 1513, where he held the office of Alguazil Mayor of the Golden Castile.

A great hydrographer and explorer, his work is invaluable for the early geographical history of the Continent of America. His accounts of his intimation to the Indians of Zenu, to surrender to the King of Spain, is one of the most singular relations that ever escaped the scrutiny of the Spanish Inquisition.

On the page which occupies the reverse of h4, he records the curious conversation with two chiefs of Zenu, in which he informed them that the Pope had bestowed all those regions upon the King of Spain; they replied "*that the Pope must have been drunk and that the King was an idiot.*"

FIRST EDITION OF HUTTEN'S WORK ON THE VIRTUES OF
GUAIAECUM WOOD.

1519 A.D. [3909] HUTTEN (*Ulrich von*). De guaiaci medicina et morbo gallico.

Roman Letter. With fine full-page woodcut of the Arms of Albert, Archbishop of Mayence; also fine portrait of Hutten on last leaf.

4to. *Morocco gilt. Mayence, Johann Scheffer, April, 1519.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XX.).

£125

First Edition of Hutten's famous Book on Syphilis and its American-Indian remedy "guaiacum wood." The Author gives a long account of the discovery of the Virtues of Guaiacum Wood in the Island of Cuba.

SVMMARIVM IN COSMOGRAPHIA PTHOLO.

Divisio nr̃æ ha- bitabilis	partes	Asia	ortu	Terra incogni- ta quæ pp̃lis Si- narũ atq; Serũ adiacet
		Africa		
		Europa		
	maria	Indicum	meridie	Terra icognita q̃ Indicũ pelag⁹ cingit; & q̃ agis nub̃a regione amplectit̃
		Nostrum		
		Hircanum siue (Caspĩũ)		
	Sinus	Gangeticus	Termi- nã ps nr̃e ha- bitabi- lis	Terra icognita quæ sinũ Afris- cũ æthiopicum cingit; & deĩns de occidentali oceano cingit̃
		Perficus		Oceano farmas- tico & fra inco- gnita iminet q̃ farmaticæ; Scy- thiæ atq; Seris iminet
		Magnus		
		Arabicus	occasu	
		Æthiopicus		
		Ponticus		
		Ægei pelagi	A septẽ triõe	
		Paludis meotidis		
		Hadriaticus		
		Propontidis		
Insulæ		Taprobana		
		Albion Britãnoꝝ		
		Aurea Chersone- sus		
		Ibernĩa britãnoꝝ		
		Peloponensius		
		Sicilia		
		Sardinia		
		Corfica		
		Creta		
		Cyprus		

A PAGE SHOWING THE REFERENCES TO
 "TERRA INCOGNITA," IN THE WESTERN OCEAN,
 FROM CORVINUS, COSMOGRAPHIA.
 (BASEL, N. KESSLER, NOT BEFORE 1496).



**Mathema-
tice super/
stutio.**

Stultior ille q,
dē qui mēsurā
undiq; terre
Metitur: nec se
nec sua scire ua-
let. Furor ē: p/
fecto furor e-
gredi mundū:
& tanq̃ iterna
ei⁹ cūtra iā sint
nota: ira scruta-
ri extera. Qua
si uero mēsurā
illius rei possit
agere, q̃ sui ne-
sciat: aut hoies
possint uidere
q̃ mundus ipse
non capiat

Nosse cupit cunctas regiones, & loca cuncta:
Humano siquidem, cognita non generi:
Nunc orbis lati metas: longosq; reflexus:
Pensantur: fatuos sedula cura mouet:
Noscere conantur gentes quas spectet Eous:
Quas calor australis: occiduusq; tepor.
Stultus hyperboreum mēsuram flectit ad axem:
Et querit populos hac regione feros.

l. iiii

xxvi. q. iiii. c.
igitur.
esl. xl. et. xlviii
Ecclesi. iiii.
ii. Corin. x.

Abacuc. iiii.

“ PLINY A FOOL FOR STATING THERE WERE NOT ANY NEW LANDS
TO BE DISCOVERED.”

A PAGE FROM BRANT'S STULTIFERA NAVIS (THE SHIP OF FOOLS).

PARIS, 1498.

See Item No. 3886.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION OF HUTTEN'S WORK ON THE VIRTUES OF
GUAIIACUM WOOD.

1519 A.D. [3910] HUTTEN (*Ulrich von*). Von der wunder-
barlichen Artzney des Holtz Guaiacum genant und wie man die
Frantzosen oder Blätteren heilen sol. Durch Thomam Murner
geteutschet und verdolmetschet.

FIRST GERMAN EDITION. Black Letter. With fine woodcut on title-
page showing two Patients being led by a physician to a dealer in
Guaiacum wood.

4to. Vellum. Strassburg, Johann Grieninger, 1519.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXI.).

£125

First Edition in German of Hutten's famous book on Syphilis and its
American-Indian remedy "guaiacum wood." The Author gives an elaborate
account of the discovery of the healing effects of Guaiacum Wood "on the island
of Cuba, which lies towards the West near America, the land which extends
towards midnight with its whole length and was also discovered in recent years
with the other recently discovered islands which were unknown to our ancestors."

WITH THE FAMOUS MAP SHOWING "AMERICA."

1520 A.D. [3911] SOLINUS (*Caius Julius*). CAMERS (*Joannes*).
Joannis Camertis Minoritani, Artium, et Sacrae Theologiae Doc-
toris, in C. Julii Solini ΠΟΛΥΙΣΤΩΡΑ enarrationes.

Decorative woodcut border to title, and two printer's devices. With
the famous folding woodcut cordiform map of the world, shewing the
New World designated as "America," (which is usually missing). This
map is the earliest containing the name "America" (with the exception
of the Waldseemüller).

Folio. *Magnificent copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e.,
inside dentelles.* Vienna, Joannes Singrenius, 1520.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XXII. AND XXIII.).

£210

Harris 108. Church Catalogue 45. John Carter Brown 64.

An exceedingly scarce work with the famous world map by Peter Apian,
which is usually missing. With but one exception (the Waldseemüller Map), this
(Continued over)

SOLINUS—CAMERS—*continued*.

is the earliest known map on which the name "America" appears, and until recently was considered to be actually the first, as was claimed by Harrisse and Bartlett. Harrisse, in his "*The Discovery of North America*," at page 505, gives a very full description of it.

The map of Apianus also contains the legend about Guaiacum wood, and the one which states that the discovery of the southern continent was accomplished in 1497; but it is worthy of notice that immediately under the date of 1497 Apianus inscribes: "*Haec terra cum adiacentibus insulis inuenta est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castellae*"; thus blending his Vespuccian data with those derived from Columbus.

The work itself comprises a collection of extracts from Pliny's Natural History, which was written in the fourth century by Solinus. This edition contains elaborate notes by Camers but is chiefly of interest on account of the map.

1523 A.D. [3912] APIANUS (*Peter*). Isagoge In Typum Cosmographicum seu Mappam Mundi.

With a fine large woodcut vignette on title-page of a world map, and fine printer's device on last page.

Small 4to. *Magnificent copy in full blue levant morocco, g. e., by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. Landshut, Joannes Weyssenburger, circa 1523.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXIV.).

£210

This extremely rare 8-page pamphlet is an introduction to Apian's Cosmography. In 1524, the printer of this work, John Weyssenburger, published Apian's larger work (see John Carter Brown Catalogue No. 78). Harrisse makes no reference to this pamphlet.

1523 A.D. [3913] LIBRE APPELAT CONSOLAT DE MAR. Novament estompat e corregit. Assegits los capitols e ordinacios del drets del general, e del dret del pes del Senyor Rey ab altres coses necessaries.

(In the original Catalan).

Black Letter, double columns. Fine, large woodcut of a ship in full sail on title-page, and another on reverse. Title printed in red and

CONSOLAT DE MAR—*continued*.

black, and several fine woodcuts and a woodcut border on first page of text.

4to. *Old calf. Barcelona, Dimas Bellestat & Joan de Chilo, 1523.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXV.).

£65

THE SECOND LETTER OF HERNANDO CORTES.

1524 A.D. [3914] CORTES (*Hernando*). Praeclara Ferdinandi Cortesii de Nova Maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio.

With a full-page woodcut of the Royal Coat of Arms on the reverse of the title; full-page woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII; and the fine folding woodcut plate containing the picturesque plan of Mexico city, and a small map of the Gulf of Mexico.

FIRST LATIN EDITION. *Very fine copy, bound by Rivière in full green levant morocco, g. e. Nuremberg, Fridericus Peypus, 1524.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XXVI. AND XXVII.).

£375

Church Catalogue, No. 53. Sabin, No. 16947. HARRISSE 125.

This is the First Latin Edition of Cortes' Second Letter, dated Oct. 30, 1520, which was translated from the original Spanish by Petrus Savorgnanus. The title reads in translation, "The famous narration of Fernando Cortes, concerning New Spain of the Oceanic Sea, forwarded to that most sacred and Invincible Charles, Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, &c., A.D., 1520, containing many things worthy of being learned and admired, concerning the remarkable cities of those provinces, customs of the inhabitants, sacrifices of children, and on the subject of religious persons, especially on the city of Temixtitan (Mexico City) and its various wonders; translated from Spanish into Latin, by Dr. Peter Savorgnano of Forli, Secretary to John de Revelles, Bishop of Vienna, A.D. 1524, March 1st."

This letter traces the events in Mexico after the departure of Cortes from Vera Cruz, when the Spaniards had been driven back from Mexico City. At the end Cortes reviews all his embarrassments and remarks that he holds danger and fatigue light in comparison with the attainment of his object; and that he is confident that the Spaniards would shortly be restored to their former position, and repair all their losses. He compares Mexico to Spain, and names the country "New Spain of the Ocean Sea."

"The letter excited the greatest sensation at the Spanish court and among the friends of science generally. Previous discoveries in the New World had

(Continued over)

CORTES—*continued*.

disappointed the expectations which had been formed after the solution of the grand problem of its existence. They had brought to light only rude tribes, which, however gentle and inoffensive in their manners, were still in the primitive stages of barbarism. Here was an authentic account of a vast nation, potent and populous, exhibiting an elaborate social polity, well advanced in the arts of civilisation, occupying a soil that teemed with mineral treasures and with a boundless variety of vegetable products, stores of wealth, both natural and artificial, that seemed, for the first time, to realise the golden dreams in which the great discoverer of the New World had so fondly, and in his own day, so fallaciously, indulged. Well might the scholar of that age exult in the revelation of these wonders, which so many had long, but in vain, desired to see."

At the end of the letter are 12 leaves, with separate pagination, containing Peter Martyr's "De rebus, et Insulis, noviter Repertis a Sereniss, Carolo Imperatore, et variis earum gentium moribus," or "An account of the islands (West Indies) recently discovered under the reign of the Emperor Charles; and also concerning the customs of their inhabitants."

1526 A.D. [3915] FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES
(*Gonzalo*). De la natural hystoria de las Indias.

Title printed in red, within woodcut architectural border, with Coat-of-Arms of Charles V. Gothic Letter, 40 lines to a full-page, woodcut vignettes, illustrations in the text, and ornamental capitals.

Folio. *Green morocco, gilt-edged panel with gilt fleuron at each corner, gilt panelled back, g. e., bound by Rivière.*

Toledo, Remon de Petras, 15th February, 1526.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XXVIII. AND XXIX.).

Sabin No. 57987.

£210

[Salva (No. 3319) cites this as being printed in "Gothic letter, double columns"; but the text consists of long lines, although the *tabla* is in double columns.]

The excessively rare preliminary report upon the Indies by the celebrated chronicler Oviedo, the work which preceded the famous publication, *Historia General y natural de las Indias* (Seville, 1535). No. 3930A of this catalogue.

In this earlier work, Oviedo is at pains to describe to the Emperor Charles V, the natural conditions of America as he saw them; and in the eighty-six chapters into which he divided the book, he describes the voyage from Spain to the Antilles; the natives of those islands and their customs; the Indians of Tierra Firme and their rites and customs; the animals, birds, insects, trees, herbs—

Obedientia Potentissimi Emanuelis Lusitaniæ
Regis &c. per clarissimum Iuris. V. consultum
Dieghum Pacettū Oratorem ad Iuliū. II. Pont.
Max. Anno Dñi. M. D. V. Pridie No. Iunii.



Periclem Atheniensem Oratorem illum ce-
lebertimū: in cuius labris posuisse sedem
Pitho memoratur: Beatissime Pr. in quo
tanta eloquendi facultas/tāta mouendis adfectibus:
uis fuit: ut nō loqui/aut orare, sed ueteris comædiæ
testimonio/coruscare & fulguraciere crederet: non
solum timide ad dicendum processisse: sed quoties in
publicum prodiret/semper se nouis uotis obligasse
proditū est/Sollicitum uidelicet quo circūstantium
fauore esset peroraturus. Quod si summus ille Ora-
tor: q orationis fulgore menteis hominū penetrabat
omniumq; animis imperabat: de sui sermōis euentu
tantū uerebatur: Quid me facere oporteat? Quippe
qui omnis oratoriæ facultatis expers / utpote homo
peregrinus / in quo ne uestigium quidem Romanæ
facundiæ appareat: & quod me magis mouet / apud
diuinam tuā maiestatem in seraphico throno seden-
tem / apud sacratissimū hunc Senatum / apud uiros
summa autoritate / summa eruditione præcellentes:
de re etiā summa dicturus processi. Verum pericles
suam gentilitatem secutus / nostræ ignarus religiōis
suis diis uota faciebat. Ego uero Pont. Maxime. cui
deo / cui numini potius uota persoluam / q̄ tibi: tibi

TITLE PAGE FROM
[MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL], PACETTI OBEDIENTIA AD JULIUM II.
(ROME, 1505).

See Item No. 3890.

NAVIGATIO

extiterant. Quo superbiā modo iustus omniū cen-
sor deus cōpensat. Et ita nunc apud Lisbonā ipsam
subsisto/ignorās qđ de me serenissimus ipse rex de
inceps efficere cogitet/ qui a tantis laboribus meis
iam exnunc requiescere plurimū peroptarem/hunc
nunciū maiestati vestre plurimū quoq; interdū cō-
mendans, Americus Vesputius in Lisbona.

Pressit/ & ipsa eadē Christo monimēta fauēte
Tempore venturo cetera multa premet.



Finitū. iij. kl. Septē
bris Anno supra ses-
quimillesimū. vij.

Vrbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine præsul
Qua Vogeli montis sunt iuga pressit opus

WALDSEEMUELLER'S COSMOGRAPHIA. SAINT-DIE, 1507.
THE BOOK IN WHICH WAS FIRST SUGGESTED THE NAME OF AMERICA
FOR THE NEW WORLD.

See Item No. 3891.

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO—*continued*.

descriptions which were valuable contributions to the zoological and botanical science of his day—while some fascinating pages are devoted to the natural wealth of the country and the pearl-fisheries. He further describes how commerce with the Moluccas could be facilitated by way of the Magellan Strait. The book was translated into Latin by Urban Chauveton and “enjoyed the approbation of all the learned men in Europe,” according to Amador de los Rios (who subsequently published the remainder of Oviedo’s *Historia*). Some controversy arose as to whether this book was an independent composition, or merely an extract from the fuller and later publication, *Historia de Indias*. The dedication from the author to Charles V, printed on folio lii, however, places it on record beyond dispute that it is an abridged description of his history, as he states: “I have written, in this brief summary, all the things that I have been able to commit to memory, and have omitted many things which I have entirely forgotten . . . nor can they be so fully described as they are in the *General y natural istoria de Indias* which I wrote with my own hand . . . and which is in the city of Santo Domingo in the Isla Española.” (See Plate XXIX.).

Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo Alias de Valdes (1478-1557) was a native of Madrid, a descendant of a noble Spanish family, and served in the Army in Spain and Italy. He went out to America in 1513, where he acted as Regidor at Santa Maria, Darien; and on his return to the Spanish court, presented a report upon the political situation at Darien. During a later sojourn in America, he was in command of the fort at the Island of Santo Domingo. He subsequently became chronicler to Charles V, and achieved fame as the author of the greatest contemporary history of America. Unlike his rival, Las Casas, he registered his impressions of the Indians and their position as the Spanish King’s vassals, with cool and conscientious impartiality, regarding them more from the point of view of an ethnographer than an historian. He spent thirty-four of the seventy-nine years of his life in America, crossing the Atlantic eight times; and died at Valladolid leaving an unpublished volume of tales of chivalry.

SPANISH EDITION OF JOHN HOLYWOOD’S SPHERE.

- 1526 A.D. [3916] SACROBUSTO (*Joannes*) (*John Holywood*).
De Sphera Mundi cum additionibus et familiarissimo commen-
tario Petri Ciruelli, interfectis egregiis questionibus Petri de
Aliaco.

With woodcut border to title and woodcut of the sphere on the reverse of title and on last leaf, woodcut portrait of John Holywood, diagrams, etc.

Folio. *Calf. Alcala, Michael d'Eguia, 1526.*

£25

A very interesting and unusual Spanish Edition of John Holywood’s *Sphere*, with notes by Pedro Ciruelo and Peter de Aliaco.

See also footnote to No. 3878 in this catalogue.

1527 A.D. [3917] LA SALLE (*Antoine de*). La Salade, Nouvellement imprimée à Paris, laquelle fait mention de tous les pays du monde et du pays de la belle Sibille. Avec la figure pour aller au Mont de la dicte Sibille. Et aussi la figure de la mer y de la terre avec plusieurs belles remonstrances.

Gothic Letter. Title in red and black within a wide woodcut border, the reverse of title entirely occupied by a very large woodcut in two compartments, numerous woodcuts in the text, and three large folding plates:—

(1) World Map. (2) Le Mont de la Sibille.

(3) Genealogy of Kings of Aragon.

Woodcut initial-letters throughout. Printer's device at end.

Folio. *A magnificent copy bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, sides elaborately tooled in gold and blind to a geometrical pattern, doublure of blue levant with a magnificent dentelle border in gold, watered blue silk fly leaves, gilt leaves. Paris, Philippe le Noir (1527).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XXX. AND XXXI.).

£500

Harrisse 140. (Harrisse could only locate one copy, that in the St. Geneviève Library, Paris).

Its American importance lies in the chapter on Geography. La Salle mentions Greenland on two occasions, and refers to certain rumours about this Northern land which caused him to pre-suppose a semi-civilisation in these American lands.

The chapter alluded to contains (verso of leaf xxviii) the following passage:

"Norweghe est une grande region assise dessous de pol Antarctique. Aulcuns astrologues ont vne partie ceste Region mise hors des climatz acause des très âpres et longues froidures qui y sont. En icelle Region sont diuerses mers. Là est la mer congelée que on dict Mare congelatum. Il y a une isle nommé Gronellont et Unimarch où a grant quantité de ours qui sont tous blancs."

"La Salade" derives its Title, as the Author states in the preface, because in the book are found "plusieurs bonnes herbes." It was written between 1438 and 1447.

The Author gives an account of his visit to the Mountain of the Sibyl and describes the surroundings of the Cave of the Sibyl and its curious legend. The narrative is a variant of the story of Tannhäuser. A German knight and his esquire enter the cave and are welcomed by "la royne" and her companions, and

LA SALLE—*continued.*

are prevailed upon by various inducements to remain, but they may not leave before eight days are passed. If on the 9th day they wish to stay longer, they cannot leave before the 30th day, if not on the 30th, they remain till the 330th, if not gone by then they stay for ever. The knight reports in time and leaves the subterranean abode on the 330th day. Like Tannhäuser he cannot rest until he obtains absolution, from the Pope. Absolution refused, he is prevailed upon by his esquire to return to the Mount of Venus, on the pretext that the Pope was seeking their death.

1527 A.D. [3918] GLAREANUS (H. L.) De geographia liber unus.

FIRST EDITION. Italic Letter. Title within a wide woodcut border containing symbolical figures. With large geographical and astronomical diagrams in the text.

4to. *Blue morocco, g. e.* Basel, Johannes Faber Emmeus, 1527.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXII.).

£52 10S

Sabin 27536. HARRISSE 142.

This is the First Edition of "*The geography*" written by Henry Glareanus, a Swiss professor of mathematics and philosophy (1488-1563); numerous editions of this work appeared during the next ten years. The last chapter (40) is devoted to the lands undescribed by Ptolemy, including America; the scantiness of the particulars that Glareanus is able to give about America, some thirty years after its discovery, shows how long it took to spread the knowledge of the New Continent. This is Glareanus' description in translation: "Farther towards the west, lies a country called America, the length of which is about eighty degrees. There are two Islands, Spagnolla and Isabella. Those countries have been visited along the coasts by the Spaniards, Columbo of Genoa and Americo Vesputio being the leaders of the navigation. There are people who believe that in the time of Caesar Augustus that country was known and that Virgil in the VIth book, verses 795-97 of the Aeneid, wrote the following lines concerning the same: 'Their land lies without the signs [of the Zodiac], beyond the Sun's annual course, where Atlas, supporting heaven on his shoulders, turns the axle studded with flaming stars.' Gervius understood this of the Moorish Ethiopia; but Landinus declares that there is no Ethiopia lying beyond the Zodiac. Therefore, he himself, explains 'beyond' as meaning 'almost beyond.' Besides, Donatus says that 'Sun' stands for 'day,' and 'year' for 'night.' We leave this matter to the judgment of the reader."

A very tall copy, in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

- 1528 A.D. [3919] BORDONE (*Benedetto*). Libro di Benedetto Bordone. Nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'Isole del mondo con li lor nomi antichi et moderni, histoire, tauole, et nodi del loro Viuere et in qual parte del mare stanno, et in qual parallelo et clima giacciono.

Title printed in red and black, within fine woodcut border, with three important large folding maps, and numerous finely engraved woodcut maps.

Small folio. *Bound by David in full levant morocco, gilt back, gold lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e.*

Venice, Nicolo d'Aristotile, June, 1528.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXIII.).

£52 10s

Harrisse No. 145. A magnificent copy of a most important book. The important woodcut maps show the New World, and the plan of Temastitan, before the capture of that town by Cortez, the Island of Jamaica, Cuba, etc.

Benedetto Bordone was born at Padua, but lived at Venice, where he cultivated Astrology, Geography, Greek literature and miniature painting as a profession. Fontanini and Tiraboschi assert that he was the father of the vain-glorious Julius Caesar Scaliger. Zeno, on the other hand, in a lengthy, but interesting note, denies the assertion. As to Scaliger, it is well known that he claimed to be a descendant of the princely house of della Scala. The date of Bordone's death is unknown.

- 1529 A.D. [3920] APIANUS (*Peter*). Cosmographia Introductio: cum quibusdam Geometriae ac Astronomiae principiis ad eam rem necessariis.

Vignette of a globe on title, and various diagrams in the text.

12mo. *Morocco, gilt. Ingolstadt, 1529.*

£15 15s

Harrisse 150. The colophon on the last leaf bears the date 1533.

This is an abridgment of Apian's larger Cosmography. On the reverse of C6 begins the following reference to America: "Non solum aut praedictae tres partes nunc sunt latius lustratae, verum & alia quarta pars ab America Vesputio sagacis ingenii viro, inventa est. Quam ab ipso Americo eius inventore Amerigen quasi Americi terram sive Americam appellari volunt."

PLATE XI.

Paesi nouamente retrouati.& Nouo Mōdo da Alberico Vespu
tio Florentino intitulado.



TITLE PAGE (THE KING RECEIVING VESPUCCI) FROM
AMERIGO VESPUCCI, PAESI NOVAMENTE RETROVATI E NOVO MONDO.
MILAN, 1508.

See Item No. 3892.

Itinerariū Portugallēsiū e Lusitania in Indiā ⁊ in
de in occidentem ⁊ demum ad aquilonem.



TITLE PAGE FROM [VESPUCCI]. ITINERARIUM PORTUGALLENSIUM
IN INDIAM.
MILAN, 1508.

See Item No. 3893.

EARLY SPANISH EDITION OF MARCO POLO.

1529 A.D. [3921] MARCO POLO. Libro del famoso Marco Polo Veneciano de las cosas maravillosas que vido en las partes orientales: conviene saber en las Indias, Armenia, Arabia, Persia, y Tartaria. E del poderio del gran Can y otros reyes. Con otro tratado de micer Pogio Florentino y trata de las mesmas tierras y islas.

Black Letter. With a fine woodcut border to the title.

Folio. *Old calf (blank margin of title repaired).*

Logroño (Spain), Miguel de Eguia, 1529.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXIV.).

£125

Harrisse, Additions, 89.

An exceedingly scarce early Spanish edition of Marco Polo.

"Marco Polo, the celebrated traveller of the 13th Century, was the son of a Venetian merchant, who, with his brother, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the Great Khan of the Tartars. This Prince, being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his Ambassadors to the Pope; on which they travelled back to Rome in 1269, and with two missionaries once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favourite with the Khan. After a residence of 17 years they returned to Italy, in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, in which time he wrote the famous account of his travels. Marco Polo related many things which appeared incredible, but the general truthfulness of his narrative has been established by succeeding travellers."

It was the news brought home by this greatest of all early travellers, and by Wm. de Rubriquis, of the definite existence of a great sea to the east of China that gave Columbus the idea of sailing straight across the Atlantic to the Indies and China, and so led to his American discoveries. In his narrative Marco Polo speaks of the great commercial city in Southern China of Quinsai, or Kansai. On the discovery of Temixtitan, or Mexico City, it was at first believed that the place was this Chinese city of Quinsai, and Schoner in his "*Opusculum Geographicum*," 1533, makes this assertion and claims that America was only a part of Asia and not a new continent.

In the introduction references are made to America, the editor stating that the name "Indies" as applied to the Antilles is incorrect, and that the mistake had arisen when gold was found in Cuba, and when some people had believed that island to be Tarsis, Ophia, and Cethin, whence gold had been taken to Jerusalem in the time of Solomon.

1530 A.D. [3922] MARTYR (*Peter*). Opus Epistolarum.

Elaborate woodcut border to the title representing the labours of Hercules.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Calf gilt, with Arms on the sides, and monogram on the back of Jean Jacques Charron, Marquis de Ménars. (Joints repaired). (Alcala de Henares), Michael de Eguia, 1530.*

£225

Harrisse, 160. John Carter Brown Catalogue 93. Sabin 1555. Not in Church Catalogue.

An exceedingly rare and important series of letters.

"Peter Martyr was a courtier. He acknowledges himself that he took extreme pleasure in the society of the great, and was on intimate terms with the most influential men of his day and country. His correspondence with these has been preserved, and covers a period of not less than thirty-seven years, from 1488, when he came originally to Spain, to 1525, the year preceeding his death. These 816 letters form a curious medley of accounts, opinions and descriptions, but which initiate us into the secret workings of the Spanish Government at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the inner life of the principal personages of the time. The insanity of Queen Joanna, the cupidity of the Flemish courtiers, Luther's Reformation, the expulsion of the Jews, the atrocious deeds of the Inquisition, the conquest of Granada, the battle of Pavia, etc., are all described with zest and a certain local colour which is not without charm." But the letters which interest us most are those relating to America.

Prescott remarks: "His inquisitive mind was particularly interested by the discoveries that were going on in the New World. He was allowed to be present at the sittings of the Council of the Indies, when any communication of importance was made to it; and he was subsequently appointed a member of that body. All that related to the Colonies passed through his hands. The correspondence of Columbus, Cortes, and the other discoverers, with the Court of Castile was submitted to his perusal. He became personally acquainted with these illustrious persons on their return home, and frequently, as we find from his own letters, entertained them at his own table. With these advantages his testimony becomes but one degree removed from that of the actors themselves in the great drama. In one respect it is of a higher kind, since it is free from the prejudice and passion which a personal interest in events is apt to beget. The testimony of Peter Martyr is that of a philosopher, taking a clear and comprehensive survey of the ground, with such lights of previous knowledge to guide him, as none of the actual discoverers and conquerors could pretend to. It is true, this does not prevent his falling into errors, the errors of credulity founded on superstition, but that which arrives from the uncertain nature of the subject, where phenomena, so unlike anything with which he had been familiar, were now first disclosed by the revelation of an unknown world."

"Peter Martyr's own contemporaries, among these Dr. Galindez de Carbajal, a councillor of King Ferdinand, and constantly employed in the highest

MARTYR—*continued*.

concerns of the state, commend these epistles as: 'the work of a learned and upright man, well calculated to throw light on the transactions of the period,' and John de Vergara, a name of the highest celebrity in the literary annals of the period, expresses himself in the following emphatic terms: 'I know of no record of the time more accurate and valuable. I myself have often witnessed the promptness with which he put down things the moment they occurred. I have sometimes seen him write one or two letters while they were setting the table. For, as he did not pay much attention to style and finish of expression, his composition required but little time, and experienced no little interruption from his ordinary vocations.' This account of the precipitate manner in which the epistles were composed, may help to explain the cause of the occasional inconsistencies and anachronisms, that are to be found in them; and which their author, had he been more patient of the labour of revision, would doubtless have corrected. The first edition appeared at Alcalá de Henares, in 1530, about four years after the author's death. It has now become exceedingly rare."

As a further example of the rarity of this work, it is on record that in the year 1630, Barberini, Pope Urbain VIII's nuncio to Spain, endeavoured to obtain a copy, but was unable to, and was obliged to go to the considerable expense of having a manuscript copy made.

See also footnote to Peter Martyr's "Orbe Novo," Basle, 1533, in this catalogue.

1530 A.D. [3923] FRACASTORIUS (H.). Syphilis, Sive Morbus Gallicus.

FIRST EDITION. Printed in Italics throughout.

4to. *Bound by Duru in citron morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelled, g. e. Verona, August, 1530.*

£25

The First Edition of the Book which first gave the name Syphilis to that disease

1532 A.D. [3924] MARTYR (*Peter*). Extraict ou recueil des isles nouvellement trouvées en la grand mer Oceane au temps du roy Despaigne Fernand et Elizabeth sa femme, faict premièrement en latin par Pierre Martyr de Millan, et depuis translaté en language françois.

Item trois Narrations dont la première est de Cuba. La seconde,
(Continued over)

MARTYR—*continued*.

qui est de la mer Oceane. La tierce, qui est de la prise de Tenustitan.

Printed in italics with side notes in the same.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gold border and corner fleurons on sides, full gilt back, inside doublures of crimson morocco elaborately tooled to a geometrical pattern, watered silk fly leaves, g. e. Paris, Simon de Colines, 1532.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXV.).

£500

Harrisse No. 167. Church Catalogue No. 64. Sabin No. 1554.

This is the first collection of voyages printed in French. It contains a translation, somewhat abridged of Peter Martyr's First Three Decades. Three narrations, the first being a translation of the first edition of Peter Martyr's Fourth Decade, taken from the Basle edition of 1521, and the Second and Third, abridged translation of the Second and Third Letters of Cortes.

The first portion was dedicated by the translator to Charles, Duc d'Angoulême, and the second to his sister Marguerite, both children of Francis I, who, at the time, were only nine and ten years of age respectively.

According to the Church Catalogue only seven libraries possess copies of this book.

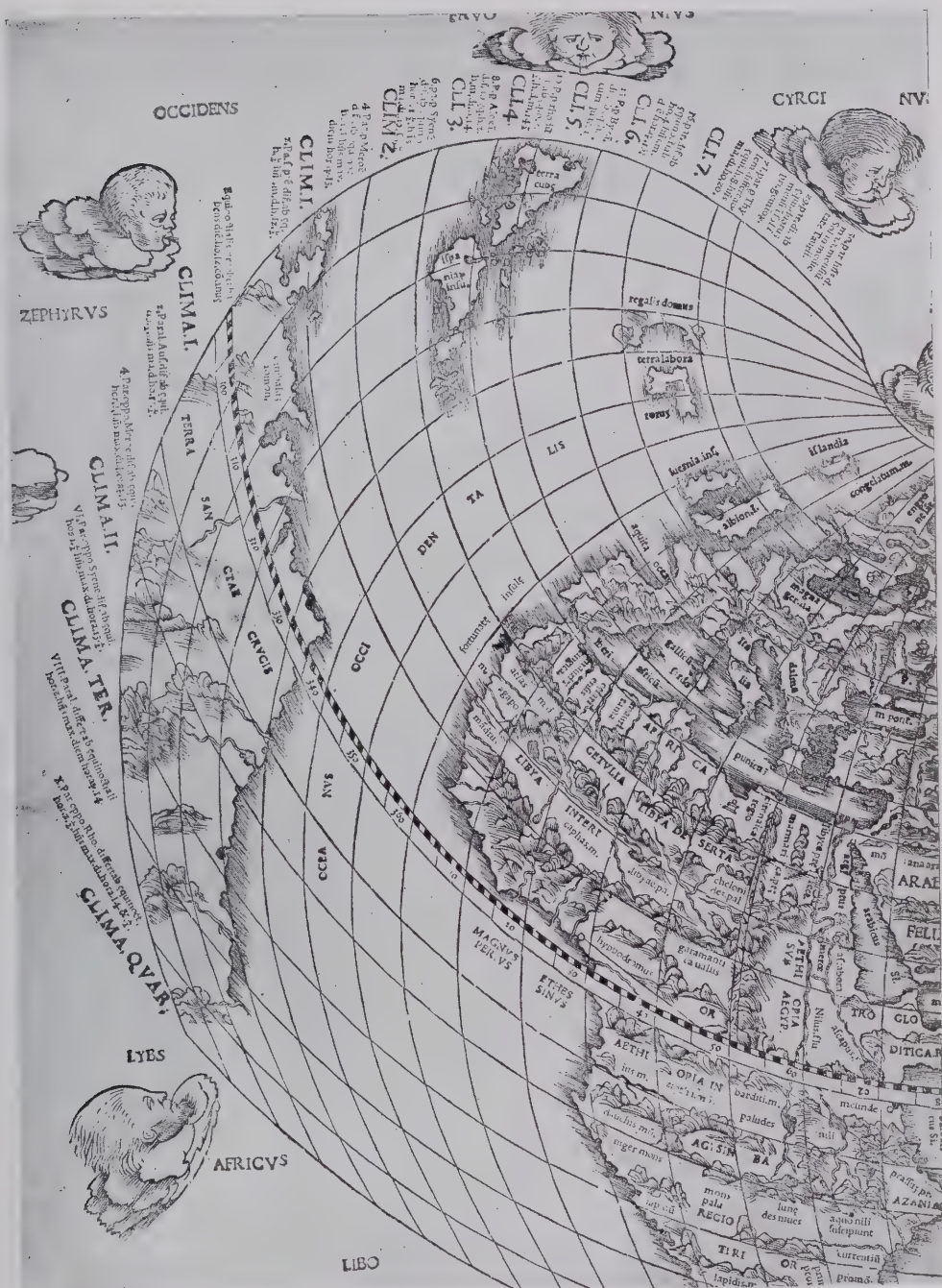
CORTES' SECOND AND THIRD LETTERS,
WITH ADDITIONAL

ACCOUNT OF THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARY SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

1532 A.D. [3925] CORTES. De Insulis nuper Inventis Narrationes cum Petri Martyris Libello. His accesserunt Epistolae duae de felicissimo apud Indos Evangelii incremento, quas superioribus hisce diebus quidam fratres Minores ab India in Hispaniam transmissserunt. Item Epitome de inventis nuper Indiae populis idolatris ad fidem Christi, atque adeo ad Ecclesiam Catholicam convertendis, autore N. Herbon.

Roman Letter, long lines, with portrait of the Emperor Charles V. on title-page enclosed in a border displaying 25 escutcheons of Spanish towns and provinces (repeated twice), and painter's mark on the last leaf. Small folio. *A magnificent copy bound by David, full levant morocco*

PLATE XIII.



MAP OF THE "NEW WORLD" (GREATLY REDUCED),

FROM PTOLEMY. VENICE, 1511.

PRINTED ON VELLUM.

See Item No. 3896.

Abtruck ains lateinischen sandtbrieues an babstliche heiligkeit/von küniglicher wurde zu Portegall/dis iars ausgangen/von d eroberte stadt Malacha/anderer künigreychen vnnß herischafft in India/ auch gegen aufgangt der Sonnen/erstlich zu Rom auf .ix. tag Augusti in latein getruckt/ vnd nachmaln auf .v. tag Septembris / zu Augspurg in teutsch gebracht / zum teil articul weis gestelt/ alles deß bas zu vermercken/vnd in gedachtnus zu erhalten/



TITLE PAGE FROM
MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL'S LETTER TO THE POPE ON HIS CONQUESTS.
AUGSBURG, 1513.

See Item No. 3899.

CORTES—*continued*.

extra, gold lines on sides, gilt back, g. e. Cologne, Arnold Birckman, September, 1532.

£250

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXVI.).

Second Latin Edition of the Second and Third Letters.

Harrisse No. 168. Church No. 63. Sabin No. 16949. Medina, Vol. I., No. 86.

This edition contains besides the Second and Third Letters of Cortes in Latin, Peter Martyr's "*De Insulis*," and a letter from Martin de Valencia, dated June 12th, 1531, at the Convent of Thalmanaco, in Yucatan, with others sent from Mexico by Bishop Zumarraga (the first Bishop of Mexico) giving an account of the Franciscan Schools in Mexico for the teaching and conversion of the Indians.

1533 A.D. [3926] APIANUS (*Peter*). *Cosmographicus liber, restitutus per Gemmam Phrysium.*

Vignette of a mounted globe on title, and numerous illustrations, including various revolving diagrams of globes, etc., the one on folio 32 showing America.

4to. *Half calf, t. e. g. Antwerp, Joannes Grapheus, 1533.*

£15 15s

Harrisse 179.

Folio 34 contains a chapter on America, and folios 51-52 also partly relate to America.

Peter Bienevitz (better known under his Latinized name Petrus Apianus), was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Ingolstadt, for more than thirty years. He was an inventor of astronomical instruments and designed one of the earliest maps to contain the name America. His mathematical and astronomical works must always take a prominent rank among those relating to the discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

1534 A.D. [3927] BORDONE (*Benedetto*). *Isolario . . . nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del Mondo, con li lor nomi antichi & moderni, historie, favole, & modi del loro vivere & in qual parte del mare stanno & in qual parallelo & clima giaciono. Con la gionta del Monte del Oro novamente ritrovato.*

Title in red and black within handsome woodcut border, woodcut maps and charts.

(Continued over)

BORDONE—*continued.*

Folio. *Old calf, gilt Arms of the Marques de Caracena on upper cover, tied with green silk ties. Venice, Nicolo d'Aristotile, detto Zoppino, 1534.*

£21

Sabin 6419. Leclerc 72. HARRISSE 187.

An early edition of a very scarce and celebrated work on cosmography. Amongst the very interesting woodcuts contained in the volume is a plan of the city of Temistitan (Mexico) before its destruction by Cortés; a large map of the world in which the two hemispheres are merged in one sphere; the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Cuba, Martinique, and Guadaloupe. A valuable addition to the text is the "Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India la Nova Spagna detta," which comprises the earliest authentic description of Francisco Pizarro's entry into Peru, the original document having been received in Europe only a year before the publication of this book.

THE CONQUEST OF PERU, BY AN EYE WITNESS.

1535 A.D. [3928] XERES (*Francisco de*). Libro primo de la conquista del Peru & provincia del Cuzco de le Indie occidentali.

Roman Letter, large woodcut of Arms of Charles V., on title-page, and woodcut Arms of the translator, and printer's mark.

Small 4to. *Vellum. Venice, Stephano da Sabio, 1535.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XXXVII.).

£105

HARRISSE B.A.V. No. 200. Church Catalogue No. 73. John Carter Brown catalogue 116.

This is the First Edition of the translation into Italian of Xeres' "*Verdadera relacion de la conquista del Peru*," made by Dominico de Gaztelu, with the omission only of the last sentence and of the 21 stanzas of poetry in the original. The Church Catalogue only knew of 7 other copies.

"The especially important event in South America in the first half of the sixteenth century was the Conquest of Peru. The number of persons in Spain wishing to emigrate or to join expeditions bound for the New World increased, and the settlements already established in the islands lost a large part of their inhabitants, carried away to Peru, by the desire for adventure and the wealth to be obtained; and the eagerness to get information from America was greatly intensified.

"Reports and letters sent from Peru . . . constitute an important part of the historical record of Pizarro's enterprise.

XERES—*continued.*

"*Francisco de Xeres was Pizarro's secretary, who left Spain in January, 1530. His account was written in Peru at the request, or by the order of Pizarro. He returned to Spain in July, 1534, with the first instalment of gold, and his report was printed in Seville, in that year. Xeres was an actor in, or a witness of, the remarkable events which he describes, and his narrative has the freshness and vividness of a story by one writing of what he saw.*" (Adapted from Dr. Moses—Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

Dominico de Gaztelu, the translator, was a gentleman of Navarre, a native of Tudela and secretary to Don Lope de Soria, the Ambassador from Charles V. to the Venetian Republic.

This volume also contains the original of the reports of Miguel de Estete on the journey made by Hernando Pizarro from Caxamalca to Pachacamac and to Xauxa (published by the Hakluyt Society in 1872).

WITH THE FIRST MAP OF AMERICA, BEARING THAT NAME, USED IN
PTOLEMY.

1535 A.D. [3929] PTOLEMY. Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini Geographicae Enarrationis libri Octo. Ex Bilibaldi Pirckeymheri translatione, sed ad Graeca & prisca exemplaria à Michaële Villanovano (Serveto) iam primum recogniti.

With 50 large woodcut maps on 98 leaves.

FIRST EDITION BY SERVETUS. Large folio. *Old vellum.* Lyons, Melchior et Gaspar Trechsel, 1535.

£65

Harrisse No. 210. Sabin No. 66483. Medina Vol. I. No. 98.

This edition was edited by Michael Villanovanus, better known as Servetus, born at Villanueva, Aragon, whose preface fills the verso of the title-page, and who also wrote many of the modern descriptions on the backs of the maps. The woodcut borders and ornaments which surround the map-descriptions are supposed by some critics, to be the work of Hans Holbein, and Urs Graf of Basel.

The celebrity of this edition is largely due to its association with the trial and burning alive of its editor, Servetus, in 1553. Many copies of the book are said to have been burned at the same time by the orders of Calvin. One of the charges or pretexts brought against Servetus was the alleged authorship of a

PTOLEMY—*continued.*

statement, printed on the back of map 41 of this edition, reflecting on the climate and soil of Palestine. The passage in question, however, was not written by him, but had been copied from the same map in the editions of 1522 and 1525. It was omitted in his second edition printed at Vienne in the Dauphiné, in 1541.

The following maps relate to America:—

No. 28. Tabula Terra Nova. (Slightly differing from the 1513 edition.) On the reverse is an account of the voyages and discoveries of Columbus.

No. 34. Norbegia et Gottia. Represents Greenland as a Peninsula of Europe.

No. 49. Tabula Nova Orbis. Map of the World, resembling the "*Orbis Typus*" in the 1513 edition, which by some was attributed to Columbus (and therefore called the "*Admiral's Map*"), and by others to Vespuccius. Greenland is again part of Europe, and America is marked as Portuguese Land.

No. 50. Tabula Totius Orbis. "*The new map of the World, the production of L. Fries, is a revision, with alterations, of that of the preceding editions, and is remarkable as the first map with the name America that appeared in Ptolemy's work. This name is inscribed on a portion of the South American Continent.*"

1535 A.D. [3930] SABELLICUS (M. C.). *Rapsodiae Historiarum Enneadum.*

Titles printed in red and black, with decorative woodcut borders.

2 vols, folio. *Original vellum.* Lyons, Jacob Giunti, 1535.

£15 15s

Sabin 74663. Not in Harrisse; who only gives the Paris Edition of the same year (No. 203).

Pages 526-527 of the second part contain an account of Columbus and his discovery of America, which, although short, is of considerable interest, as it was originally written before the year 1503.

EPISTOLA

Potentissimi : ac Inuictissimi
Emanuelis Regis Portugallie
et Algarbioꝝ et. De Victoriis
nup in Affrica habitis. Ad S.
in xpo patrem et dñm nostrum
dñm Leonē. X. Pont. Max.



TITLE PAGE FROM
MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL'S FAMOUS LETTER TO POPE LEO X.
(" IN URBE NOSTRA ULYXBON., 1513.")

See Item No. 3900.

EPISTOLA

Potentissimi/ ac inuictissimi Ema/
nuelis Regis Portugalix & Algarbiorum,
&c. De Victoriis habitis in India
& Malacha. Ad .S. in Christo Patrem &
Dñm nostrum Dñm Leonem .X.
Pont. Maximum .



TITLE PAGE FROM MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL'S FAMOUS LETTER
TO POPE LEO X.
ROME, MAZOCHIUS, 9TH AUGUST, 1513.

See Item No. 3901.

THE GREATEST SPANISH HISTORY OF THE INDIES.

1535-1557 A.D. [3930A] FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES (*Gonsalo de*). La Historia General de las Indias.

FIRST EDITION. Title printed in red and black, with woodcut border, and with large woodcut Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V. The whole enclosed by woodcut border. On Folio X is a very large woodcut of Columbus' Coat-of-Arms. Other woodcuts of American interest and of natural history.

Seville, 1535.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXXVIII. AND ON PAGE 38.).

Harrissee No. 207. Church Catalogue No. 71. Sabin No. 57988.

"This work is much fuller than that published in 1526 (our No. 3915). In this the author gives us nineteen books and eleven chapters of *Libro veynte y ultimo desta primera parte*. At the end is a *Carta missiva* to which the author, as was his usual practice, has attached his signature."

Oviedo early visited America, where he resided for more than twenty years, crossing the Atlantic no less than twelve times. He was Governor of the Province of Cartagena and filled other high positions. The knowledge thus acquired of men and events gave him unusual opportunities for gathering information for this, his chief work. Authority was given him by the Emperor to demand from the different governors of Spanish America such documents as he might need for this work. He gives a vivid picture of conditions as they then existed, and his work is a vast storehouse of facts relating to the times. This is the source from which most literary writers have drawn their accounts of the early occurrences in the New World.

The work is complete in itself, though Oviedo left a much longer account in manuscript. In 1557 the twentieth book, the first of the second part, was printed under the title: *Libro XX. De la segunda parte de la general historia de las Indias*.

Together with:—

Libro XX de la Segunda Parte de la General Historia de las Indias, que trata del Estrecho de Magellans.

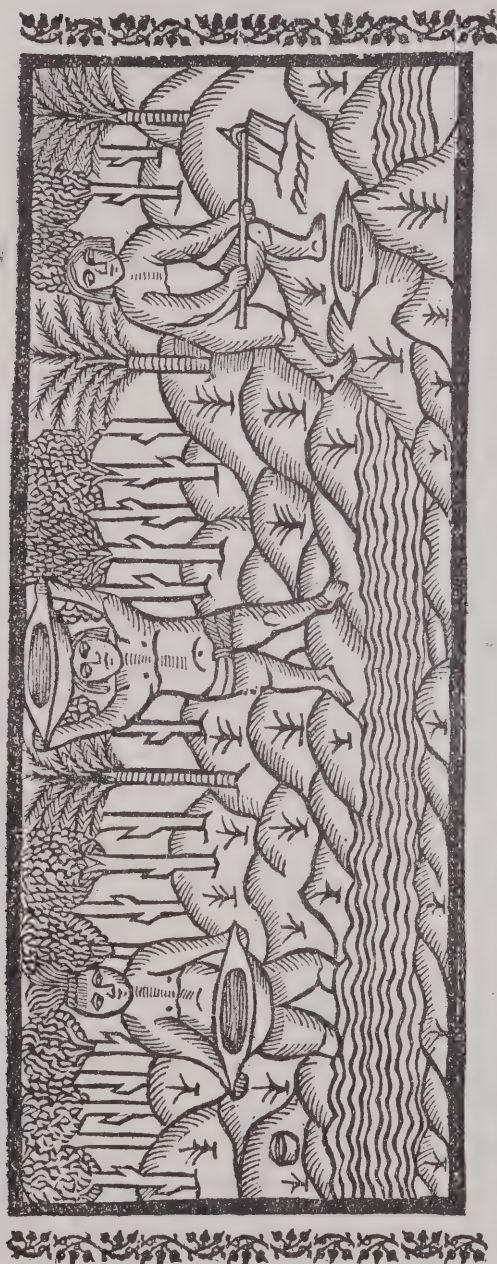
Large woodcut Arms on title. *Valladolid, Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1557.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XXXIX.).

Folio. *Magnificent copy of the two vols. bound in one by Bedford, in full crushed levant morocco, g. e.*

£600

Harrissee, Notes on Columbus, p. 14. Church Catalogue, No. 106. This XXth Book, which was published separately, was intended to form the first part of Volume II., but in consequence of the author's death, no more was issued.



gente que en tal hacienda y exercicio se ocupan. Da se de notar que para vn par de indios que lauen son menester dos personas que siruan en traer les tierra/ y otros dos q̄ cauen o escopeten o rompan la tierra y hinchan las bateas de seruicio. Por que assi se llaman del seruicio aquellas Bateas en que se lleva la tierra de los que cauan hasta los que lauan. Estos indios estan en esta ocupacion del oro sin los otros indios y gente que ordinariamente atienden alas here-

hazer: y despues labran y lauan aquella tierra del suelo y cogen el oro que en ella hallan: segun se viro de suso. Pero si es rio o arroyo el que se ha de labrar/ sacan el agua de su curso. E despues que esta seco en medio de la madre por donde primero yua el agua/ así como la han ramurado/ que en lengua o estilo delos que son mineros platicos quiere dezir agotado. (Por que ramurar es agotar.) Hallan oro entre las piedras y oquedades y resquicios de las peñas: y en aque-

A WOODCUT AND PORTION OF TEXT FROM

FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES, HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

SEVILLA, 1535.

See Item No. 3930A.

FIRST ITALIAN EDITION OF THE SPANISH VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD.

1536 A.D. [3931] MAXIMILLIANUS TRANSYLVANUS AND PIGAFETTA (F. A.). Il Viaggio Fatto da gli Spagnuoli Atorno al Mondo.

FIRST ITALIAN EDITION.

Small 4to. *Bound by Lortic in crimson levant morocco, ornamental lines on sides, panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, 1536.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XL.).

£450

Harris, No. 215. Church Catalogue, No. 74. Sabin, No. 47042. The Church Catalogue only knows of four libraries, including the British Museum, containing copies of this book.

This work is the first Italian edition, and was doubtlessly intended as a continuation or fourth part of the collection of voyages printed at Venice in 1534. This volume contains two distinct and original accounts of Magellan's Voyage around the world.

The first, by Maximilianus Transylvanus, is translated into Italian from the Latin and occupies the twelve leaves of sheets A, B, and C.

The second is a short account which Pigafetta published from his own manuscript journal, the chief source of information for the events of that voyage. This professes to be a translation from Fabre's French abridgment of the journal published at Paris about 1525. The final leaf contains a vocabulary of Indian words as used by the Brazilian Indians.

The book is preceded by a remarkable preface "al Lettore" in which the Editor (who does not give his name) shows himself to have been perfectly acquainted with the progress of discovery and research in the west, and to have understood the real importance of the events then taking place, better than most of his contemporaries. This preface only occupies five pages, but it is indeed a noteworthy review of all the latest advances in geography.

1536 A.D. [3932] [MARTYR (*Peter*).] Descriptio Terrae Sanctae exactissima, autore Brocardo Monacho. De Novis Insulis nuper repertis, et de moribus incolarum earundem, per Petrum Martyrem.

With fine printer's mark on last page.

Bound by Lortic in full green levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Amsterdam, Joannes Steelsius, 1536.

£52 10s

Harris, No. 218.

This work contains two works, the second of which is the famous book of Peter Martyr extracted from the Fourth Decade made by Peter Martyr himself.

The second work is an account of a voyage to the Holy Land made by a German Monk. This abstract is mentioned frequently in the earlier writers on Mexico. It mentions the Grijalva Expedition and the first voyage of Darien.

1537 A.D. [3933] GRYNAEUS. *Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum Veteribus Incognitarum.*

With the famous Grynaeus woodcut World-Map (the so-called A Map with ASIA in very large letters), occupying 4 pages, which is often missing.

Folio. *Vellum.* Basel, Jo. Hervagius, 1537.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XLI. AND XLII.).

£125

Harrisse 223. Sabin 34103. John Carter Brown Catalogue 123.

This edition of Grynaeus is especially noteworthy as it contains the large woodcut world-map, "Typus Cosmographicus Universalis," and the additional letter of Maximilian of Transylvania, secretary of Charles V., to the cardinal of Salzburg, dated Oct. 24, 1522, giving an account of the Voyages of Magellan, 1519-1522. This occupies pages 585 to 600.

The famous World-map contains pictorial scenes illustrative of various parts of the world. On the left corner at the top a man is shooting an elephant with an arrow; in the lower corner is a cannibal scene, illustrative of America. To the right is a portrait of Varthema, the famous Eastern traveller. The continent of America is not laid down, but Cuba is elongated and separated by a narrow strait from South America.

In our copy, the map (type A) is found in excellent and quite untouched condition. It is printed on two sheets, each folded separately. On the Western half we find the New World represented on the north as a long strip of land, bearing the inscription Terra de Cuba. The isthmus is cut asunder. The southern part contains these words only: *Parias, Canibali, America Terra Nova, Prisilia.* On the old continent the name Asia printed in large type. This map, within a richly ornamental border, and the two woodcuts in the text, are by Hans Holbein. Nordenskjöld, *Facsimile Atlas*, Plate 42, does not reproduce this scarce map, being apparently unable to find a copy to photograph, but had to content himself with a copy of variant B, which differs only in slight particulars.

Among the other contents of this famous work, are: The three voyages of Columbus, 1492-1498. Voyages of Petrus Alonzo. Voyage of Vincent Pinzon to Brazil in 1499. Epitome of the voyages of Vespucci by Alberi Vespucci. The first, second, and fourth voyages of Amerigo Vespucci. King Manuel's letter to Pope Leo X concerning the Portuguese discoveries. Accounts of the travels of Varthema and Marco Polo. Peter Martyr's account of the newly discovered Islands. Etc.

Note to 3933.—The map in this copy is the B map, which is the correct one issued with the volume.

EPISTOLA POTENTISSIMI
ac Inuictissimi Emanuelis Regis Portugaliæ,
& Algarbiorum. &c. De Victoriis ha-
bitis in India, & Malacha.
Ad. S. in Christo Patrē
& Dominū nostrū.
Do. Leonem. X.
Pont. Maxi-
mū.

TITLE PAGE FROM
MANUEL, KING OF PORTUGAL'S FAMOUS LETTER TO POPE LEO X.
VIENNA, 1513.

See Item No. 3902.



TITLE PAGE FROM PACETTI, EMANUELIS OBEDIENTIA.
(ROME, 1514).

See Item No. 3903.

- 1537 A.D. [3934] GIUSTINIANO (*Agostino*). Castigatissimi Annali Con la loro Copiosa Tavola della Republica di Genoa, da fideli et approuati Scrittori, per Monsignore Agostino Giustiniano, Genoese.

Title printed in red and black containing fine large woodcut showing two angels supporting the Arms of Genoa, with inscription. Fine large woodcut on the reverse of title showing St. George killing the Dragon, and fine woodcut initial letters.

Folio. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e. Genoa, Antonio Bellono, 18th March, 1537.*

£35

Harris, 220. These are the well known annals of the Republic of Genoa by Giustiniano, the editor of the Polyglot Psalter No. 3906 of this Catalogue.

This work contains on folio 249 an interesting account of Columbus, and a mention of the bequest supposed to have been made by the Admiral "all ufficio di. S. Georgio la decima parte," of all he owed, for the erection of an hospital, we believe. The passage is sometimes cited to impart an air of authenticity to the codicil, made according to military usage, and written on a blank leaf of a breviary, said to have been presented to Columbus by Alexander VI, and found afterwards in the Corsini Library at Rome, or picked up in a book-stall, and purchased for a few cents.

- 1537 A.D. [3935] [SACRO BOSCO (*Giovanni di*).] MAURO (M.). Sphera Volgare novamente tradotta con molte notande additione di geometria, cosmographia, arte navicatoria, et stereometria, proportioni, et quantita delli elementi, distanze, grandezze, et movimenti di tutti li corpi celesti, cose certamente rare et maravigliose.

With fine woodcut borders. With geographical, astrological and heraldic woodcuts.

Small 4to. *Old vellum. Venice, Bartholomeo Zanetti, 1537.*

£10 10s

Harris, No. 219.

The cosmographical woodcuts include two globes depicting America.

- 1538 A.D. [3937] SOLINUS (Julius). *Rerum toto orbe memorabilium thesaurus*. Pomponii Melae de situ orbis.

With numerous large woodcut maps in the text, and two double-paged maps, on one of which America ("Terra Incognita") appears.

Folio. *Crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Basel, Michel Isengrin and Heinrich Petri, 1538.

£21

Not in HARRISSE. No copy in the Church Catalogue.

The present copy is a tall one, in a superb condition.

- 1539 A.D. [3938] CONSULADO DE MAR. Obra muy util y provechosa para todo genero de mercaderes: como de Senores de Navios y Pilotos y Marineros y todos los que navegan. De mas de tener clara luz para en todos los negocios de la mar o concernientes a ella tiene agora nuevamente las ordinaciones de los derechos del general y del Peso del Senor Rey, etc. Traduzido de lengua Catalana en Castellana.

Black Letter. Title printed in red and black, surmounted by a fine woodcut of sailors and ships and surrounded by a woodcut border, double columns.

4to. *Calf. Valencia, Francisco Diaz Romans, 1539.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLIII.).

£75

- 1539 A.D. [3939] MARINEO SICULO (*Lucio*). Obra compuesta por . . . coronista de sus Magestades de las cosas memorables de España.

Title within handsome woodcut architectural border, with Coat-of-Arms of the Emperor Charles V.

Gothic Letter, 48 lines to a full page.

Small folio. *Full blue morocco binding, treble gilt fillet border,*

MARINEO SICULO—*continued*.

parel back with gilt fleurons, inside dentelles, g. e. Alcala de Henares, Juan de Brocar, 1539.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLIV.).

£35

Salva No. 3024. HARRISSE No. 226. Very fine copy.

This work, which records the memorable events in Spanish history up to the time of Charles V, includes a long account of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, mentioning the American possessions, and the curious statement that "Pedro Colon" was sent out with a fleet to explore the Atlantic. As HARRISSE comments, "the great decay of letters in Spain under John II, Henry IV and even of Ferdinand and Isabella, was followed by a revival, due chiefly to the example of Italy at that time, and the influence of a few Italian scholars who had made Spain the land of their adoption, among whom the author of the work before us may be said to have exercised a greater influence than any other. Lucius or Lucas Marineo, called Siculus, owing to his Sicilian origin, was born about the year 1460. From Palermo, where he taught Belles-Lettres, he removed to Spain, and held for twelve years the Chair of Latin Literature in the University of Salamanca. He was afterwards appointed to the offices of Royal Chaplain and historiographer, and is supposed to have died shortly after the year 1533."

1540 A.D. [3940] POMPONIIUS MELA. *De Orbis situ libri tres.*
With large folding double-page map of the World.

Folio. *Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean Roigny, 1540.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLV.).

£75

HARRISSE, *Additions*, No. 126.

1540 A.D. [3941] PICCOLOMINI (*Alessandro*). *De la Sfera del Mondo. Libri Quattro in Lingua Toscana. Dele Stelle Fisse. Libro uno.*

With various mathematical diagrams in the text, and 48 full-page charts of the heavens, shewing the various constellations.

The two works in one volume. Small 4to. *Original vellum. Venice, al segno del Pozzo, 1540.*

£5 5s

A MANUSCRIPT ON NAVIGATION TO INDIA VIA BRAZIL CIRCA 1540.

FROM THE NAUTICAL LIBRARY OF ANDRÉ THEVET.

1540 A.D. [3942] ROTEIRO da Navegação daqui pera y Yndia.

Portuguese Manuscript with two coloured drawings of the compass.

170 pp. Small 4to. *Very charming contemporary French binding by Eve in dark olive morocco, the entire surface covered in delicate gilt tooling, in a design of scrolled and dotted fleurons joined by curved olive branches, open oval medallions on sides, trails of gilt olive leaves tooled on back, g. e. (Lisbon), circa 1540.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. XLVI., XLVII., AND XLVIII.).

£775

The volume is of particular interest, thrice bearing the inscription: "A. Thevet, 1567."

The anonymous manuscript is in Portuguese, and contains detailed instructions by some pilot, for the voyage from Lisbon to India, via Brazil and the Cape of Good Hope; the return voyage to Lisbon; route from the Strait of Mecca to India; information on the storms to be encountered off the Indian coast; soundings off the Cape of Good Hope; Mozambique; the Atlantic Islands, &c. The manuscript does not describe any particular voyage, but appears to summarise the observations and experiences of a skilled navigator who had made the voyages many times and was able to give valuable advice as to the most suitable seasons for travelling, and the safest geographical course. There is a table, giving the daily declination of the sun for a period of four years; and two coloured drawings showing the points and degrees of the compass.

André Thevet, who owned this book, was a French traveller, who was born at Angoulême in 1502, and died in Paris in 1590. As a Franciscan Friar, he was a profound scholar and reader; and, wishing to augment his knowledge by travel, he obtained permission to visit Italy, where he met Cardinal de Lorraine, who gave him the necessary money for a voyage to the East. He embarked at Venice in 1549, and on reaching Constantinople, made the acquaintance of Peter Gillius, with whom he explored Asia Minor, and whom he assisted on his archeological expeditions. He proceeded to Rhodes, Athens, and Palestine, returning to France in 1554 with a relation of his fascinating travels, which was very well received. The following year, he embarked with Villegagnon for Rio de Janeiro, but was deprived of the pleasure of seeing the country on arrival, owing to illhealth, which compelled him to return to his native country; but, nevertheless, did not prevent him from making a description of Brazil.



TITLE PAGE FROM THE

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SPANISH ON AMERICA.

“ MARTIN FERNANDEZ DE ENCISO, SUMA DE GEOGRAPHIA.”

SEVILLE, 1519.

See Item No. 3908.

PLATE XX.



PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR FROM
ULRICH VON HUTTEN, DE GUAIACI MEDICINA.
MAYENCE, SCHEFFER, 1519.

See Item No. 3909.

- 1542 A.D. [3943] SALAYA (*Sancho de*). Repertorio de tiempos nuevamente corregido por el famoso doctor . . . cathedratico de Astrologia en la universidad de Salamanca: el qual tambien, añadio en el Lunario XXII años sobre lo que andava impresso hasta agora.

Gothic Letter; title within woodcut border; numerous woodcuts of figures and astrological signs; full-page figure, illustrating the various parts of the body ruled by the planets and signs of the zodiac.

Small 8vo. *Crimson morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Granada, 1542.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XLIX.).

£105

Not in Salva.

A curious and rare little book, containing chapters on the signs of the zodiac and its influence on human life; astronomical tables and calculations for hours, days, phases of the moon, sunrise and sunset, and all the known methods of arranging the calendar: a work which was invaluable to a sixteenth-century navigator.

- 1542 A.D. [3944] GLAREANUS (*H. L.*). *Brevissima totius habitabilis Terrae Descriptio.*

20 pp. Small 4to. *Calv. Paris, Christian Wechel, 1542.*

£25

Not in HARRISSE.

The final chapter of this work deals with the regions not known to Ptolemy, and occupies the last three pages. It treats of America and its discoverers, Columbus and Vespucci, and mentions Cuba and St. Domingo, in a passage which reads in translation: "Farther towards the west, lies a country called America, the length of which is about eighty degrees. There are two islands, Spagnolla and Isabella. Those countries have been visited along the coasts by the Spaniards, Colombo of Genoa and Americo Vesputio being the leaders of the navigation. There are people who believe that in the times of Caesar Augustus that country was known, and that Virgil in the VIth book, verses 795-97 of the Aeneid, wrote the following lines concerning the same: 'Their land lies without the signs (of the Zodiac), beyond the Sun's annual course, where Atlas, supporting Heaven on his shoulders, turns the axle studded with flaming stars.' Servius understood this of the Moorish Ethiopia; but Landinus declares that there is no Ethiopia lying beyond the Zodiac. Therefore he himself explains 'beyond' as meaning 'almost beyond.' Besides, Donatus says that 'Sun' stands for 'day,' and 'year' for 'night.' We leave this uncertain matter to the judgment of the reader."

- 1543 A.D. [3945] DIONYSIUS (*Periegetes*). De situ habitabilis orbis. [Translated into Latin by Simon Lemnius.]

Italic Letter. A large and interesting woodcut on title containing two spheres issuing from an open eye, and a spherical map having "America" on it.

8vo. *Morocco gilt, g. e. Venice, Bartholomeo de Lodrone (Imperatore) and Francesco Venetiano, 1543.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. L.).

£35

Harrisse No. 245. Sabin 20211.

Simon Lemnius' address at the beginning of the volume contains some fifteen lines on Amerigo Vespucci, Columbus, and the discovery of America.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

- 1543 A.D. [3946] MAUROLYCUS (*Francis*). *Cosmographia*.

With numerous astronomical and geometrical diagrams throughout the text. One of Giunta's woodcut devices on the title, and another mark occupies the verso of the last leaf of text.

4to. *Dark olive green morocco, gilt sides and back, g. e. Venice, Luc' Antonio de Giunta, January, 1543.*

£31 10s

Sabin 46957. Harrisse B.A.V. Additions 142.

This very rare volume contains five passages concerning America, Columbus and Vespucci. The present copy is in a truly magnificent state of preservation, with ample margins.

Francesco Maurolico was born at Messina in Sicily, September 16th, 1494, and died July 21st, 1575. He was the greatest geometrician of his times.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

- 1543 A.D. [3947] SACROBUSTO (*Joannes de*). *Libellus de Sphaera*.

With 2 revolving, and other diagrams.

Bound with:

SACROBUSTO. *Libellus de Anni Ratione, seu ut vocatur vulgo, Computus Ecclesiasticus.*

Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. *Half cloth binding. Wittemberg, Peter Seitz, 1543; and N.P. 1538.*

£10 10s

This edition not in Sabin.

The fame of John Holywood, or Halifax, of Oxford, rests entirely upon his "Sphaera," a little work in four chapters, which treat respectively of the

SACRORUSTO—*continued.*

terrestrial globe; of circles great and small; of the rising and setting of the stars; and of the orbits and movements of the planets. IT WAS THE SECOND ASTRONOMICAL WORK TO APPEAR IN PRINT.

"It is evident that a work originally written in the early part of the thirteenth century cannot contain anything on America, but this work became to the mathematicians and geographers of the century following the re-discovery by Columbus, an inexhaustible source of commentaries, some of which certainly contain references to the oceanic discoveries, attributed, especially by the Italian commentators, to Vespuccius."

1544 A.D. [3948] POSTEL (*Guillaume*). De orbis terrae concordia libri quatuor.

Folio. *Bound by David in crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, g. e.* [Basel, about 1544].

Sabin, 64524. HARRISSE, 145.

£21

In the first book, Postel exposes the dogmas of the Christian religion; in the second, after an investigation into the life of Mahomet, he examines the Koran and refutes it; in the third he develops the notions of natural law and the principles of right accepted by all religions; finally in the fourth book he indicates the means to be employed to lead the pagans, Turks, and Jews to the Christian religion. This last book contains a passage, beginning of p. 350, relating to the religions of the natives of America.

The present copy is in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

1544 A.D. [3949] GOES (*Damiao A.*).

Opuscula.

Fides, Religio, moresque Aethiopum.

Epistolae aliquot Preciosi Joannis, Paulo Jovio & ipso Damiano interpretibus.

Deploratio Lappianae gentis.

Lappiae descriptio.

Bellum Cambaicum.

De rebus & imperio Lusitanorum ad Paulum Jovium disceptatiuncula.

Hispaniae ubertas & potentia.

Pro Hispania adversus Munsterum defensio.

4to, *half calf.* Louvain, December, 1544.

HARRISSE, *Additions*, 144.

£15 15s

A MAGNIFICENT COPY
OF THE
FINEST SPANISH WORK ON NAVIGATION.

1545 A.D. [3950] MEDINA (*Pedro de*). *Arte de Navegar, en que se contienen todas las Reglas, Declaraciones, Secretos, y Avisos, que a la buena navegacion son necesarios, y se deven saber, Dirigida al serenissimo y muy esclarecido señor, Don Phelipe principe de España, y de las dos Sicilias.*

FIRST EDITION. Title in large Gothic Letter, red and black, with woodcut Coat-of-Arms, within narrow woodcut border. Gothic Letter, 41 lines to a page, double columns. Woodcut maps and numerous astronomical charts in text.

Small folio. *Full crimson morocco; gilt fillet border; gilt panelled back; richly gilt doublures in crushed blue morocco, g. e., bound by Rousselle. Valladolid, Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1545.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LI., LII., LIII., LIV., LV.).

£1150

An unusually fine copy of this first edition. Sabin 47344. HARRISSE 226.

Of special interest is the full-page woodcut map of the world in which Florida, Mexico, the Amazon, Peru and the city of Los Reyes (Lima) are specifically named.

The author, who was with Cortes, may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship. He was entrusted by the King with the examination of pilots and sailing-masters for the West Indies, taught navigation, and was held in high esteem as a cosmographer.

This book was most popular with the successors of Columbus and was translated into several languages. The map may be taken as embodying the result of Spanish discovery in 1545, as reported to Medina by the pilots, with whom his official position as examiner brought him into constant intercourse. It shows the mouth of the Mississippi, and the lands around the river and Gulf of the Saint Lawrence. Newfoundland had not yet been discovered to be an island. The river Saguenay is here indicated, a remarkable feature in so early a map.

- 1545 A.D. [3951] [SACROBUSTO.] Chaves (*Hieronymo de*). Tractado de La Sphera que Compuso el Doctor Ioannes de Sacrobusto, con muchas additiones. Agora nuevamente traduzido de Latin en lengua Castellana por el Bachiller H. de Chaves el qual añidio muchas figuras, tablas, y claras demonstraciones.

With numerous woodcut diagrams. *Title within woodcut border; Gothic Letter.* With additional woodcut frontispiece.

Small 4to. *Vellum.* Seville, Juan de Leoni, 1545.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LVI.).

£45

Harrisse, Additions, No. 149.

A valuable Spanish translation of Sacrobusto's famous Sphere with interesting notes and additions by a celebrated cartographer of the New World.

Jerónimo de Chaves, mathematician, cosmographer, and poet, was born in Seville in 1525, and died in 1574. He was Professor of cosmography, when that chair was established at the Casa de la Contratacion; and amongst his publications was a map of America.

He bequeathed his maps, instruments, and original cosmographical works to the Monastery of La Cartuja at Seville, inserting a clause which forbade their removal under any circumstances. The Library was destroyed, however, and only some of Chaves' geographical works could be rescued. The *Espasa Enciclopedia* comments upon the interest of this particular clause, "both as regards the classification of the works that were found, and with reference to the earliest cartography of the New World."

"On folio 27 there is a diagram in proof of the rotundity of the earth, which contains a small map of America, in which the Southern continent is more clearly and better drawn than the Northern. This is of course the work of Chaves, whose large map of the New World is said to have never yet been printed." Mexico City, the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata are especially marked.

For an account of the celebrated Englishman John Holywood of Oxford, or Sacrobusto, see footnote to No. 3947 in this catalogue.

- 1545 A.D. [3952] JACQUINOT (*Dominique*). L'Usaige de l'Astrolabe, Avec un Traicté de la Sphere.

With numerous diagrams, one revolving, relating to Astronomical, Geographical, Geometrical, and Trigonometrical problems.

Small 4to. *Levant morocco; inside dentelles, g. e., by David of Paris.* Paris, Jehan Barbé, 1545.

£10 10s

A curious early work shewing the use of the Astrolabe or early form of quadrant, and comprising a long series of problems and answers.

1546 A.D. [3953] [HONTER (*John*).] Rudimenta Cosmographica.

With the series of 13 woodcut maps, the folding map of the World shewing America. Small vignette on title.

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION. 12mo. *Green morocco* (eighteenth century), *g. e.* (*Zurich*), *Froschouer*, 1546.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LVII.).

£35

Harris 271. John Carter Brown Catalogue 143. Sabin 32794.

The Heber-Herschel V. Jones copy.

The little Atlas containing the 13 maps is found at the end of the volume. Humboldt seemed to think that it formed a separate work, sometimes bound up with the *Cosmographia*, yet the words "cum tabellis Geographicis" imply that the maps are part of the original work. The three preliminary pages of the Atlas contain three further diagrams, one of which is a small map of the world also shewing America. The work itself is in the form of a poem. This is a very fascinating little book written by a very interesting person. John Honter, claimed both by Hungarians and Rumanians as their compatriot, was born in Cronstadt in Transylvania, educated at Basle and Cracow University, and became a Reformist, took refuge in Cracow, where he was appointed professor of Geography in the University, and afterwards returned to Transylvania. His biographers call him the first important reformer who introduced the Reformation into Transylvania. He died there in 1549. The book was a popular one and passed through many editions. Some of these are described by Harris, Sabin, Estreicher, and most fully by the Hungarian bibliographer Szabo.

1546 A.D. [3954] FOCARD (*Jacques*). Paraphrase de l'Astrolabe, contenant: Les Principes de Geometrie. La Sphere. L'Astrolabe, ou, declaration des choses celestes. Le Miroir du Monde, ou exposition des parties de la Terre.

With various Geographical and Astronomical diagrams, including 2 volvels (revolving figures).

Small 8vo. *Magnificent copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Chambolle-Duru. Lyons, Jean de Tournes, 1546.*

£52 10s

Harris 273.

On page 34 is a small world-map, including America, and on page 155 occurs the following remarkable statement:—"Telle est la description des parties du monde, selon le très excellent Ptolomée, et les autres anciens Geographes: depuis

FOCARD—*continued.*

lesquels ne s'est gueres trouvé terre, dicte continens, tant deça, que dela l'equinoctial, excepté une appellée Amerique, de laquelle ne sommes encores bien asseurés : d'Isles plusieurs, lesquelles je tais à cause de briefveté. L'Amerique (laquelle est appellée l'Ameque) te descriray succinctement, suyvant la metode de Ptolomée, n'ayant egard à tous ceulx qui ont navigé, et pour le jourd'huy navigent à intention seulement de traffiquer, ou gagner, et d'icelle parlent obscurément, tellement qu'il fault presque deviner ce que par leurs songes veulent dire." The author then goes on to say that America lies to the West and South of Europe, that the Equinoctial Americans are cannibals, and that Brazil is on the tropic of Capricorn. Towards the Antarctic pole the people are giants (an early reference to the Patagonians), and in the far west they are cannibals. That part is named Peru save towards the North, where is Parias, adjacent to which comes Dariana (Darien or Panama). Etc.

1546 A.D. [3955] BIONDO (*M. A.*). *De Ventis et Navigatione . . . cum accuratissima descriptione . . . a Gadibus ad Novum Orbem*, etc.

With 4 diagrams in the text.

Small 4to. *Vellum. Venice, apud Cominum de Tridino Montisferrati, 1546.*

£18 18s

Harrisse 274.

Chapter 25 treats of navigation to the New World.

1546 A.D. [3956] SACROBOSCO (*i.e. John Holywood of Oxford*). *La Sphere de Jehan de Sacrobosco, traduite de Latin en langue Francoyse, augmentée de nouvelles figures : avec une Preface contenant arguments evidents, par lesquels est prouvée l'utilité d' Astrologie, et qu'i celle ne doit estre mesprisée de l'homme Chrestien.*

With numerous geographical and astronomical diagrams.

12mo. *Fine copy in full morocco, g. e. Paris, Jehan Loys, 1546.*

£5 5s

- 1547 A.D. [3957] BORDONE (*Benadetto*). Isolario Di Benedetto Bordone. Nel qual si ragiona di tutte l'Isole del mondo con li lor nomi antichi et moderni, histoire, tauole, et modi del loro viuere et in qual parte del mare stanno et in qual parallelo et clima giaciono. Ricoreto et di Nuouo ristampato. Con la gionta del Monte del Oro novamente ritrouato.

With fine large double-page map of the world, showing the New World and numerous other maps.

Folio. *Bound by Petit in full red morocco, gilt lines, gilt panel back, g. e. Venice, Federico Toresano, 1547.*

£25

Sabin, No. 6421. HARRISSE, No. 275. Church Catalogue, No. 86.

- 1548 A.D. [3958] [HONTER (*John*).] Rudimenta Cosmographica.

With the Atlas of 13 woodcut maps, and 3 diagrams, at the end, two of which contain America. Vignette on title.

12mo. *Contemporary calf binding, with blind tooling on sides. (Zurich), Froschouer, 1548.*

£31 10s

HARRISSE, 287. Sabin, 32795.

See footnote to No. 3953 in this catalogue.

- 1548 A.D. [3959] APIANUS (*Petrus*). Libro dela Cosmographia, el qual trata la descripcion del Mundo, y sus partes, por muy claro y lindo artificio, augmentado por el doctissimo varon Gemma Frisio, doctor en Medecina, y Mathematico excellentissimo: con otros dos libros del dicho Gemma, de la materia mesma. Agora nuevamente traduzidos en Romance Castellano. Woodcut of a Globe on the title; 5 woodcut revolving diagrams;

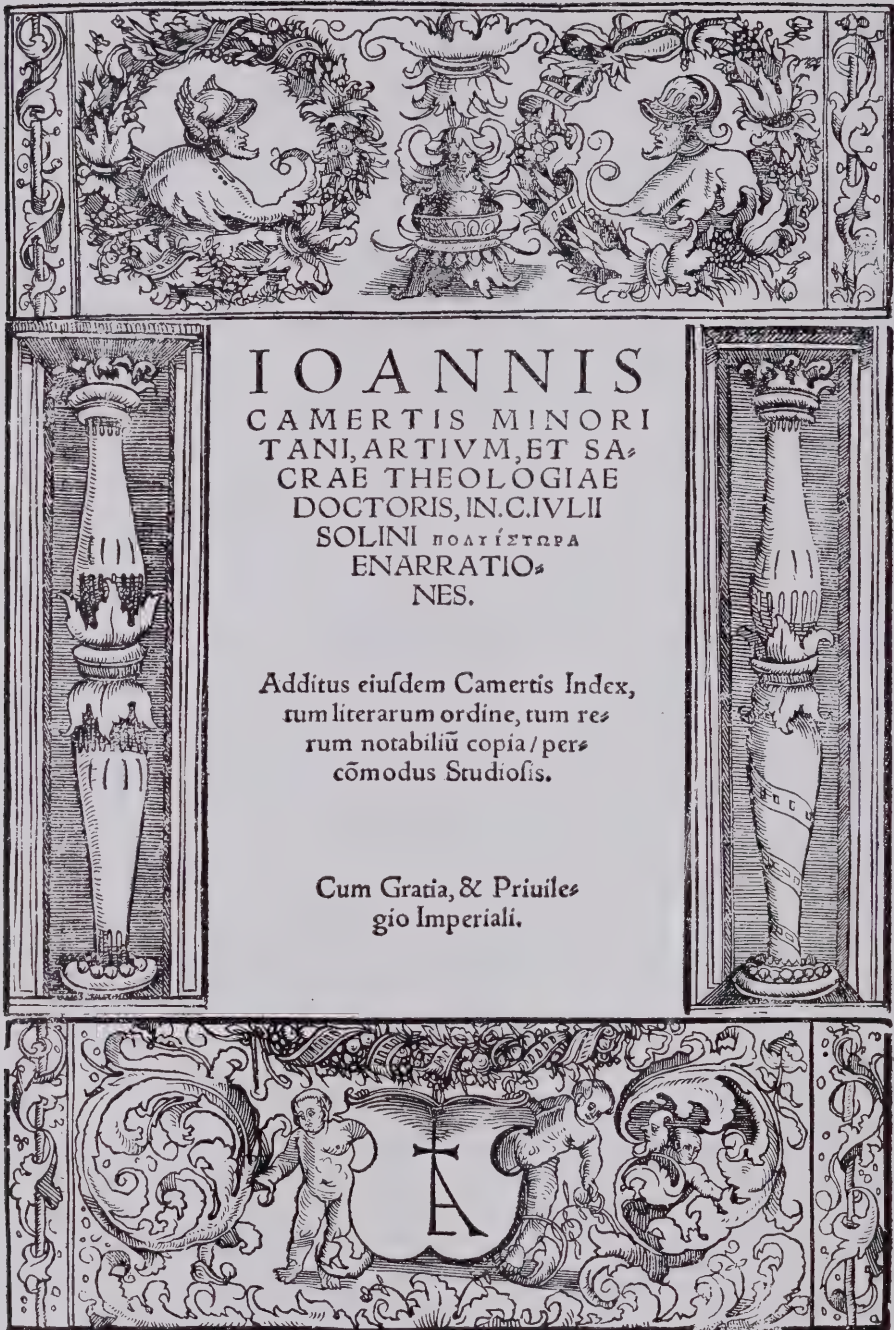
Ulrichen vō hutten eins teut

schen Ritters von der wunderbarliche artzney des
holz Guaiacū genant/vnd wie man die fran/
zosen oder blatterē heilen sol/zū herren Albres
chte dem Churfürstē/ Cardinale/vñ Erz
bischoff von Metz ein buch beschriben
Durch dē hochgelertē herrē Thomā
Wurner der heilige geschriffte vñ
beider rechten Doctor geteuts
schet vnd verdolmetschet.



TITLE PAGE FROM
ULRICH VON HUTTEN, VON DER ARTZNEY DES HOLTZ GUIACUM.
STRASSBURG, 1519.

See Item No. 3910.



TITLE PAGE TO CAMERS-SOLINUS.

BASEL, 1520.

See Item No. 3911.

APIANUS—*continued*.

folding cordiform woodcut map of the World, including America; and many other diagrams.

4to. *Vellum*. Antwerp, *Gregorius Bontius*, 1548.

£10 10s

Harrissee, 283. Sabin, 1753.

The accounts of America occupies folio 34. The folding map of the world shows all of America, the Southern part bearing the name "America," and Northern the word "Baccalearum."

Peter Bienevitz (better known under his Latinized name Petrus Apianus), was Professor of Astronomy at the University of Ingolstadt, for more than thirty years. He was an inventor of astronomical instruments and designed one of the earliest maps to contain the name America. His mathematical and astronomical works must always take a prominent rank among those relating to the discoveries in the Western Hemisphere.

1549 A.D. [3960] SAA (*Jacobus*). *De Navigatione Libri Tres*.

Decorative border to title, and diagrams in the text.

Small 8vo. *Calf, gilt*. Paris, *Reginald and Claude Calder*, 1549.

£15 15s

An interesting and important Portuguese work on the art of navigation. On leaf 94 mention is made of the Islands of Tristan da Cunha, which lie midway between the Argentine and the Cape of Good Hope. They now belong to Great Britain and are known as the most isolated islands in the world.

1551 A.D. [3961] LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA (*Fernao*). *Historia do descobrimento e conquista da India pelos Portugueses*.

FIRST EDITION. Title within woodcut border, printed in Roman letters.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in blue full levant morocco, gilt lines and fleurons on sides, full gilt back, doublures of crimson levant morocco elaborately tooled to a geometrical pattern, watered silk fly-leaves, g. e.* Coimbra, *Joan da Barreira and Joa Alvarez*, March, 1551.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LVIII.).

£175

Anselmo, No. 281. This is the only known copy of this very rare work, which has been translated into many languages.

- 1551-5 A.D. [3962] (JESUIT MISSIONARY LETTERS.) Copia de unas cartas embiadas del Brasil, por el padre Nobrega de la Companhia de Jesus: y otros padres. . . Tresladadas de Portugues en Castellán.

Woodcut of a galleon on title.

27 pp. Small 4to. *Boards. Lisbon, circa 1551-1555.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LIX.).

£150

Sabin, 55393. Medina, 420. Not in Rodrigues, Church, John Carter Brown Catalogues, or Palau, Manual del Librero.

This scarce and valuable pamphlet is divided into six chapters, comprising: Information relating to various parts of Brazil, by Father Nobrega. Letter sent by Father Antonio Pérez from the Capitania of Pernambuco, 2 August, 1551. Letter from Father Nobrega, Pernambuco, 1551. Letter from Father Nobrega, Puerto del Spiritu Santo, Brazil, August, 1551. Letter from Father Francisco Pérez, Ciudad del Salvador (Bahia), 1551. Letter from Father Leonardo Nuñez, Puerto de S. Vincente, 1551.

- 1551 A.D. [3963] CORTES (*Martin*). Breve Compendio de la Sphera y de la arte de navegar, con nuevos instrumentos y reglas, exemplificado con muy subtiles demonstraciones.

With various revolving and other geographical and astronomical diagrams, including a full-page map of America.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Half calf. Seville, Anton Alvarez, 1551.*

£125

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 157. Sabin, 16966.

A work of great rarity. The full page map of America occurs on folio 67. The work also contains notice of the discovery of Peru, the Straits of Magellan, Brazil, Rio de la Plata, Canary Islands, the Indies, etc. The English Edition was translated by Richard Eden.

1552 A.D. [3964] PTOLEMY. *Geographiæ Libri VIII.*

With 54 fine woodcut double-page maps.

Folio. *Calf.* Basel, *Henrich Petrus*, 1552 (*a little worming*).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LX.).

£35

Sabin, 66488. Phillips' List of Atlases, No. 370.

This is the fourth edition of Münster's Ptolemy, with his long Geographical Appendix at the end, and containing an additional treatise "on the use of maps" at the beginning. The indices, by Conrad Lycosthenes (*i.e.*, Konrad Rolffhart) are also enlarged.

There are two remarkable World Maps: "*Typus Universalis*," including the whole of America, bearing the names "Terra Florida," in the north, and "America vel Brasiliæ ins(ula)" in the south, and also bearing the names "Cortierati," Hispaniola, Cuba, and Fretum Magellianum. This map is somewhat altered from that in the 1545 Ptolemy. The second world map, "*Typus Orbis Ptol. Descriptus*," is the old map of the world before the inclusion of America.

Of the other maps, two relate to America, namely, "*Septentrionales Regiones*," or a map of Scandinavia and part of Greenland; also "*Novæ Insulæ*," this is an important map and shews the whole of the American Continent. Newfoundland is named "Corteria," Canada "Francisca," Cape Breton "C. Britonum," Florida "Terra Florida," Brazil "Canibali," etc. Some of the West Indian Islands are named, and the flag of Spain is shown flying there. Yucatan is given as an island adjoining Cuba.

The descriptive text for the maps is given on their reverse, generally within fine woodcut borders, which have been attributed to Hans Holbein. Münster was the first to give separate maps for the four parts of the world, and he gives his sources for the "modern" maps.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF THE "PROTECTOR OF THE INDIANS."

1552-3 A.D. [3965] LAS CASAS (*Bartholome de*). Complete Set of his Rare American Treatises, namely:—

(I.) Brevissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias.

(II.) Lo que se sigue es un Pedaçõ de una carta y relacion que escrivo cierto hombre, etc.

(III.) Entre los remedios que don fray Bartolome de las Casas . . . referio por mandado del Emperador . . . en los ayuntamientos y mando hazer su Magestad para reformacion de las Indias. . .

(Continued over)

LAS CASAS—*continued.*

(IV.) Aqui se contiene treynta proposiciones muy juridicas . . . al derecho que la yglesia y los principes christianos tienen o pueden tener sobre los infieles, etc.

(V.) Aqui se contiene vna disputa . . . entre el obispo Bartholome de la Casas . . . y el doctor Gines de Sepulveda sobre que el doctor contendia: que las conquistas de las Indias contra los Indios eran licitas, etc.

(VI.) Un tratado sobre la materia de los Indios que se han hecho en ellas esclavos.

(VII.) Aqui se cotiene unos avisos y reglas para los confesores que oyeren confesiones de los Españoles que son o han sido en cargo a los Indios de las Indias del mar Oceano.

(VIII.) Principia quedam ex quibus procedendum est in disputationibus ad manifestandam et defendendam Justiciam Indorum.

(IX.) Tratado comprobatorio del Imperio soberano y principado universal que los Reyes de Castilla y Leon tienen sobre las Indias.

4to. *Seville, Trugillo, 1552-3.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXI.).

[Sold]

Church Catalogue, Nos. 87-96. Sabin, Nos. 11228-11235. Medina, Vol. I., Nos. 146-152, 156.

Excessively rare. A Complete Set of these original treatises, containing the nine parts as issued. All First Editions. With title-pages nearly all printed in red and black with woodcut borders. Dibdin remarks:—*"This History is a prodigiously great gun in the bibliographical battery of collectors; especially if the . . . parts be complete."*

The Church Catalogue only knows of sets in the following nine libraries: British Museum, Huth, Rothschild, John Carter Brown, Pequet, Lenox, Halsey, Hoe, and Ayer Libraries.

Bartolomé de Las Casas, the Apostle to the Indians of the Sixteenth Century, was born in Seville in 1474 of aristocratic lineage, and died at Madrid in 1566. In 1502 he went with Nicolas de Ovando to Hispaniola, where he settled, and in 1510 was ordained a priest. In 1511 he went as curate to a village in Cuba. He soon began to preach against the atrocious wrongs committed by the Spaniards against the natives, under a system of slavery the most cruel and destructive the world has ever known. This drew upon him the animosity of his countrymen. Unable, by any means in his power, to check this cruelty, in 1515 he returned to Spain to make a personal appeal to his sovereign. Ferdinand's death, which happened soon after his arrival in Seville, put an end to his hopes in



BASEL, 1520.

See Item No. 3911.

ISAGOGE

In Typum Cosmographicum seu
Mappam Mundi (ut vocant) quam
Apianus sub Illustrissimi Saxo-
niae Ducis auspicio prae-
lo nuper demandari
curavit.



TITLE PAGE FROM APIAN'S ISAGOGE IN MAPPAM MUNDI. 1523.

See Item No. 3912.

LAS CASAS—*continued.*

this direction, but he found sympathetic friends in Cardinal Ximenes and Adrian, the Regents, though he encountered general hostility to his views.

He returned to Hispaniola Nov. 11, 1516, fortified with the title of the "*Protector of the Indians.*" He made numerous voyages between the Indies and Spain, in his endeavours to alleviate their condition. At last wearied with his efforts and lack of success, he retired to a Dominican convent in San Domingo, in 1522. He there spent eight years in retirement, occupied in study and writing.

His work was not at first allowed to be printed, but was submitted to the Emperor and his ministers. Twelve years later the work was published with a dedication to Philip, the heir to the throne. Though the number of victims was contested, it should be remarked that the acts of cruelty which he described were never called in question.

NOTES.

- I. One of the most gruesome books ever written.
- II. These four leaves which are appended to the *Brevissima Relacion* are usually mentioned as a separate tract, though it is really a part of that work. It contains the narrative of a Spanish traveller who witnessed some of the cruelties practised upon the natives by the Spaniards.
- III. This tract gives the eighth of the proposed remedies, and assigns twenty reasons to prove that the Indians should not be given to the Spaniards in any form of slavery.
- IV. The Bishop, during his absence in Mexico attending a council, had written twelve rules to the confessors whom he had appointed in his diocese to govern them in giving absolution. The rites of the Church were, by a Bull of Pope Paul III., refused to all who held Indians in slavery, and restitution of goods obtained by violence from them was required by the rules of the Bishop founded upon this great authority. Complaint having been made to the Council of the Indies of the rigour of these rules, the thirty propositions were written to sustain them.
- V. This tract contains a strong enunciation of Las Casas' convictions, which grew out of his controversy with Sepulveda. It contains, first, a summary, by Domingo de Soto, of the differences between the two disputants; second, the arguments of Sepulveda; and third, the twelve replies of Las Casas to the same.
- VI. This tract contains judicial authorities and reasons why the natives should be restored to freedom.
- VII. This tract was written in America in 1546 or 1547, for the direction of Confessors, during Las Casas' attendance at the council held in the City of Mexico, in 1547, and may first have been printed in that city. By these rules the Confessors of his Bishopric were instructed to deny the offices of the Church to all such persons as held repartimientos, or who did not restore the avails of unrequited labour to the Indians.
- VIII. This tract gives the principles on which Las Casas conducts his defence of the rights of the natives, and was evidently written to familiarize the Clergy with the principles upon which he based his whole theory of the rights of the Indians to personal liberty and rights of property.
- IX. The purpose of this tract is to prove the sovereign Empire and universal dominion by which the Kings of Castille and Leon held the West Indies.

1553 A.D. [3966] LOPEZ DE GOMARA (*Francisco*). Primera y Segunda Parte de la Historia General de las Indias con todo el descubrimiento, y cosas notables que han acaescido dende que se ganaron hasta el año de 1551. Con la conquista de Mexico, y de la nueva España.

Black Letter, double columns. Title, in red and black, with the Arms of Spain nearly filling the page, on reverse a list of the historians of the Indies; large woodcut of a Bison (on folio 11, Vol. I.).

The Two Parts in one volume. Folio. *Calf. Medina del Campo, Guillermo de Millis, 1553.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXII.).

£225

Sabin, No. 27724. Medina, Vol. I., No. 153. Wagner, The Spanish South West, 2B.

The First Part relates to the subjugation of Peru. The Second Part gives an account of the Conquest of Mexico, and is that portion of the work by which its author is best known.

This is a great historical work, indispensable to the student of Spanish affairs in America after the Conquest. The dedication to Charles V. begins with these remarkable words: "The greatest event which has happened since the creation of the world (leaving aside the incarnation and death of Him who created it) is the discovery of the Indies."

It affords us the most authentic views of the primitive condition of the Indians before tyranny had crushed, or civilisation had corrupted them.

Gomara prefixes a curious address to intending translators, warning them to be accurate and to measure the full significance of the pregnant Spanish phrases, also to pay special attention to proper names. He further declares that he is writing the book in Latin, so that the translators may take no trouble in that language. His Latin version never appeared.

A fine copy, with only two slight defects, viz., The blank margin of title and first leaf restored. Some facsimiling to the first two leaves.

Gomara was one of the earliest and at the same time one of the ablest of the Spanish historians of the New World. In 1540 he was the Chaplain and Secretary to Cortes, his connexion with whom gives value to his work, especially as he had access to many documents which have since disappeared.

- 1553 A.D. [3967] CIEZA DE LEON (*Pedro de*). Parte Primera de la chronica del Peru, que tracta la demarcacion de sus provincias: la descripcion dellas. Las fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades. Los ritos y costumbres de los Indios y otras cosas estrañas dignas de ser sabidas.

FIRST EDITION. Woodcut Coat-of-Arms on title-page; title printed in red and black in Gothic and Roman, within woodcut border; woodcuts depicting scenes from the life of the Spanish settlers in Peru, repeated in the text; Gothic letter, forty lines to a full page, double columns.

(Marginal repair to title-page.)

Folio. *Vellum. Seville, Martin de Montesdoca, 1553.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXIII.).

£105

The First Edition; mentioned, but not owned, by Salva (No. 3293); Sabin, No. 13044: "One of the most remarkable literary productions of the age of the Spanish Conquest in America. It is, in fact, the only book which exhibits the 'physical aspect of the country as it existed under the elaborate culture of the Incas'."

The author of this history was one of the greatest authorities on Peru, where he spent 16 years. He started the work at Popayan in 1541 and finished it in Lima in 1550; the full chronicle consisted of four volumes, of which only the first was published, and deals with the geography, history and ethnology of Peru. According to Leclerc, the three remaining books dealt respectively with: the history of the Incas; the Spanish conquest; and the history of the civil wars.

- 1553 A.D. [3968] [LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA (*Fernando*).] Le Premier Livre de l'Histoire de l'Inde, contenant comment l'Inde a esté decouverte par le commandement du Roy Emanuel: & la Guerre que les capitaines Portugalois ont menée contre Samorin Roy de Calecut, faict par Fernand Lopes de Castagneda, & traduit de Portugués en François par Nicolas de Grouchy.

4to. *Vellum. (Paris), Michel de Vascosan, 1553.*

£65

Not in Leclerc. Sabin, No. 11387.

This was the first translation printed of Castanheda's original Portuguese work, No. 3961 of this catalogue (which was published at Coimbra two years previously). It relates principally to the East Indies, but contains some particulars of the Portuguese conquests in the New World, and is included in Dr. Robertson's "Catalogue of Authorities."

- 1553 A.D. [3969] VERDURAS (*Hernando de*). La lamentable destruycion y espantoso fuego que se encendió en la nao de Lope Hortiz (que aya gloria) que salio de Sanlucar por capitana en el armada que fue para Indias; de la qual fue general Bartolome Carreño, vezino de Triana. La qual salio de la barra a quatro dias de Noviembre del año de mil y quinientos y cinquenta y dos años. Hechas por Hernando de Verduras. (In verse.)

Black Letter, woodcut of ship on title, with fine woodcut border, double columns.

8 pp., small 4to. *Half morocco*. (*Madrid*, 1553).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXIV.).

£21

Apparently unknown to Bibliographers. Not in Salva.

- 1554 A.D. [3970] MEDINA (*Pedro de*). L'Art de Naviguer de M. Pierre de Medine, Espagnol. Contenant les reigles, secrets, et enseignements necessaires à la bonne navigation.

Traduict de Castillan en François, avec augmentation et illustration de plusieurs figures et annotations, par Nicolas de Nicolai, du Dauphiné, Géographe du Très-chrestien Roy Henry II.

THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION. Title within fine woodcut border and numerous diagrams, and other woodcuts.

Folio. *Vellum*. *Lyon, Guillaume Rouville*, 1554.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXV.).

£105

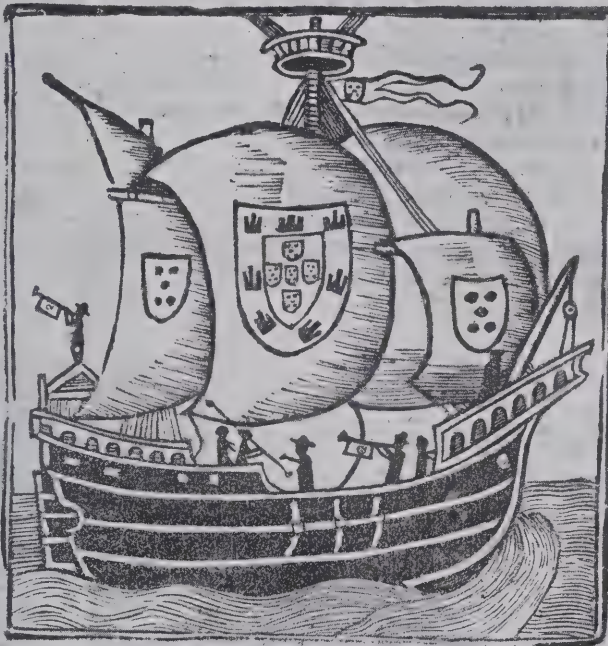
Sabin, 47345.

Very fine woodcuts of ships and diagrams, also fine woodcut initial letters.

On page 1 there is an interesting small world map surrounded by winds, in which North and South America are shewn.

On page 108 a similar map of the world.

L'ybre appellat Consolat de
mar. Nouament estampat
e corregit. Afegits los ca-
pitols e ordinaciós dis drets dl gñe-
ral. E del dret del pes del seyor Rey
ab altres coses necessaries: les qn. la
fis al pñt no eren estades estápades.



TITLE PAGE FROM CONSOLAT DE MAR (IN CATALAN).

BARCELONA, 1523.

See Item No. 3913.



TITLE PAGE FROM CORTES' SECOND LETTER.

FIRST LATIN EDITION.

NUREMBERG, 1524.

See Item No. 3914.

1554 A.D. [3971] "J. S." Original sixteenth-century manuscript history of America, in Spanish.

81 pp., small 4to. *Half rough calf.* N.P. 8th October, 1554.

£75

This curious manuscript is evidently part of a longer one on diverse subjects, these pages referring to America having been separated and bound together as one volume, with neither title nor formal beginning; while on the verso of the last page on America is the title of a further essay beginning: "Some notable things concerning the Imperial City of Toledo."

The abridged history of America is full of interesting data, with little attempt at orderly construction, but written in an entertaining narrative style, and possessing the historical merit and literary value of having been penned within sixty years of the discovery of the New World, and almost contemporaneously with many of the later notable events which are quaintly recorded in its pages.

Beginning with the story of "the first one to find the Indies," the writer states that a *caravela*, a light kind of vessel, was "navigating the Atlantic in heavy weather, and came upon an unknown land. It returned in many more days than it took to reach the country, and they who returned on board were but the pilot and three or four sailors, who soon died in port as a result of hunger and hardship. Thus were the Indies discovered, through the sufferings of those who first beheld the land and left no record of its name, or of how it could be reached, or of the year in which it was discovered. It is only known that the pilot died in the house of Christopher Columbus, in whose care the ship's papers were left, and the log of that voyage, showing the latitude of that land." There follows a biographical sketch of Columbus; a record of the "first place which Columbus discovered in the Indies, and where he landed to take possession in the name of the King and Queen of Castille—a place called Guadehani, between Florida and Cuba"; the discovery of Cuba, Jamaica, St^o. Domingo, etc., and the Papal presentation of the Indies to the Catholic Sovereigns.

Many amusing pages are devoted to the Indians, their idolatry, religious and funeral rites, miracles, marriage and social customs, laws, and quaint habits, one of which is laconically noted thus: "In the Island of Florida there are men who eat coal!"

There are references to the influence exercised upon the natives by the Spanish Franciscans, the first Catholic missionaries to set foot in America; informative notes on the civil governors in North, Central and South America; Magellan and other explorers; the Portuguese in the Moluccas; the discovery of Peru; Inca legends; the natural history and products of these lands; the mines and pearls which enriched the insatiable Treasury of Spain. As is characteristic in manuscripts of this period, a vast store of information is packed into the text, which is partly concrete with indubitable historical fact, and at other times expansive with mere hearsay.

The work contains an excellent account of the affairs of Pizarro and Almagro in Peru, the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro, the advent of Blasco Nuñez, and the

(Continued over)

J. S.—*continued.*

pacification of Peru by Lagasca; the fact of the document having been written well within a decade of the latter events, being of considerable historical interest, in view of the rarity of contemporary records of the civil wars in Peru.

A separate chapter is allotted to the Conquest of Mexico, wherein the writer discourses upon the relations between Cortes and Montezuma; the death of the Emperor; the hostilities between Spaniards and Mexicans; and Cortes' various journeys between Mexico and Spain. Here, again, the writer comments upon the customs of the Indians; their homes; their festivals and drunken orgies; and the subsequent conversion and baptism of thousands of them. He ends with a character sketch of Cortes, who, he affirms, was extremely popular with the Indians.

1554 A.D. [3972] MEDINA (*Pedro de*). L'Arte del navegar. Tradotta de lingua Spagnola in volgar Italiano.

Roman Letter, long lines to a full page. With large woodcut on title and many fine woodcut diagrams and large map of the world.

4to. Vellum. Venice, 1554.

£25

Sabin, No. 47346. Church Catalogue, No. 98.

Medina's book was the first to treat of Navigation. This first Italian edition published in the same year as the first French is noteworthy for the full page map, the left half of which is devoted to the New World (Florida, Labrador, Newfoundland, New Spain, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Yucatan, etc.).

The author, who was with Cortés, may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship. He was entrusted by the King with the examination of pilots and sailing-masters for the Indies, taught navigation, and was held in high esteem as a cosmographer.

This book was most popular with the successors of Columbus, and was translated into several languages. As the work was originally printed in 1545, the map may be taken as embodying the results of Spanish discovery in 1540, as reported to him by the pilots, with whom his official position as examiner brought him in constant intercourse. It shows the mouth of the Mississippi, "R. SPT. SAN," and the lands around the river and gulf of the St. Laurence. Newfoundland had not yet been discovered to be an island. The river Baguenay is here indicated, a remarkable feature in so early a map.

"This map is remarkable for its correct delineation of the Isthmus of Panama, for the insertion of the famous Papal line of demarcation between the ultramarine possessions of Spain and Portugal, and finally on account of its original being one of the few maps printed in the Pyrenean Peninsula, before A.D. 1570.

"Only three Spanish maps of that period were known to Nordenskiöld, including this. This seems to be almost the whole contribution during the earliest period of printed cartographical literature from the countries, from which the New World and the South East passage to India were discovered, and from which hundreds of the most important voyages of discovery started during that period." (Nördenskiöld—Facsimile Atlas).

- 1554 A.D. [3973] LOPEZ DE CASTANEDA (*Fernan*). Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la India por los Portugueses, compuesta . . . en lenguaje Portugues y traduzida nuevamente en Romance Castellano. Dirigida al muy ilustre señor don Luys de Avila y Cuniga, Comendador mayor de Alcantara.

Small 8vo. *Red levant morocco, gilt, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1554.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXVI.).

£21

Salva, No. 3351.

This edition contains only the first "book," the only one translated into Spanish. Very scarce.

THE FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

THE FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA REGIONS.

- 1555 A.D. [3974] NUNEZ CABECA DE VACA (*Alvar*). La relacion y commentarios del governador Aluar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, de lo acæscido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias. With a large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on the title. Title printed in red and black, and the book itself printed, for the most part, in Black Letter.

The two parts in 1 vol., 4to. *A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, doublure of crimson morocco elaborately tooled and gilt, watered silk flyleaves, g. e. (in morocco case). Valladolid, por Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, 1555.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXVII AND LXVIII.).

£560

Church Catalogue, No. 100. Medina, No. 172. Sabin, 9768. Wagner, *The Spanish South west*, No. 1a.

Fine copy of one of the rarest and most valuable early works relating to America, and particularly so to Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The work is divided into two parts, each with a separate title-page, but with continuous pagination. The First Part gives an account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey through the Southern parts of the United States, from Tampa Bay to old Mexico. It is a thrilling story of adventure, and describes the Author's wanderings with the survivors of Narvaez' expedition, which set out in 1527 for the conquest of Florida, or all the region afterwards known as Florida and Louisiana. It is the record of the first journey made by Europeans through any part of the country now included within the boundaries of the United States.

"Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca and a few others, who survived the ravages of
(Continued over)

NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA—*continued*.

disease and the cruelties of the Indians, were seized on the Mississippi coast and held in slavery for four years, but escaping, after numerous hardships, they at length made their way inland across Texas to Sonora, or some point near the shore of the Gulf of California. Thence he and three of his companions worked their way southwards, and finally succeeded in reaching Mexico. He returned to Spain in 1537, where, having failed to obtain the governorship of Florida, which had been given to Soto, he obtained that of the Rio de la Plata, in 1540."

The Second Part contains a contemporary account of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca's journey to the River Plate countries in South America, after his appointment as Governor. He arrived in Uruguay in 1541, and proceeded to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, the site of Buenos Aires having been abandoned. "He explored the regions around the Paraguay and Parana, conciliated the Indian tribes, and discovered the route towards Peru. On the complaint of his lieutenant Domingo de Irala he was arrested and sent back to Spain in 1545, where he spent several years in freeing himself from the charges made against him."

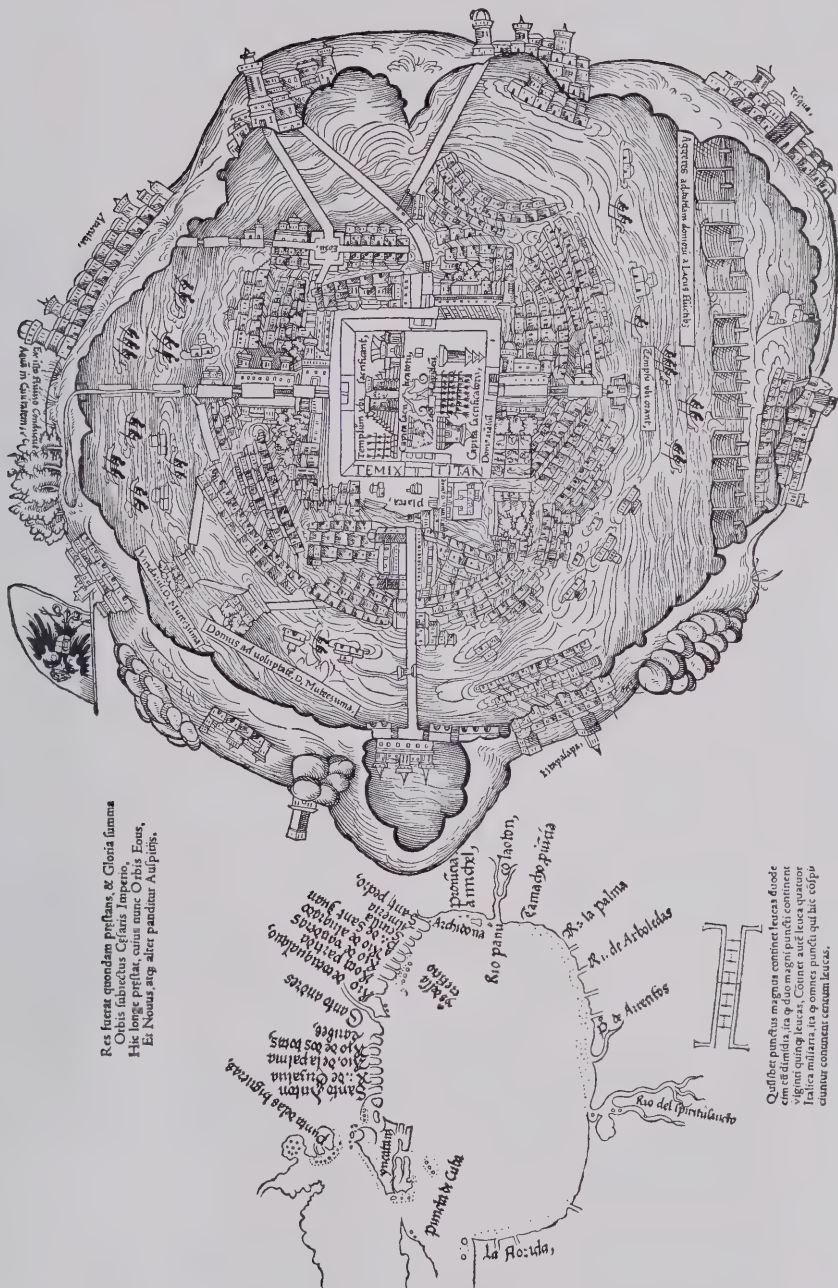
The first part of this work, the "Relacion," was first published in 1542, only two copies being known. The second part, the "Commentarios de Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, adelantado y governador de la provincia del Rio de la Plata," is here published for the first time, and is the first printed account of the La Plata regions. It was written by Cabeça de Vaca's secretary, Pero Hernandez, whilst the former was in prison. At the end is appended a Relacion made in 1545 by Hernando de Ribera, whom Cabeça de Vaca had sent on a journey of exploration northwards up the River Paraguay.

"The journey of Alvar Nuñez across the entire continent of North America from the peninsular of Florida to the province of Cinaloa, on the Pacific, is one of the most remarkable on record, and ranks in importance with that of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. From 1528 to 1537, nine long years, this small party of Spaniards were slowly traversing the vast region which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean. Constantly with wild tribes of Indians, who in them first saw men with white skins: traversing deserts and mountains, fording rivers, and for years, as destitute of clothing as the natives themselves, they at length reached the most distant Spanish settlements in Cinaloa, on the Pacific.

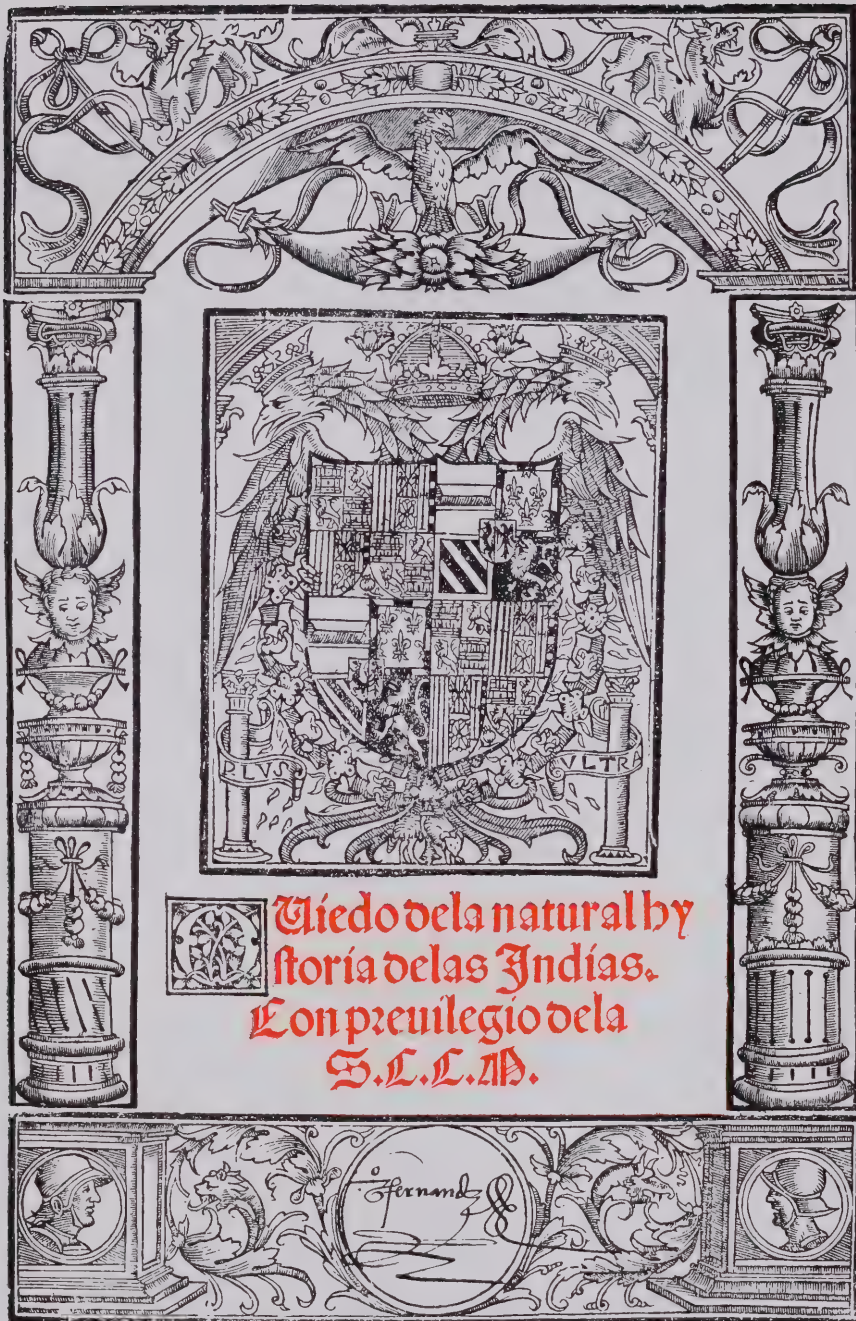
The narrative of Nuñez was entirely written after his return, for he could take no notes by the way. Hence we find it extremely difficult to follow his footsteps, and commentators are unable to agree on the point whether he crossed the Rio Grande near the present town of El Paso, and thence proceeded westward through the most northerly pass of the Sierra Madre and thence down into Sonora and Cullacan, or whether he crossed the Rio Grande two hundred miles farther south.

In Mr. Smith's notes to his edition of the book printed in 1854, he carries the travellers east of the Mississippi, beyond the present southern boundary of Tennessee, where he crosses the great river; thence he carries him westward along the banks of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers to New Mexico, crossing the Rio Grande at about 32 deg. parallel of North latitude; thence westward and southward into Sonora and southward to Cinaloa. In the notes to his new version printed in 1873, Mr. Smith adopts an entirely new route. In this he keeps near the Gulf of Mexico, entirely within the present bounds of Texas, crossing the Rio Grande near the mouth of the Conchas River, which he ascends until he reaches the great mountain chain, which he crosses, and there enters Cinaloa.

PLATE XXVII.



MAP OF MEXICO (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM CORTES' SECOND LETTER.
FIRST LATIN EDITION.
NUREMBERG, 1524.
See Item No. 3914.



TITLE PAGE (WITH AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHOR) FROM
FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, *LA NATURAL HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS*.
TOLEDO, 1526.

See Item No. 3915.

ONLY TWO OTHER COPIES KNOWN.

FIRST COLLECTION OF JESUIT MISSIONARY RELATIONS IN SPANISH.

1555 A.D. [3975] COPIA de unas cartas de algunos padres y hermanos dela Compania de Jesus que escrivuieron de la India, Japon y Brasil a los padres y hermanos de la misma compania, en Portugal, trasladas de Portugues en Castellano. Fueron recibidas el ano de 1555.

Black Letter, title within woodcut border of flowers, birds and monkeys, etc.

Small 4to. *Calf. Coimbra, Joan Alvarez, 1555.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXIX.).

£200

Anselmo, 66. Medina, Vol. I., No. 170. Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasilica. Not in Sabin.

The only copies known to Anselmo are in the Lisbon National Library and in the Evora Public Library.

Fine copy of one of the rarest books on Brazil, and hardly known at all. The only bibliographer who mentioned the book before Cordier, Innocencio da Silva, mentions its extreme rarity. It is the first collection of Jesuit letters in the Spanish language.

The volume contains nine letters written by Jesuit missionaries to their European colleagues.

Letter from Brother Pero Correa to a Brazilian missionary (this letter refers to the conversions made by Father Nobrega among the Carijo and Tupiniquines Indians).

Letter from Brother Joseph (Anchieta) from Brazil to the Jesuit Fathers (about the mission in the Province of Piratininga; the conversion of the Ibirajara Indians by Father Correa; account of the death of Father Juan de Sosa, the companion of Father Correa).

Letter from Brother Joseph (Anchieta) from Brazil (another letter of the same missionary dated 15 March, 1555, from the mission of the Province of Piratininga).

Letter from Father Juan de Aspilcueta (very interesting account of the travels of this missionary in the interior of Brazil, in which he speaks of the Tapuya, Cathiguzu, Tamoya Indians; the Indian Festivals, fruits and animals, etc. This letter is dated St. John's day, 1555, from Porto Seguro).

(Continued over)

COPIA DE UNAS CARTAS—*continued.*

Letter from Brother Arias Blando writing from Goa, 23rd December, 1554, from the College of St. Paul de Goa, and mentioning Fernando Mendez Pinto.

Letter from Brother Hernan Mendez of the Company of Jesus (dated 5th April, 1554, from the Malacca College). This letter is from the celebrated traveller Fernando Mendez Pinto; he wrote it while he was a novice and intended entering the Order of Jesuits.

Letter from Father Mestre Melchior, from Malacca, dated 3rd December, 1554.

Letter from Brother Pedro de Alcaceva, from Goa in 1554, information about some things referring to the customs and laws of the kingdom of China, which a man who had been a captive there for six years related in Malacca in the Jesuit College (this curious document is attributed to the traveller Fernando Mendez Pinto).

WITH THE FAMOUS HANS HOLBEIN MAP OF THE WORLD.
THE FIRST GENERAL HISTORY OF TRAVELS.

1555 A.D. [3976] GRYNAEUS. Novus Orbis Regionum ac Insularum Veteribus Incognitarum, unàcum Tabula Cosmographica, & aliquot aliis consimilis argumenti libellis.

With the large double Map of the World by Hans Holbein.

Folio. Bound by Chambolle-Duru in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Basel, Jo. Hervagius, 1555.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXX.).

£110

Sabin, No. 34101.

The sections which are of importance to the student of American History are: The Voyages of Cadamosto, the three Voyages of Columbus, Nino, Pinzon, Vesputius, Cabral, and that part of the fourth Decade of Peter Martyr that relates to America.

The work, which may be considered as the first General History of Travels, was the compilation of John Huttich. Simon Grynaeus was the writer of the preface, and the work only bears his name.

Sabin, 34104. "This edition contains, besides the matter of the first, also four supplementary pieces, including the second and third letters of Cortes." The 1555 edition is sought for especially, as it is the most complete.

Our copy contains the large right map (bearing the word "Asia" in smaller letters), in a superb example.

The map is printed on two sheets. On the Western half we find the New World represented on the North as a long strip of land, bearing the words Terra de Cuba. The Southern Part contains the words Parias, Canibali, America, Terra Novia, Prisilia. Also the discoveries of Cortes are shown on an island labelled Terra Cortesä.

The map, surrounded by an ornamental border, and the woodcut are by Hans Holbein. This map is reproduced by Nordenskjöld, Facsimile Atlas, Plate 42.

1555 A.D. [3977] ZARATE (*Augustin de*). Historia del descubrimiento y conquista del Peru, con las cosas naturales que sennaladamente alli se hallan, y los sucessos que ha auido. La qual escrivia Augustin de Zarate, exerciendo el cargo de Contador general de cuentas por Su Magestad en aquella provincia, y en la de Tierra firme.

With woodcut illustrations in the text.

FIRST EDITION. Thick small 8vo. *Green morocco, treble gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1555.*

£52 10s

First Edition of this important early history of Peru. The work was dedicated to Philip II. of Spain as Mary Tudor's consort, and is addressed to "His Majesty the King of England, our Prince."

"To the latter part of the period of the Pizarros belongs the account given by Augustin de Zárate, who was sent to Peru to take charge of the accounts of the 'kingdoms and province of Peru,' at the time that Blasco Nunes Vela was commissioned to become the first viceroy of the Spanish possessions in South America. Zárate had part in the conflicts occasioned by the arrival of Nuñez Vela and the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He was one of the two commissioners sent by the Oidores to order Pizarro to disband his army, which he held at Jauja, and enter Lima with only a small escort. Pizarro, however, sent out Captain Villegas, who met Zárate on the way, arrested him, took away his commission, confiscated his provisions, and imprisoned him at Huarochiri. Released after some days, he was persuaded to return to Lima, and it was suggested that, in consideration of his release, he should urge the Audiencia to leave the government to Gonzalo Pizarro. Whatever may have been the influence of Zárate in this matter, Pizarro not long afterwards approached the capital and assumed the reins of government." [It is interesting to note, here, that Gonzalo Pizarro had obtained, by tyranny and irregular means, a decree, reluctantly issued by Zarate as one of the Oidores of the Audiencia, appointing Gonzalo to the Governorship of Peru.

"Having played his part in this turbulent period, a part regarding which writers venture a variety of opinions, Zárate returned to Spain, and, using notes made in America, wrote the *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Peru*. His final plan for this work was to treat of the discovery and occupation of the country, and to narrate the principal events in the history of the colony until the pacification that followed the intervention of Pedro de la Gasca. The

(Continued over)

ZARATE—*continued*.

author is said to have intended that his work should remain in manuscript until after his death, but under the persuasion, perhaps the orders, of Prince Philip, to whom he had presented it, he caused it to be printed.

"His style is less clear than that of some of his contemporaries, but his opportunities for gaining information enabled him to present abundant details of events within the period of his narrative." (Dr. Moses's "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

WITH NINETEEN WOODCUT MAPS.

- 1555 A.D. [3978] DARINEL (pseudonym of Gilles Boileau de Bouillon). *La Sphere des deux mondes, composée en François, par Darinel, pasteur des Amadis. Avec un Épithalame, que le mesme Autheur ha faict, sur les nopces & mariage de Trèsillustre, & Serenissime Prince, Don Philippe, Roy d'Angleterre, &c.* Commenté, glosé, & enrichy de plusieurs fables Poeticques, par G. B. D. B., C. C. de C.

With 19 maps and other woodcuts.

Small 4to. *Calf. Anvers, Jehan Richart, 1555.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXI.).

£52 10s

Sabin, No. 18576. Church Catalogue, No. 101.

Sabin, in his collation of this work, does not mention the last leaf containing the colophon, nor the blank leaf which follows, necessary to complete signature P, both of which are present in our copy.

This work contains 19 woodcut maps, one being a cordiform map of the world, another a map giving the whole of South America and the South-East Coast of North America with the heading "*Peru, brevis exactaque totius Novi Orbis ejusque Insularum descriptio recens a Joan Bellerio edita.*" To each of the maps is appended a curious cosmographical stanza, of eight lines. That for the map of the western hemisphere, on the verso of folio 55, is as follows:—

"Peru,

Oultre la mer, se voit le grande Peru
Large estendu, ce semble un autre monde.
D'ou l'or massif est si trestant venu
Que lon fauldroit en somme si profonde.
Mais qu'en est il? le territoire abonde
Mille Midas y vont mourant de fain,
Tel a trop plus, mais encores il sonde,
Et va querant ce quil tient en sa main."

Fo. lii.

S. L. L. R. A.



Dhe escripto en este breue sumario
 lo relacion/lo que de aquesta natural istoria he podido redu-
 zir ala memoria: y he dexado d' hablar en otras cosas muchas
 de que enteramente/no me acuerdo/ní tan al proprio como son se pudie-
 ran escreuir: ní expressarse tan largamēte como estan en la general ⁊ na-
 tural istoria de Indias que de mí mano tengo escripta/segun en el probe-
 mio ⁊ principio deste reportorio dixere: lo qual tengo en la cibdad de santo
 Domingo dela ysla Española. A .U. A. vnilmente suplico resciba por
 su clemencia la voluntad con que me muevo a dar esta particular infor-
 macion delo que aquí he dicho/hasta táto que en mayor volumē ⁊ mas
 plenariamente/vea todo esto/ ⁊ lo que desta calidad tengo notado/si ser-
 uido fuere que lo haga escreuir en limpio/para que llegue a su real aca-
 tamiento y desde alli con la mesma licēcia le pueda diuulgar: por que en
 verdad es vna delas cosas muy dignas de ser sabidas y tener en grã ve-
 neracion/por tan verdaderas ⁊ nuevas a los hombres deste primero mū-
 do/que Tholomeo tenia en su cosmographia/ ⁊ tan apartadas ⁊ diferē-
 tes de todas las otras istorias desta calidad/que por ser sin comparaciō
 esta materia ⁊ tan peregrina/tengo por muy bien empleadas mis vigi-
 lias y el tiempo ⁊ trabajos que me han costado ver/ y notar estas cosas:
 y mucho mas si con esto. U. A. se tiene por seruido de tan pequeño serui-
 cio a respecto del desseo con que le haze.

El menor de los criados dela casa real de
 U. S. L. L. A. que sus reales pies beso.

Gonçalo Fernandez de
 Oviedo Alia d' valdes.

A PAGE FROM
 FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, LA NATURAL HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS.
 TOLEDO, 1526.

See Item No. 3915.



WOODCUT ON REVERSE OF TITLE FROM
ANTOINE DE LA SALLE, LA SALADE, PARIS, 1527.

See Item No. 3917.

DARINEL—*continued.*

"A poetical volume of considerable rarity, which must always prove equally and extremely attractive to the English or American Collector. The 'Epithalame' or the 'Canto Nupcial y otro Matrimonial' on the Marriage of Philip II. of Spain with Mary, Queen of England, is in Spanish, a fact totally overlooked by Bibliographers who have given the title of the work."—Catalogue Libri.

1556 A.D. [3979] COPIA de diversas cartas de algunos Padres y Hermanos de la Compañia de Jesus. Recebidas el año de MDLV. De las grandes maravillas que Dios nuestro señor obra en aumento de la Sancta fe chatolica, en las indias del Rey de Portugal, y en el Reyno de Japon, y en la tierra del Brasil. Con la descripcion de las varias leyes y costumbres de la Gente del Gran Reyno de la China, y otras tierras nuevamente descubiertas, en que ay nuevas de grande admiracion y hedificacion pero muy verdaderas.

12mo. *Vellum, gilt panelled back. Barcelona, Vendense en casa de Claudio Bornat, 1556.*

£52 10s

Not in Salva.

This rare little publication contains the text of letters of great interest, from the pens of various Jesuit missionaries in India, Japan, China, and Brazil, describing their mode of life in the outposts of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the early sixteenth century; their arduous journeys; and activities amongst the infidels. One of the letters is written by Padre Maestro Melchior Nuñez, dated 1555, and is addressed to the founder of the Society of Jesus, Ignatius Loyola. In his letter, he describes the work and death of Saint Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the East, who was then a Padre, and the first Jesuit to set foot in India.

Another letter is from Brother Pedro de Alcacena from Goa, 1554, to his brothers in Portugal, relating to missionary work in Japan; the third letter is written from Malacca by the Padre Maestro Melchior to his colleagues in Portugal; the fourth is from Brother Hernan Mendez, from Malacca; the fifth letter describes the people, laws and customs of China; while the sixth and seventh, from "Brother Joseph" and Padre Juan de Aspilcueta respectively, are written from Brazil, and contain very interesting information regarding the geography of the country and the wars, habits, and lives of the Indians.

- 1556 A.D. [3980] THAMARA (*Francisco*). El libro de las Costumbres de todas las Gentes del Mundo, y de las Indias. Traduzido y copilado . . . y dirigido al Ill^{mo} Sr Don Juan Claros de Guzman, Conde de Niebla.

Small 8vo. *Maroon morocco, fully gilt panelled back, g. e. Antwerp, Martin Nucio, 1556.*

£25

British Museum, No. 277. a. 17.

A remarkably interesting little work, describing the customs of the ancient and contemporary peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The last section contains information on the natural history and "marvellous things that are in the newly-discovered Indies," in addition to particulars of the rites, ceremonies and customs of the Indians of the Canary Islands, New Spain, "Peru newly discovered," St^o. Domingo, Yucatan, "Golden Castille" (Panama), the lands discovered by Magellan, the Moluccas, Darien, Labrador, La Plata, etc.

The work is translated and based upon that of J. Boëmus and G. Giglio, by Francisco Tamara, a professor of Cadiz.

- 1556 A.D. [3981] LEON (*Jean*). Description de l'Afrique, tierce partie du monde, Contenant ses Royaumes, Regions, Viles, Cités, Chateaux & forteresses : Iles, Fleuves, Animaux, tant aquatiques, que terrestres : coutumes, loix, religion et façon de faire des habitants, avec pourtraits de leurs habis : ensemble autres choses memorables, & singulieres nouveautés.

With very curious large woodcuts of Indians, fine double-page maps. Title within woodcut border.

2 vols., folio. *Half calf. Lyons, 1556.*

£18 18s

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 1389.

This important work, which is one of the earliest collection of voyages published in France, owes its existence to the publisher, Jean Temporal of Lyons.

The first volume contains the Voyages of Pedro de Cintra, the Letters of Vespucci on his two voyages, the letter of a Portuguese pilot on the navigation from Lisbon to St. Thomas.

In the second volume are published the Voyages of Vasco da Gama, Pedralves Cabral, Varthema and Alvarez—History of Ethiopia.

According to Rodrigues, copies of this book are very rare.

RARE EARLY WORK ON NAVIGATION.

- 1557 A.D. [3982] GARCIE, alias FERRANDE (*Pierre*). *Le Grant Routier Pilotage et Engrage de Mer. Tant des parties de France, Bretagne, Angleterre, que hautes Allemagnes; Les dangers des Ports, Havres, Rivieres, et Chenals des regions susdites. Compost ou Kalendrier très necessaire à tous compaignons suyvant les Ondes marines. Les jugements Dofferon touchant le faict des Navires. Composé par Pierre Garcie dict Ferrande, recentemente reveu et corrigé oultre ses precedentes impressions.* With a fine woodcut on the title-page of a ship carrying a King and Queen, and various woodcut diagrams in the text. Small 4to. *Bound by Chambolle-Duru, in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, g. e., levant morocco doublures, with dentelles. Rouen, Jehan le Prest for Robert Valentin, 1557.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXII.).

£225

A magnificent copy of one of the earliest books on Navigation.

- 1558 A.D. [3983] THEVET (*André*). *Les Singularitez de la France Antarctique, autrement nommée Amerique.*

With eleven full-page woodcuts, and thirty smaller ones in the text. Small 4to. *A remarkable copy with wide margins, and beautifully bound in full levant crimson morocco, gilt ornaments on sides, full gilt back, with doublures of blue morocco with broad gilt border, watered silk fly leaves. Paris, les heritiers de Maurice de la Porte, 1558.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXXIII. AND LXXIV.).

£450

Chapters 75 to 81 of this work relate to Canada.

Thevet, a Franciscan Friar, went out with Villegagnon in 1555, when the latter attempted to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, on the coast of Brazil, and returned apparently the year following with Bois-le-Comte, the nephew of the former leader. The French designs were in a few years' time completely frustrated, but they lasted long enough to produce a considerable number of expeditions, and a belief that France would justify the title conferred on the settlement by Thevet. His account of the natives, their country, and their language is very ample, and the woodcuts which illustrate the volume, which are after the school of Jean Cousin, Jean Goujon, and Germain Pilon, are admirable. They furnished De Bry with some of the most striking pictures. In the return

(Continued over)

THEVET—*continued*.

voyage, Bois-le-Comte seems to have sailed northwards, and Thevet speaks of Canada and Newfoundland as if he had been there himself. He mentions Cartier as having told him some facts concerning his two voyages. It is strange that HARRISSE did not include Thevet in his *Notes pour servir à l'histoire de la Nouvelle France*. There are 32 pages given to Canada with some woodcuts, and this alone ought to give Thevet's *Singularitez* the very second place in that bibliography. The publication preceded by one year the Alfonse, No. 3987 of this catalogue, which is HARRISSE's No. 2.

Winsor maintains that Thevet's reputation for veracity was poor, especially among his contemporaries, and that it seems probable he never made the voyage along the American coast, of which he here pretends to give us an account. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that he makes no mention of the coast from Florida to what he calls the River of Norumbega, and that his statements are generally vague and unsatisfactory. Henry Stevens, on the contrary, says:—

“André Thevet was a good, honest, credulous writer, who knew personally all the contemporary French navigators to Canada and Brazil, and believed everything they told him. His book, therefore, has great value as an honest record, but must be read with care and caution.”

THEVET DESCRIBES TOBACCO SMOKING.

1558 A.D. [3984] THEVET (*André*). *Les Singularitez de la France Antarique autrement nommée Amerique, et de plusieurs Terres et Isles découvertes de nostre temps*.

Printed in italics; numerous illustrations.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full levant morocco, g. e. Antwerp, Christophe Plantin, 1558.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXV.).

£100

Not in Sabin. Church Catalogue, No. 108.

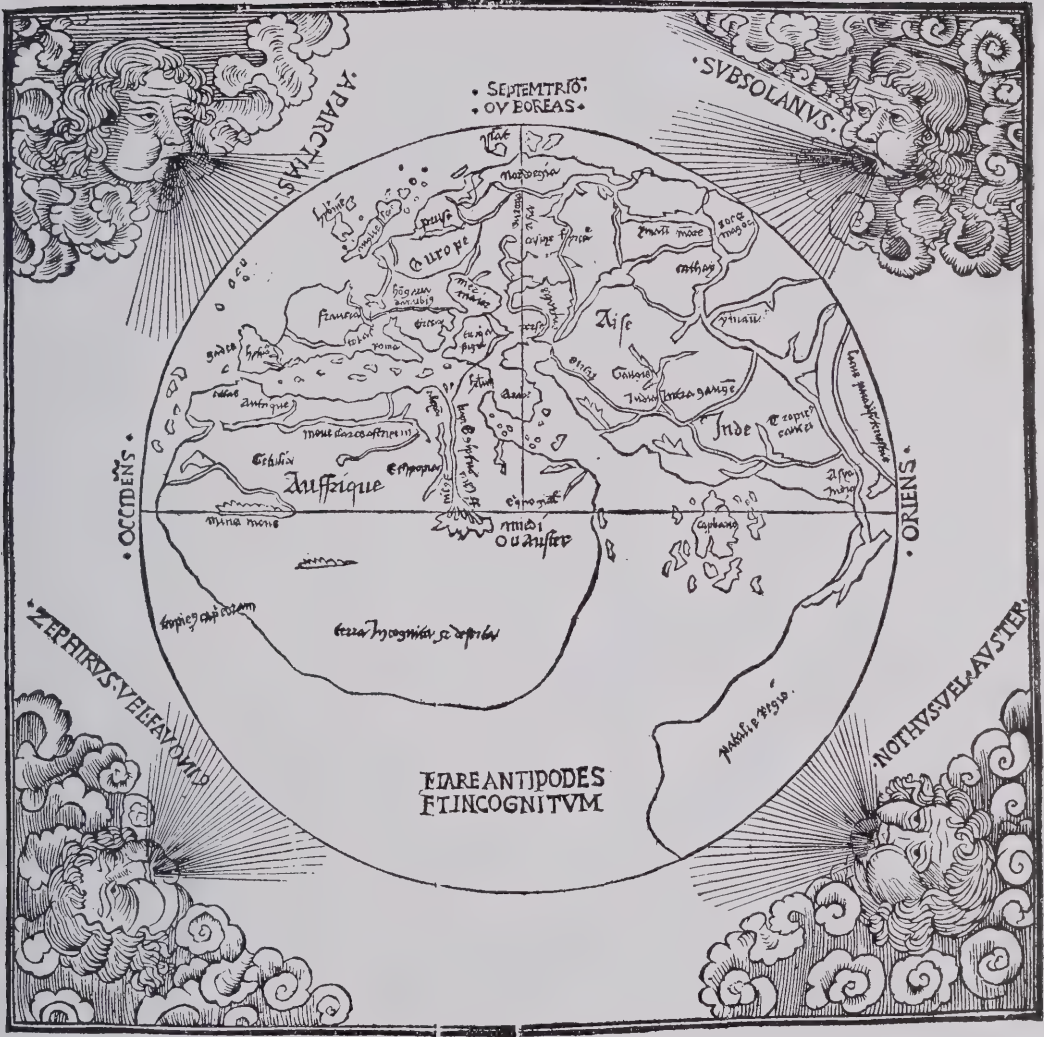
The Church Catalogue only knows of copies in four libraries, including the British Museum.

The illustrations in this Edition are reduced from those in the Paris edition of the previous year, and are all engraved in reverse. They furnished De Bry with some of his most gruesome pictures. This is one of the early works issued by the celebrated Plantin Press, which had only recently (1555) begun printing.

Thirty-one pages (folios 146-161) are devoted to Canada and Newfoundland. The information contained in these pages was probably derived from Jacques Cartier. On folio 145 there is an account of Baccalao, and the attempts of Cabot to “dresser la vue nouvelle Angleterre.” On folio 150 Thevet describes Tobacco Smoking; a certain “herbe sechée” put into the end of a hollow horn, “laquelle ayans frottée entre leurs mains, y mettet le feu, et en reçoynet la fumée par la bouche par l'autre bout du cornet. Et en prennent en telle quantité, qu'elle sort par les yeux et par le nez.”

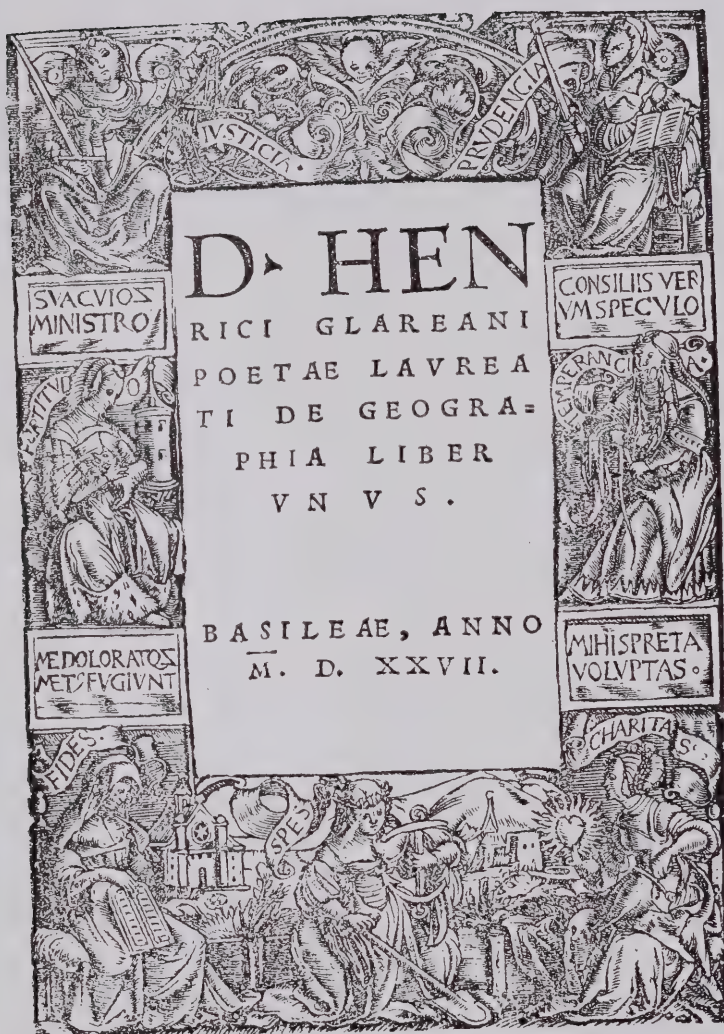
See also note to No. 3983 of this catalogue.

PLATE XXXI.



THE WORLD MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
ANTOINE DE LA SALLE, LA SALADE. PARIS, 1527.

See Item No. 3917.



TITLE PAGE FROM GLAREANUS, DE GEOGRAPHIA.
BASEL, 1527.

See Item No. 3918.

1558 A.D. [3985] ZENO (*Caterino*). Dei Commentarii Del Viaggio in Persia di M. Caterino Zeno il K. et delle guerre fatte nell' Imperio Persiano, dal tempo di Vssuncassano in qua. Libri due. Et Dello Scoprimiento dell' sole Frislanda, Eslanda, Engroneland, Estotilanda, et Icaria, fatto sotto il Polo Artico da due fratelli Zeni, M. Nicolo il K.e.M. Antonio. Con un disegno Particolare di tutte le dette parte di Tramontana da lor scoperte.

With printer's device on title-page, and the original very large and important folding map. Printer's device on final page with large fine ornamental woodcut initials.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full levant crimson morocco, full gilt back, inside dentelles, t. e. g. Venice, 1558.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXVI.).

£275

Church Catalogue, No. 110.

Among the pre-Columbian discoveries of America, the Brothers Zeni occupy perhaps the most prominent place. It is claimed for them that, in the year 1380 they visited several islands, which they called Frisland, Esland (Iceland) Engroneland (Greenland), and Icaria. The account of these voyages first appeared in this volume, published anonymously, but which appears to have been compiled by Nicolo Zeno, the younger. It has given rise to much controversy, some maintaining that it is a fabrication, others that it contains the results of discoveries in the North Atlantic actually made by the two brothers Nicolo Zeno and Antonio Zeno, at the end of the fourteenth century.

The map occupying the work bears the date of 1380, and is stated by the author to have been reproduced from an old manuscript chart left by his ancestors. It is evident from the form given to Greenland, that the maker had more reliable information concerning that land than any of his contemporaries. The lands lying south-west of Greenland are named Estotiland (Labrador) and Droga, the latter being the south-east portion of Labrador, or perhaps Newfoundland. The map, while incorrect in many respects, is, in others, wonderfully accurate.

In 1873 the late Richard H. Major edited for the Hakluyt Society, *The Voyages of the Venetian Brothers, Nicolo and Antonio Zeno*, which until recently has been considered the greatest authority in the English language upon the reputed travels of the Brothers Zeni. His investigations led him to decide that the good parts of the map are of the fourteenth century, gathered on the spot, while the false parts arose from the misapprehensions of the younger Zeno, who put the book together. Baron Nordenskiöld, an Arctic explorer and practical navigator, published in 1883 the results of his exhaustive examination of the subject, in which he decides that the Zeni narratives are substantially true, and that there was no published material in 1558 that gave so true a description of those regions.

Since the appearance of these works, several important ancient maps of the Northern regions have come to light. The finding of these, together with the ease

(Continued over)

ZENO—*continued.*

of reproduction by modern photographic processes, has given facilities for comparative cartographical study not attainable by the earlier writers. Benefitting by these advantages, Frederick W. Lucas has given us "*The Annals of the Voyages of the Brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno*" (London, 1898), a very exhaustive study of the entire literature of the subject, in which he has arrived at conclusions diametrically opposite to these reached by Major and others, viz., "That Zeno's work has been one of the most ingenious, most successful, and most enduring literary impostures which has ever gulled a confiding public."

[To give emphasis to his arguments, he has given us a translation of the original work with facsimiles of folios 45 to 58, a facsimile of Hakluyt's English version of the story (1582), a translation from Ramusio's text (2 (1574) 222-225), reproductions of numerous contemporary maps, and a full bibliography of the literature of the subject, embracing nearly 400 titles.]

The Church Catalogue only knows of four libraries containing copies of this rare book, including the British Museum.

- 1558 A.D. [3986] LERY (*Jean de*). Histoire d'un Voyage fait en la Terre du Bresil, autrement dite Amerique contenant la Navigation, et choses remarquables, veues sur mer par l'auteur; Le comportement de Villegagnon en ce pays-là; Les moeurs et façons de vivre estranges des Sauvages Ameriquains, avec un colloque de leur langage. Ensemble la description de plusieurs Animaux, Arbres, Herbes, et autre choses singulieres et du tout inconues pardeça.

Le tout recueilli sur les lieux par Jean de Lery, natif de la Margelle, terre de saint Sene, au Duché de Bourgoyne.

With large folding cut of a combat of the American Indians, and numerous full-page woodcut illustrations of Indians, monkeys, mourning ceremonies, etc.

Small 8vo. Bound by Lortic in full crimson levant morocco, gilt ornamental tooling on sides, full gilt back, g. e., inside dentelles. Geneva, Antoine Chuppin, 1558.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. LXXVII.).

£52 10S

Lery went to Brazil, under Villegagnon, in 1557, with the Huguenot expedition organized under Coligny to found a colony at Rio de Janeiro. Thevet was also a member of the same expedition. The Portuguese attacked and destroyed the post in 1560. Little is known of this futile attempt at colonization except through the writings of Thevet and Lery, the latter correcting what he calls the falsehoods and errors of the former. Chapter 20 (pp. 306-377) contains a "*Colloque de l'entrée ou arrivée en la terre du Bresil entre les gens du pays nommez Tououpinambaoults, et Toupiinenquin en langage Sauvage et François.*"

1559 A.D. [3987] ALFONCE (*Jean*). *Les Voyages Avantureux du Capitaine Jean Alfonse, Saintongeais.*

Printed in italics with one large diagram. Printer's device on title.

THE FIRST EDITION. The rare Second Issue. Small 4to. *Bound by Duru in full levant brown morocco, full gilt back, inside dentelles, 3 line fillet border on sides. Poitiers, Jean de Marnef (1559).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXXVIII. AND LXXIX.).

£1000

Church Catalogue, No. 111.

This work gives an account of the travels of Jean Alfonse, who accompanied Roberval in the expedition to New France, which left Rochelle in April, 1542.

This is the rare second issue of the FIRST (undated) EDITION, and is described by *Harrisse Nouvelle France*, No. 2.

The only copy known of the First Edition is the Church copy, which does not contain the additional matter which we have in this copy, entitled "*Les Tables de la Declination ou Esloignement que fait le soleil de la ligne Equinoctiale chacun jour des quatre ans*," by Olivier Bisselin, which is owned apparently only by the Lenox Library. This is one of the rarest books of Americana.

Very rare First Edition of a work which is doubly interesting as an early work of sailing directions for all parts of the world, and in particular for the coasts of North America, as well as by reason of its importance in the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*. It is No. 2 of *Harrisse's* list, Alfonse having been associated with Roberval in the expedition to New France in 1542, in which the latter was to have been accompanied by Cartier. The descriptions of the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Laurence, offer a curious conjunction of the knowledge personally acquired, and the information derived on one hand from Cartier himself, on the other from Portuguese and Spanish sources. The Appendix at the end, "*Les Tables de la Declinaison que fait le Soleil de la ligne Equinoctiale*," by Olivier Bisselin, has a separate series of signatures and pages.

Jean Alfonse of Saintonge, was the most experienced pilot in France, and had explored the coasts of America from the Straits of Magellan in the South to Davis Strait in the North. *Rabelais*, in his fourth Book, describes Jean Alfonse under the name of Jean Fonteneau; see *Tilley, Studies in the French Renaissance*, pp. 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 61, 77, 78 and 90 for accounts of Jean Alfonse and his importance as the most famous navigator of the day.

PRINTED IN MEXICO IN 1559.

- 1559 A.D. [3988] GILBERTI (*Padre Fray Maturino*). Vocabulario en lengua de Mechuacan & Vocabulario en la lengua Castellana y Mechuacana.

First title within ornamental woodcut border flanked on either side by the figures of Adam and Eve. (The second title is in facsimile).

Small 4to. *Old calf, blind stamped. Mexico, Juan Pablos Bressano, 1559.*

£100

Medina, No. 37. ("Leclerc 2434. . . . This lacks a second title, but in spite of its imperfections), we consider it one of the most rare and precious items in our collection. It belongs to that valuable series of the earliest linguistic works published by the missionaries at the time of the Conquest. There is, moreover, no more important vocabulary in existence—even amongst those published in our day—than Padre Gilberti's work on the Tarasca Language, one of the principal languages of the ancient Mexican Empire."

Sabin, No. 27361. "These works of Gilberti are all of excessive rarity and interest, being early examples of printing in the New World." (Blank margins of last few leaves strengthened.)

- 1559 A.D. [3989] [JESUIT LETTERS.] *Diversi Avisi Particolari dall'Indie di Portogallo. [First Series.]*

FIRST EDITION.

Thick 12mo. *Old vellum. Venice, Michele Tramezzino (1559).*

£16 16s

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 311.

This is the scarce First Edition of the first of four series of Jesuit Letters, many of which relate to Brazil.

See footnote to the four series, Venice, 1562-8, No. 3996 in this catalogue.

- 1559-62 A.D. [3990] [JESUIT LETTERS.] *Nuovi Avisi dell'Indie di Portogallo. [Second and Third Series.]*

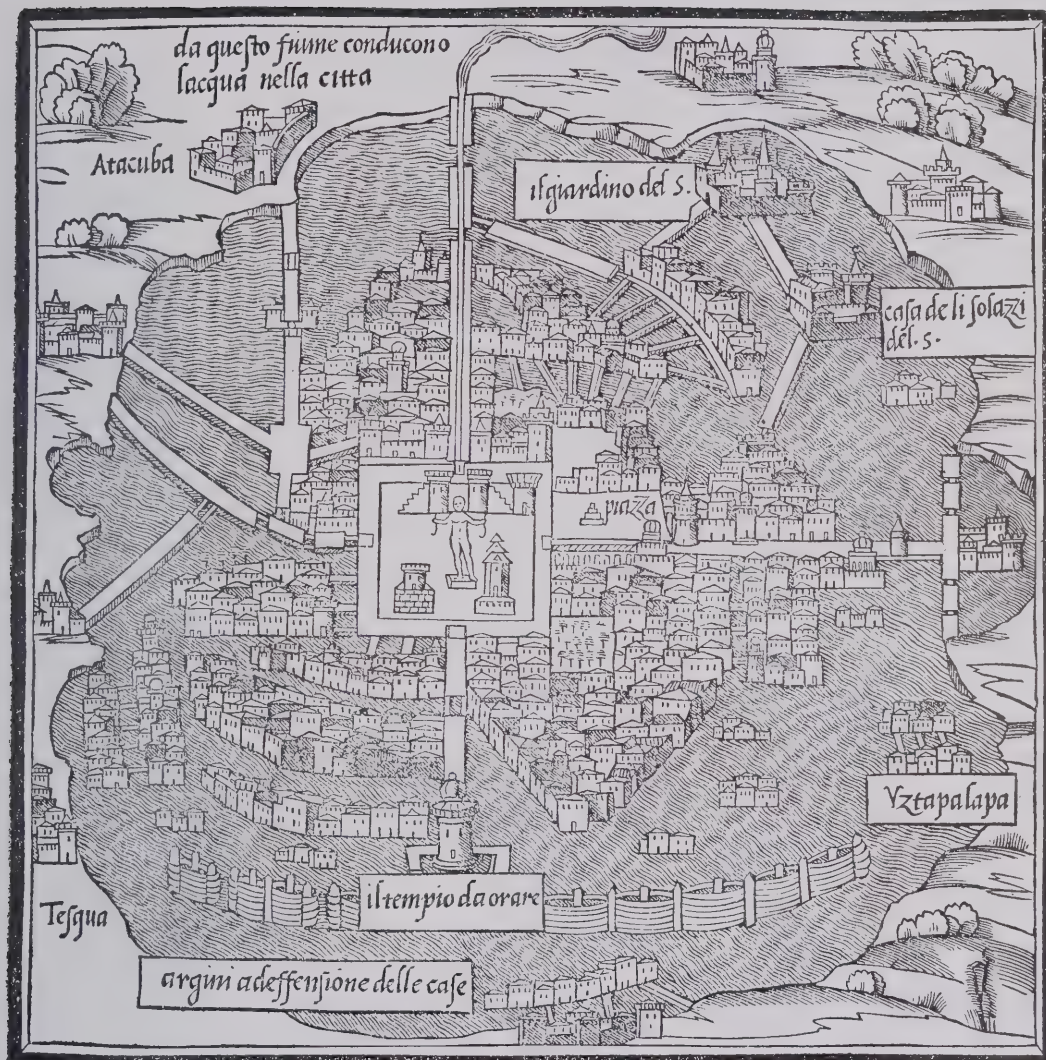
FIRST EDITIONS.

2 vols. in 1. 12mo. *Contemporary vellum. Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1559-1562.*

£31 10s

A number of these letters relate to Brazil.

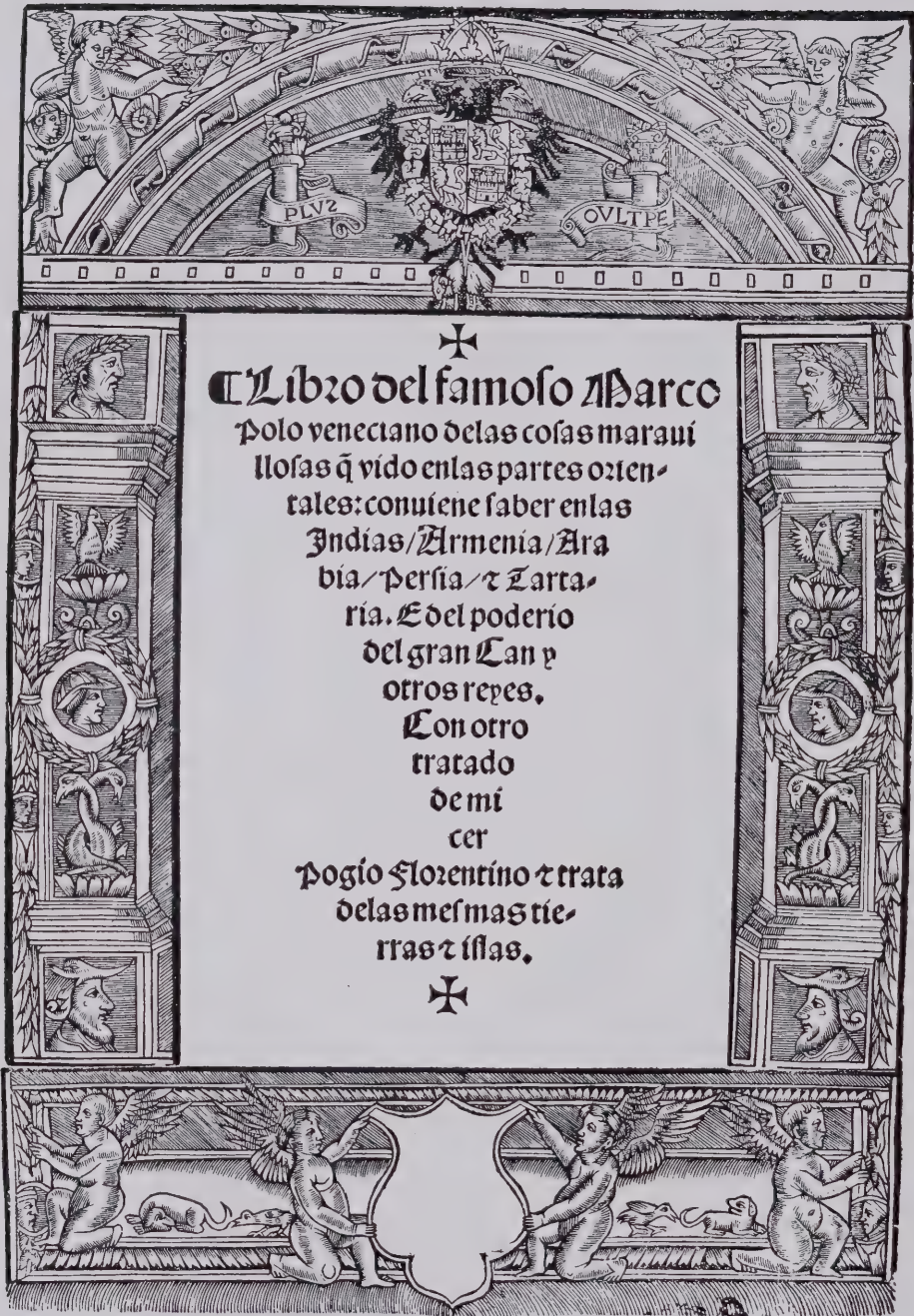
See footnote to the four series, Venice, 1562-8, No. 3996 in this catalogue.



La gran citta di Temistitan.

THE GREAT CITY OF TEMISTITAN OR MEXICO, FROM BORDONE, ISOLARIO.
VENICE, 1528.

See Item No. 3919.



TITLE PAGE FROM MARCO POLO'S TRAVELS.

LOGRONO, 1529.

See Item No. 3921.

- 1560 A.D. [3991] STATIUS (*Achilles*). Ad Pium IV. Pont. Max. Sebastiani I. Portugalliae Regis nomine obedientiam praestante Laurentio Pirez de Tavora oratio habita.

Woodcut of Papal and Portuguese Coats-of-Arms on title-page.

4to. *Bound by Chambolle-Duru in full levant morocco, g. e. Rome, 1560.*

£18 18s

- 1560 A.D. [3992] CIEZA DE LEON. Cronica del Gran Regno del Peru, con la descrizione di tutte le provincie, e costumi, e riti, con le nuove citta' edificate, & altre strane & maraviglio notitie.

GOMARA. Historia delle Nuove Indie Occidentali, con tutti i scoprimenti, & cose notabili, avvenute dopo l'acquisto di esse.

Two volumes. 12mo. *Original vellum. Venice, Francesco Lorenzini da Turino, 1560.*

£4 10s

Sabin, 13050.

The first work was considered by Sir C. R. Markham to be "one of the most remarkable literary productions of the age of Spanish Conquest in America. It is, in fact, the only book which exhibits the physical aspect of the country as it existed under the elaborate culture of the Incas."

The second volume contains an account of Columbus' voyages to America; details concerning all the parts of America then discovered, including Darien, Cibola and Quivira; account of the Conquest of Peru by Francesco Pizarro, and the Rebellion and death of Gonzalo Pizarro; remarks on the Canary Islands, Borneo, the Moluccas, etc., and comments on Seneca's New World, and Plato's Atlantis; etc.

1561 A.D. [3993] ALVAREZ (*Francisco*). Historia de las Cosas de Ethiopia, en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potencia del emperador della (que es el que muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras infinitas particularidades, assi de la religio de aquella gente, como de sus cerimonias. Copia de diversas cartas de algunos padres y hermanos de la compania de Jesus, recebidas 1555. delas grandes marauillas, que dios nuestro senor obra en augmenta de la santa Fe catolica, en las Indias del Rey de Portugal, y en el reyno d'Japon, y en la tierra de Brasil. Con la description d'las varias leyes y costumbres de la gente del gran reyno de la China y otras tierras nuevamente descubiertas.

With the Arms of Don Artal de Alagon, Conde de Sagasto, engraved on wood on the title-page.

Black Letter, double columns.

Folio. *A magnificent copy bound by Hardy-Menil in crimson levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e. Saragossa, 1561.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXXX. and LXXXI.).

£85

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 143. Medina, Vol. I., No. 185. See Sir E. Denison Ross, *Prestor John and the Empire of Ethiopia* in A. P. Newton's *Travels and Travellers in the Middle Ages*, p. 183. Very rare Spanish translation made by Thomas Padilla, from the Portuguese.

Alvarez was sent as secretary by King Manoel I. of Portugal to Ethiopia with the Ambassador Duarte Galvao, he remained six years in Abyssinia, and this work contains a full account of this interesting voyage.

On folio 66 begins the second part, with separate title, THE JESUIT RELATIONS FROM BRAZIL, IN SPANISH, which end on Folio 80.

Title reads in translation as follows:—

“Copy of various letters from some Fathers and Brothers of the Order of Jesuits, received in 1555, of the great marvels which our Lord has accomplished in augmenting the Holy Catholic faith in the Indies, belonging to the King of Portugal and in the kingdom of Japan, and in the land of Brazil. With the description of the various laws and customs of the people in the grand kingdom of China, and other lands recently discovered.”

1561 A.D. [3994] BARREIROS (*Gaspar*). Commentarius de Opheyra Regione apud Divinum Scripturam comemorata, unde Salomoni Judaeorum regi inclyto, ingens, auri, argenti, gemmarum, ebonis, aliarumque rerum copia apportabatur.

Together with:

Chorographia de alguns Lugares que estan em hum caminho que fez G. B. o' anno de M.D.XXXXVI começado ha cidade de Badajoz em Castella, te á de Milam em Italia. . .

Together with:

Censuras de Gaspar Barreiros sobre quatro livros intitulados em M. Portio Catan de Originibus, em Beroso Chaldaico, em Manethon Aegyptio, & em Q. Fabio Pictor Romano.

Together with:

Garsias Menesius eborensis praesul, quum Lusitaniae regis incltyti legatus & regiae classis adversus Turcas Hydrunté in Apulia presidio tenentes, praefectus ad Urbem accederet, in templo divi Pauli publice exceptus, apud Xistum IIII Ponti. Max. . .

Each with separate title-page, with woodcut heraldic devices of the Portuguese Royal family.

Small 4to. *Old calf. Coimbra, João Alvarez, 1561.*

£52 10s

Rare early editions, the first publication described in Leclerc (No. 414) as "un opusculé interessant et célèbre." This work contains references to the New World and Columbus; while, in the *Censuras*, the author rectifies many geographical mistakes made by his contemporaries.

Gaspar Barreiros, distinguished geographer and classical writer, was born at Vizeu, Portugal, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He studied under his famous uncle, João de Barros, who was preparing his great geographical work at the time, and sent Gaspar to Italy and France to consult some documents on his behalf. On his return to Portugal, Gaspar joined the Church and became a canon of the Cathedral of Vizeu, and later, of Evora. He was sent to the Pope on a special mission by the Cardinal-Infante Dom Enrique on the latter's appointment as Cardinal in 1546; and his publication, *Chorographia de alguns logares*, etc. (included in this volume) was written to commemorate this mission. He died in 1574; having taken the new name of Fr. Francisco da Madre de Deus, on joining the Franciscan Order.

1561 A.D. [3995] BARROS (*Joao de*). L'Asia del S. Giovanni di Barros, consigliere del Christianissimo Re di Portogallo: de' fatti de' Portoghesi nello scoprimento, et conquista de Mari & Terre di Oriente. Nella quale oltre le cose appartenenti alla militia, si ha piena cognitione di tutte le città, Monti, & fiumi delle parti Orientali, con la descrizione de' paesi & costumi di quei popoli. Nuovamente di lingua Portoghese tradotta dal S. Alfonso Ulloa.

Small 4to. *Old calf. Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisio, 1561.* £18 18s

First Italian Edition of João de Barros' first two *decadas*, containing early information on Brazil.

The Asia contains the fullest historical account of the voyages and conquests of the Portuguese in the East, including Brazil. Barros, who is one of the most correct and classical of Portuguese writers, is universally esteemed as a historian. He was born about 1496 and died at the age of 74. He served three Portuguese Kings—Manuel, John III. and Sebastian. Couto was the chronicler and chief Keeper of the famous Archives of Torre do Tombo (which are still preserved in Lisbon), and died in 1616. The histories of Cabral (the discoverer of Brazil), Vasco da Gama, the Albuquerque, Tristan da Cunha, are all fully treated by the most competent Portuguese historian, who had all the Archives of the Indies at his disposal.

1562-8 A.D. [3996] [JESUIT LETTERS.] Diversi Avisi & Nuovi Avisi Particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo. [*The four series complete.*]

4 vols. in 3. 12mo. *Bound uniformly in old vellum. Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1562-1568.* £75

This work contains a long and most valuable series of letters written by various Jesuit Missionaries in America and the East.

THE FIRST SERIES is entitled "Diversi Avisi," and contains various letters written from the year 1551 to the year 1558. A number of these relate to Brazil, and include letters written by Father Nobrega; Tomaso de Sousa, the first Governor-General of Brazil; and by Fathers Leonardo Nuñez, Pietro Correa, Diego Jacobo, Francesco Perez, Vincent Rodriguez, Ambrosio Perez, and Maestro Ignatio. The several series of these letters are really quite separate publications. Various editions were issued, this one being dated Venice, 1565.

THE SECOND SERIES is entitled "Nuovi Avisi," and is dated Venice, 1568. These letters are all from the East.

THE THIRD SERIES is entitled "Nuovi Avisi . . . Terza parte," and is dated Venice, 1562. This contains letters from Brazil from Fathers Nobrega, Giovanni di Aspicueta Navarro, Antonio Blasquez, Francisco Perez, Antonio Rodriguez, and

JESUIT RELATIONS—*continued*.

Ruiz Perez; extracts of various letters sent from San Paulo; and a long and exceedingly important letter from Brother Joseph treating of the Natural History of Brazil.

THE FOURTH SERIES is entitled "Nuovi Avisi . . . Quarta parte," and is dated Venice, 1565. This includes letters from Brazil by Fathers Antonio Blasquez, Antonio Rodriguez, and from Brother Joseph. A number of the other letters are from Japan.

The "Asia" contains the fullest historical account of the voyages and conquests of the Portuguese in the East, including Africa, Brazil, etc. Barros, who is one of the most correct and classical of Portuguese writers, is universally esteemed as a historian. He was born about 1496 and died at the age of 74. He served three Portuguese Kings—Manuel, John III. and Sebastian. Couto was the chronicler and chief Keeper of the famous Archives of Torre do Tombo (which are still preserved at Lisbon), and died in 1616. The histories of Cabral (the discoverer of Brazil), Vasco da Gama, the Albuquerque, Tristan da Cunha, are all fully treated by the most competent Portuguese historian, who had all the Archives of the Indies at his disposal.

1562 A.D. [3997] PTOLEMY. *Geographia olim a Bilibaldo Pirckheimherio translata, at nunc multis codicibus græcis collata, pluribusque in locis ad pristinam veritatem redacta.*

With 64 double-page maps.

Small 4to. *Fine copy in full crushed levant morocco, gilt, g. e. Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1562.*

£25

Sabin, 66489. Phillips' Atlases, No. 372.

This is a new edition of Ptolemy, revised and annotated by Josephus Moletius, whose dedication is dated "Venetiis, Cal. Januarii 1562."

Of the maps, ten relate partly or wholly to America, viz. :—

2. "Orbis Descriptio," showing the world in two hemispheres—the western with the inscription America III. Orbis Pars.

3. "Carta Marina Nuova Tavola," representing Nueva Hispania and La Florida as parts of Asia, with the South American continent attached, below which is Tierra del Fuego. Greenland, with the names Montagna Verde and Grotlandia, is connected on the west with Asia and on the east with Europe. The inscriptions include Mexico, Cuba, Hispagnola, Castilla del Oro, Cuzco, Peru, Bresil, etc.

25. "Schonladia," showing Greenland north of Europe.

26. "Septentrionalium Partium Nova Tabula," copied from the map of the Zeno brothers which was first printed in 1558, and representing Engroneland and Groneland as part of Europe.

(Continued over)

PTOLEMY—*continued.*

59. "Tierra Nueva," the North American Continent, with the inscriptions Tierra del Labrador, Tierra del Bacalaos, Tierra de Nurumberg, La Florida, etc.

60. "Nueva Hispania."

61. "Tierra Nova," the southern continent, showing Castilla del Oro, Peru Provincia, and El Brasil.

62. "Brasil." 63. "Cuba." 64. "Spagnola."

Each of these maps is accompanied by a description of the countries printed on the back.

1562 A.D. [3998] BARROS (*João de*). L'Asia del S. Giovanni di Barros.

In contemporary Venetian binding of dark green morocco, heavily-gilt border, with fleurons at corners and gilt Arms (Boncompagni) on sides; gilt, panelled back, g. e. Venice, Vincenzo Valgriso, 1562.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXXII.).

£42

1562 A.D. [3999] [JESUIT LETTERS.] Nuovi Avisi dell' Indie di Portogallo. Terza parte.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Magnificent copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by R. Petit. Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1562.*

£16 16s

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 312.

This is the third of the four series of Jesuit letters, some of which relate to Brazil.

See footnote to No. 3996 in this catalogue.

1563 A.D. [4000] MEDINA (*Pedro de*). Regimiento de Navegacion. Contiene las cosas que los pilotos han de saber para bien navegar: y los remedios y avisos que han de tener para los peligros que navegando les pueden suceder. Dirigido a la Real Magestad del Rey don Philipe nuestro Señor.

Title in red and black, beneath woodcut illustrating ships blown by the four winds. Numerous woodcut astronomical charts and vignettes of

MEDINA—*continued.*

ships; with the double-page woodcut map of the world, printed in red and black, and showing the position of Florida, Central and South America. (With cartons on fols. XLV verso and LXXVII recto).

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant crimson morocco, gilt fillet borders on sides, gilt panelled back, richly gilt doublures in blue morocco, inside dentelles, g.e.* Seville, Simon Carpintero, 1563.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXXXIII. AND LXXXIV.).

£350

A beautiful copy of Medina's later work on the art of navigation, containing specific instructions to pilots, dedicated to Philip II, "King of Spain and of the New World."

PRINTED IN MEXICO, 1563.

1563 A.D. [4001] PUGA (*Vasco de*). Provisiones, Cédulas, Instrucciones de Su Magestad: Ordenanças de difuntos, y audiencia para la buena expedicion de los negocios y administracion de justicia y governacion de esta nueva España desde 1525 años hasta el presente de 1563.

Gothic Letter. Woodcut ornamental capitals (title in facsimile).

Folio. *Vellum, gilt border and back.* Mexico [*"en casa de Pedro Ocharte, a veynte y tres dias del mes de Noviembre," according to the colophon*], 1563.

£250

Sabin, 66605. Medina, Vol. I., No. 46. Icazbalceta, pp. 125-128, gives an excellent description of the book and its author.

An interesting American incunable, consisting of a collection—compiled and edited by Puga—of numerous ordinances issued by the Spanish Crown for the Government of Spanish America, from 1525 to 1563.

Included in the volume is the text of the famous Bull issued by Pope Alexander VI. in 1493, authorizing the Catholic Sovereigns to administer the country which Columbus had discovered.

Sabin states: "This work, generally known as the "Cedulario" of Puga, was the first printed collection of Mexican laws, and is a volume of great importance and of extreme rarity."

1563-1606 A.D. [4002] RAMUSIO (G. B.). Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi, Raccolto gia da M. Gio. Battista Ramvzio, et con molti et vaghi discorsi, da lui in molti luoghi dichiarato et illustrato.

Con la Relatione dell' isola Giapan, scoperta nella parte del Settentrione, Et capitoli appartenenti alla Geographia, estratti dell' Historia del S. Giouan di Barros Portghese con Tre Tavole di Geographia in disegno, che hanno le marine, secondo le Carte da navigare de Portoghesi, et fra terra, secondo gli scrittori che hanno descritto li detti viaggi.

A magnificent copy, with interesting woodcut maps and plans.

Three volumes. Folio. *Bound in full levant morocco, gilt ornaments on sides, gilt fleurons on back, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, Giunti, 1563-1606.*

£75

This is one of the earliest and most important collection of Voyages and Travels of the sixteenth Century, the third volume being entirely devoted to America. It contains translations of works that had previously appeared in Spanish, French and Latin, and some from manuscripts which had never before been published. The work was compiled during the latter part of Ramusio's life and is carefully and intelligently done, as he had devoted his mature years to historical and geographical study, in which he had given instruction in a school carried on at his own house. He left material for a fourth volume, but the manuscript was destroyed in a fire which burned the printing house of the publishers, not long after his death in 1557.

John Locke, the English philosopher, held the highest opinion of this work, and said of it: "Ramusio's collection of voyages and travels is the most perfect work of that nature in any language whatsoever, containing all the discoveries to the east, west, north, and south, with full descriptions of all the countries discovered, judiciously compiled and free from that great mass of useless matter which swells our English Hakluyt and Purchas, much more complete and full than the Latin De Bry, and in form is the noblest work of this nature."

Harris (B.A.V., p. 457) speaks of it in the highest terms: "The publication of Ramusio's Raccolta," says he, "may be said to open an era in the literary history of Voyages and Navigation. Instead of accounts carelessly copied and translated from previous collections, perpetuating errors and anachronisms, we find in this valuable work original narrations judiciously selected, carefully printed, and enriched with notices which betray the hand of a scholar of great critical acumen. Nor should we forget that we are indebted to Ramusio for the preservation of accounts of voyages of the utmost importance to the student of American

EXTRAICT OV RECVEIL DES
Isles nouuellemēt trouuees en la grand mer Oce-
ane ou temps du roy Despaigne Fernād & Eliza-
beth sa femme, faict premierement en latin par
Pierre Martyr de Millan, & depuis translate en
languaige francoys.

Item trois Narrations: dont la premiere est de
Cuba, & commence ou fueillet 132.

La seconde, qui est de la mer Oceane, commence
ou fueillet 155.

La tierce, qui est de la prinse de Tenustitan, com-
mence ou fueillet 192.

On les vend a Paris rue saint Iehan de Beau-
uais, chez Simon de Colines au soleil dor.

Cum priuilegio.

TITLE PAGE FROM
PETER MARTYR, EXTRAICT DES ISLES NOUUELLEMENT TROUVEES.
PARIS, 1532.

See Item No. 3924.



TITLE PAGE FROM CORTES' SECOND AND THIRD LETTERS, WITH ADDITIONAL
 ACCOUNT OF THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARY SCHOOLS IN MEXICO.

COLOGNE, 1532.

See Item No. 3925.

RAMUSIO—*continued*.

history, and did his work contain only the *Relatione d'un gentilhomme del Sig. Fernando Cortese*, and the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada, these two capital relations would entitle the *Raccolta* to a prominent place in any American library."

Each volume of this work was reprinted several times, the later issues having new matter added.

To the edition of 1554 of Volume I, which we have for sale, were added the three following Relations, which appear in all the later editions:—

1. Navigazione d'un Portoghese compagno d'Odardo Barbosa che fu sopra la Nave vittoria attorno al mondo.
2. Informatione dell' isola del Giapan nouamente scoperta.
3. Della Historia del S. Giouan di Barros Portoghese alcuni Capitoli estratti appartenenti alla Cosmographia.

The 1606 edition of volume 2 contains the eight extra Relations, including Cabot's journey to the North.

To volume 3 in the Edition of 1606 two important new relations are added.

1563 A.D. [4003] ZARATE (*Agustin de*). Le Historie dello Scoprimiento et conquista del Peru, nelle quali si ha piena et particolar relatione delle cose successe in quelle bande, dal principio fino alla pacificatione delle Provincie, si in quel che tocca allo scoprimiento, come al successo delle guerre civili occorse fra gli Spagnuoli et Capitani, che lo conquistarono. Nuovamente di lingua castigliana tradotte dal S. Alfonso Ulloa.

4to. Boards. Venice, 1563.

£15 15s

"To the latter part of the period of the Pizarros belongs the account given by Augustin de Zárate, who was sent to Peru to take charge of the accounts of the 'kingdoms and provinces of Peru,' at the time that Blasco Nunes Vela was commissioned to become the first viceroy of the Spanish possessions in South America. Zárate had part in the conflicts occasioned by the arrival of Nuñez Vela and the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He was one of the two commissioners sent by the oidores to order Pizarro to disband his army, which he held at Jauja, and enter Lima with only a small escort. Pizarro, however, sent out Captain Villegas, who met Zárate on the way, arrested him, took away his commission, confiscated his provisions, and imprisoned him at Huarochiri. Released after some days, he was persuaded to return to Lima, and it was suggested that, in consideration of his

(Continued over)

ZARATE—*continued*.

release, he should urge the audiencia to leave the government to Gonzalo Pizarro. Whatever may have been the influence of Zárate in this matter, Pizarro not long afterwards approached the capital and assumed the reins of government.

"Having played his part in this turbulent period, a part regarding which writers venture a variety of opinions, Zárate returned to Spain, and, using notes made in America, wrote the *Historia del descubrimiento y conquista de la provincia del Peru*. His final plan for this work was to treat of the discovery and occupation of the country, and to narrate the principal events in the history of the colony until the pacification that followed the intervention of Pedro de la Gasca. The author is said to have intended that his work should remain in manuscript until after his death, but under the persuasion, perhaps the orders, of Prince Philip, to whom he had presented it, he caused it to be printed.

"His style is less clear than that of some of his contemporaries, but his opportunities for gaining information enabled him to present abundant details of events within the period of his narrative." (Dr. Moses "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America.")

1565 A.D. [4004] BENZONI (*Girolamo*). *La Historia del Mondo Nuovo* . . . la qual tratta dell' Isole et Mari nuovamente ritrovati, & delle nuove città da lui proprio vedute, per acqua & per terra in quattordecì anni.

With woodcut portrait of the author on title, and numerous woodcuts in text, illustrating the life of the natives in America (which were afterwards copied by De Bry).

Small 8vo. *Bound by Thibaron-July, blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Venice, Francesco Rampazetto, 1565.

£31 10s

Sabin No. 4791.

Fine copy of the first edition of this celebrated work.

Girolamo Benzoni was a native of Milan (1519-1570); and, after travelling extensively in Europe, sailed for America at the age of twenty-two, where he spent fourteen years, observing the customs of the natives and collecting data for his work, which was published on his return to Italy. The history was dedicated to Pius IV, and is valuable as an early record of the establishment of Europeans in America, written from other than Spanish sources. The woodcuts are of particular interest, illustrating the daily life of the Indians, and some of the natural resources of the country, they were engraved from the author's own drawings.

- 1565 A.D. [4005] MAGNUS (*Olaus*). *Historia delle genti et della natura delle cose settentrionali*. Novamente tradotta in lingua Toscana.

With a large number of curious and interesting woodcuts, and the famous copperplate Map of Scandinavia and Northern Europe.

FIRST ITALIAN EDITION. Folio. *Half vellum*. Venice, Giunti, 1565.

What about Nov 1555 £21

See Sabin 43831, footnote to the Bâle edition of 1576.

Mention is made of voyages to Greenland and of the Pirates there, and of their leather ships, and of the Greenland Pigmies. Olaus Magnus remarks that he saw two of these ships in 1505, and that the inhabitants use them for boring holes in the bottoms of Merchantmen, and so sinking them. One of the curious woodcuts shows one of these wrecks off Greenland, another represents a map of part of Greenland, and shows two of the Pigmies, and a third cut represents a fight between some Pigmies and some geese. One pigmy is mounted on a sheep.

- 1565 A.D. [4006] [JESUIT LETTERS.] *Nuovi Avisi delle Indie di Portogallo*. Quarta parte. [The Fourth Series.]

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Magnificent copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e.* Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1565.

£16 16s

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 313.

This is the first edition of the last of four series of Jesuit Missionary letters, some of which relate to Brazil.

See footnote to No. 3996 in this catalogue.

- 1565 A.D. [4007] [JESUIT LETTERS.] *Diversi Avisi particolari dall' Indie di Portogallo*. [First Series.]

Thick 12mo. *Old vellum*. Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1565.

£7 10s

This is the first of four series of Jesuit Letters, many of which relate to Brazil. Each series formed a separate publication and was complete in itself.

See footnote to No. 3996 in this catalogue.

1566 A.D. [4007A] DISCOURS des choses plus Necessaires & Dignes d'estre Entendues en la Cosmographie.

Small 8vo, *full morocco, g. e., by Petit. Paris, Frederic Morel, 1566.*

£75

On leaf 37 following occurs an interesting reference to Tobacco. We give below a translation of same:—

“ . . . the Moluccas, the Americas, from whence people bring ‘le bresil’ (tobacco), inhabited by savages, and other countries which are hardly known except for a few seaports; these the Navigators call the ‘Terre Neuve’ (New Land) where they go by sea. As it has been said about the Americas, which some have thought to be islands, and since have discovered that they were joined to the Continent. . . .”

THE ONLY COPY KNOWN.

1566 A.D. [4008] FERNANDEZ DE VASCONCELLOS (*Luis*). Naufragio da viagem que fez a Nao Sancta Maria da Carca, deste Reyno pera a India: em que hia por Capitao môr dom Luis Fernandez de Vasconcellos. No año de 1557.

Woodcut of a galleon on the title.

28 pp. Small 4to. *Full crimson levant morocco, g. e. and Arms on sides, by Lortic. Lisbon, Marcos Borges, 1566.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXXV.).

£250

Unknown to Anselmo's Bibliography of Portuguese 16th century books.

We have been unable to trace reference to this work in any bibliography.

Dom Luis Fernandes de Vasconcellos sailed from Portugal for India on April 30th, 1557. At the Island of Palma in the Canaries he encountered the new Governor of Brazil, Men de Saa, and sailed in his company to Brazil. From Brazil he sailed to Tristan da Cunha, across to the Natal Coast and round South Africa to India. The vessel was wrecked on its return voyage.

PLATE XXXVII.

LIBRO PRI

MO DE LA CONQVISTA
del PER V & prouincia del Cuzco
de le Indie occidentali.



Congratia & priuilegio per anni X

TITLE PAGE FROM "XERES. CONQUISTA DEL PERU."

VENICE, 1535.

See Item No. 3928.



TITLE PAGE FROM
FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, LA HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.
SEVILLA, 1535.
See Item No. 3930A.

1566-7. A.D. [4009] GOES (*Damiam de*). *Chronica do Felicissimo Rei Dom Emanuel.*

FIRST EDITION. With large woodcut Coat-of-Arms on titles.

4 vols. in 2. Small folio. *Full blue morocco, finely tooled gilt border of fleurons; gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Emile Rousselle. Lisbon, Francisco Correa, 1566-7.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXXVI.).

£150

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 804.

Beautiful copy of this first edition, bearing the author's signature on title-pages of parts I., II. and IV.

Damiam de Goes was the keeper of the archives at the Torre do Tombo; and, according to some authorities, the principal state chronicler of Portugal. He was born at Alemquer, circa 1501, and entered the service of King Manuel at the age of nine, remaining at Court until the King's death in 1521. He afterwards travelled extensively in Europe, meeting various monarchs, from whom he received favours and distinctions; and on his return to Portugal, was commissioned by the Cardinal Dom Henrique, in 1558, to write the "Chronica" of his father, the late King. Goes became the victim of envy and intrigue, however, and was persecuted by the Inquisition as a suspect in connection with a supposed previous adherence to the doctrines of Luther and other reformers, whom he had met in Germany some years before. His great "Chronica" contains an extremely interesting relation of an extraordinarily interesting and prosperous reign; in which the naval prowess of Vasco da Gama and Magalhaes was vastly important factors in the re-discovery of the "New World" of the East; and "that land which they called Brazil," which were added to the dominions beneath Manuel's sceptre.

1567 A.D. [4010] APOLLONIUS (*Levinus*). *De Peruviae Regionis, inter Novi Orbis provincias celeberrimae, inventione: & rebus in eadem gestis, libri V. Brevis, exactaque Novi Orbis, & Peruviae regionis chorographia.*

Folding map of North and South America.

12mo. *Magnificent copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Chambolle-Duru. Antwerp, Joannes Bellerus, 1567.*

£21

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 268. Sabin, 1761.

Apollonius was a celebrated sixteenth century traveller. He was born near Bruges, and died in the Canary Islands whilst on his journey out to Peru. This work relates to the Spanish conquest of South America, and more particularly to Peru.

- 1567 A.D. [4011] MAGNUS (*Olaus*). *Historia de gentium Septentrionalium, de morum, rituum, superstitionum, exercitiorum diversitate, etc.*

With hundreds of quaint and interesting woodcuts and the fine large folding map of Scandinavia and Northern Europe, shewing Greenland.

Small thick folio. *Original vellum. Basel, 1567.*

£10 10S

Sabin No. 43831.

Mentioning voyages to Greenland, and the Pirates there, and how they wreck Merchantmen by boring holes in their bottoms from their small leather boats. Also containing an account of the Greenland Pigmies and of one of their battles against geese. Three woodcuts are of American interest. One represents a wreck off the coast of Greenland, another shows a fight between two Greenland Pigmies, and the third depicts a battle between the pigmies (some being mounted on the backs of sheep) and a flock of geese. Chapters 9 to 12 of book II. concern Greenland.

- 1569 A.D. [4012] MEDINA (*Pedro de*). *L'Art de Naviguer de Maistre Pierre de Medine, Espagnol: contenant toutes les reigles, secrets, et enseignements necessaires à la bonne navigation. Traduit de Castillan en François avec augmentation et illustration de plusieurs figures et annotations, par Nicolas de Nicolai, du Dauphiné, Géographe du très Chrestien Roy Henri II.*

With large folding engraved world map shewing North and South America. Woodcuts of ships, and world maps showing diagrams, etc. 4to. *Levant morocco, g. e. Lyon, Guillaume Roville, 1569.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. LXXXVII.).

£75

This edition is very important for the large folding world map.

MENTIONING "THE ENGLISH CORSAIR," SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

1569 A.D. [4013] TOLEDO (*Francisco de, Viceroy of Peru*). Contemporary manuscript report (in Spanish) addressed to Philip II. of Spain, on the state of affairs in Peru.

42 pp. Folio. *Half calf*. 1569.

£75

The report was written to the King of Spain after an extensive tour which the Viceroy had made throughout Peru. His views, expressed with a general regard for the welfare of the Indians, are set forth in thirty-one interesting paragraphs, in which he shows, impartially, how both the native vassalls and the King's Treasury might benefit by a more conscientious practical method of local government; and, at the same time, how the Indians' oppression was very often due to the tyranny of the caciques "and the methods which were in force during the Inga régime," than to the official administrators from Spain. His suggestions for reform are based upon his observations covering the period of his thirteen years' term of office in Peru; and merited the careful consideration of his sovereign, whose note—to the effect that "all the matters dealt with herein and all the documentary evidence relating thereto, should be very particularly and carefully studied" [by the State Council] "and your opinion stated upon each and every paragraph and report submitted"—is transcribed at the foot of this document.

The Viceroy begins by criticising the spiritual government of Peru: "When I arrived here, I found that the Friars, Bishops and Prelates of the various Orders were absolute spiritual masters of the place; and that in temporal matters, they scarcely recognised a superior; and your Majesty incurred a continual expense on account of the great number of clerics who travelled by every fleet at the expense of your Royal treasury, on the pretext of coming here to teach and preach to the natives; whereas, in reality, many of them only came with the object of enriching themselves, and of returning, wealthy men, after skinning the natives." Moreover, the organization on the part of the sincere clergy was very poor, and few of them understood or spoke the native languages. He requests that the King should order that no Indian was to be baptized until he had first received a thorough grounding in the doctrines of Christianity; as, "by the time the clergy had mastered the native language and were able to instruct the Indians in religious matters, they had already amassed a comfortable fortune, and were off home again, leaving the natives untutored idolaters."

The Viceroy reports that he found the country, which was still designated "Peru" (but which comprised Bolivia and Chile), in a very perturbed state. The city of La Paz had not yet settled down after the disturbances caused by "Gonçalo Gironda and Alonso Osorio, and others, whom I had ordered to be arrested and punished"; and the highway robberies practised by the Indians in the mountain districts of Las Charcas "almost at every moon," had become positively alarming.

(Continued over)

TOLEDO—*continued*.

Cuzco, Tucuman and Santa Cruz were favourite haunts of the "Salteadores" or robbers, while an urgent summons for help was sent to the Real Audiencia by the Spaniards of Chile, whose towns were systematically besieged by rebel Indians, "so that practically every province in the Kingdom needed help; but with the punishments that I ordered to be inflicted in La Paz, Guamango and Cuzco, the disturbances were eventually quelled." He requests the King to send reinforcements to fortify and garrison the frontiers which lay beyond the immediate range of the Viceregal garrison, both for the safety of the Spaniards, and the welfare of the loyal Indians who might otherwise have been influenced by delinquents hiding in the lonely districts.

The Viceroy mentions that there were many complaints against his order to the feudal landowners in Lima, etc., that they should pay the expenses of the recent campaign in defence of Potosi, La Plata, and other places; and "I did the same with regard to the men of war whom I sent out in pursuit of the English corsair [Drake and Hawkins]. I therefore beg Your Majesty to confirm this order, as I know how important it is, in order to ease the burden of the royal treasury in the event of any future war."

He then describes the condition of the natives' homes, the hospitals, prisons, barracks—"very sound and strong in Guamanga, Cuzco and La Paz where they are most needed"—the local native government, religious and secular education, and the scale of taxation. He complains of the greed of the Spanish settlers, and pleads for more generous terms for the Indian agricultural and mineral labourers in Potosi and other districts, where private enterprise was depriving the treasury and the natives of their due.

1569-71 A.D. [4014] MONARDES (N.). Dos libros, el uno que trata de todas las cosas que traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que sirven al uso de la Medicina, y el otro que trata de la Piedra Bezaar, y de la yerba Escuerçonera.

With woodcut of the author on title.

Seville, Hernando Diaz, 1569.

Bound up with:

Segunda parte del libro, de las cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que sirven al uso de medicina. Do se trata



Libro. xx. Dela segunda parte de la general
historia delas Indias. Escrita por el Capitan
Gonçalo Fernandez de Oviedo, y Valdes. Al-
cayde dela fortaleza y puerto de Sãcto Domín-
go, dla isla Española. Cronista d su Magestad.
Que trata del estrecho de Magallans.

En Valladolid. Por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoua
Impressor de su Magestad. Año de. M. D. L. vij.

TITLE PAGE FROM
FERNANDEZ OVIEDO Y VALDES, LIBRO XX. DE LA GENERAL HISTORIA
DE LAS INDIAS. VALLADOLID, 1557.
See Item No. 3930A.

IL VIAGGIO
FATTO DAGLI SPA
GNIUOLI A
TORNO A' L
MONDO.

Con Gratia per Anni. XIII.

M D X X X V I.

TITLE PAGE FROM
MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS, IL VIAGGIO FATTO DAGLI SPAGNIUOLI
A TORNO AL MONDO.
NO PLACE, 1536.

See Item No. 3931.

MONARDES—*continued.*

del Tabaco, y de la Sassafras: y del Carlo Sancto, y de otras muchas yerbas y Plantas, Simientes, y Licores: que agora nuevamente han venido de a quellas partes, de grandes virtudes, y maravillosos effectos.

Va Anedido un Libro de la Nieuue. Da veran los que beuen frio con ella, cosas dignas de saber, y de grande admiracion, cerca del uso del enfriar con ella.

Seville, Alonso Escrivano, 1571.

2 vols. in 1. Small 8vo. *Original vellum.*

£21

1569 A.D. [4015] VANEGAS DE BUSTO (*Alexio*). Primera Parte de las diferencias de libros que ay en el universo, Original, Natural, racional e revelado (all published).

With several woodcuts.

4to. *Half morocco, Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1569.*

£10 10s

Passages relating to America are contained in Chapters 21 and 22 of Book 2, on the division of the Earth, and on the Conception of Ptolemy, and speak of America being named after Vespuccio Amerigo, and of the old belief of the existence of another continent, etc.

"Vanegas flourished about 1531-45. His Treatise is written in a good style, though not without conceits of thought and conceited phrases. But it is not, as its title might seem to imply, criticism on books and authors, but the opinion of Vanegas himself, how we should study the great books of God, nature, man, and Christianity."

(Several leaves stained at top, and name torn from blank margin of last leaf.)

1570 A.D. [4016] GIRAVA (*Hieronimo*). La Cosmographia y Geographia. En la qual se contiene la Descripcion de todo el mundo, y de sus partes, y particularmente de las Indias y tierra nueva, Islas de España, y de las otras partes del mundo: con la navegacion, longitud, latitud, grandeza, y circuito de todas ellas. Con tablas, e instrumentos, que dan a entender la distancia de las provincias y puertos, y la altura del Polo, ansi de dia, como de noche.

Title within woodcut border; full page woodcut entitled *Non bene quis sapiet si non dominabitur astris*; the original and large folding woodcut map of the world, designed by the author.

Printed throughout in italics (the third book printed in this type by Castiglione).

Small 4to. Blue levant morocco, gilt fillet border, gilt panelled back, inside doublures of crimson morocco, g. e., by David. Venice, Jordan Zileti, 1570.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. LXXXVIII., LXXXIX. AND XC.).

£975

Salva No. 3776. Sabin No. 27504. Extremely rare.

The work was printed at the instance of Juan de Miranda, who considered that the original treatise by Girava Tarragones was, in view of its scientific merits and literary style, worthy of wider publicity. The treatise is divided into two "books," the second of which contains some very interesting chapters on America, which was then roughly divided into "Peru" and "New Spain"; the former comprising "all the land from Panama to the Magellan Strait"; and the latter, all the territory north of Panama as far as "the land of codfish in the Arctic Sea, called Hyperboreo." There is an extraordinary wealth of detail in the information on Peru, Panama, Florida, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Venezuela, Yucatan, etc., with tables giving the longitudes (from the meridian at Teneriffe) and latitudes of all the most important towns, ports, rivers and islands in the American continent: a fact which testifies to the remarkable industry of the author, "who," as Miranda states in the preface, "in addition to his principal studies, employed his moments of leisure in diligently compiling this work as a recreation and pleasure." The map, which is reproduced herewith, is of peculiar interest, it is frequently lacking in the few known copies of this book.

Jeronimo Girava, a native of Tarragona, was cosmographer to the Emperor Charles V, and followed the astronomical system of Ptolemy rather than the new

GIRAVA—*continued*.

one expounded by Copernicus. He died in Italy, when carrying out a diplomatic mission in the Duchy of Milan.

The World Map of Caspar Vopelius is rarely found with this book, in which it was first published in Milan in 1566. The preliminary leaves were reprinted in 1570 at Venice; otherwise there is no difference between the two editions. The map is similar in projection to that used by Vadianus, but there are differences in detail. It is not exactly as it was drawn by Vopelius; at least, in a printed notice at the bottom of the map Girava states that he had used Vopelius's work as the basis of his own.

1571 A.D. [4017] LEY de como ham de hir Armados o Navios que destes Reynos navegarem.

Large woodcut Royal Arms of Portugal on title. With woodcut initial letter.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, João da Barreira, 1571.*

£105

Anselmo, Bibliography of Portuguese 16th century books, No. 211.

The very interesting official Naval Regulations under which the Portuguese Fleets or single ships could sail for Brazil, etc.

After the Ley dos Navios are printed two other laws for the use of Ships Captains, "Ley sobre o peccado de Sodomia," and "Ley sobre os livros de hereges e defesos," forbidding the importation of printed books by Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon or Colampadius under penalty of temporary banishment or for a third offence perpetual exile to Brazil.

1571 A.D. [4018] COLUMBUS (*Fernando*). Historie della Vita dell' Ammiraglio D. Christoforo Colombo, suo padre, et dello scoprimento, ch'egli fece dell' Indie Occidentali, dette Mondo Nuovo, hora possedute dal Sereniss. Re Catolico.

FIRST EDITION.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant crimson morocco, gilt lines on sides and corner fleurons, full gilt back, inside dentelles. Venice, Francesco de Franceschi Sanese, 1571.*

£18 18s

Sabin No. 14674. Church No. 114. HARRISSE, Notes on Columbus, page 24.
(Continued over)

COLUMBUS—*continued*.

This work was translated from the original manuscript in Spanish, which was never printed.

The author was the illegitimate son of Christopher Columbus. He accompanied his father on his fourth and last voyage (1502-1504) and seems to have been with him when he died, therefore being a witness to some of the events which he relates. He returned to Spain and collected the library of printed books and manuscripts, now known as the Biblioteca Colombina, at Seville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He wrote several memoirs besides this life of his father, the original text of which is lost. This book, despite the efforts of some writers to prove it a forgery, still remains the only source of information upon many events in the life of Columbus. Folios 126-145 are occupied by the Relations of the Indian in Hispaniola, written by order of Christopher Columbus by R. P. Roman Parie, of the Order of St. Jerome, and divided into 26 chapters. It is the oldest history of the American Indians.

1572 A.D. [4019] BENZONI (*Girolamo*). La Historia del Mondo Nuovo.

With woodcuts illustrating the life of the American Indians, engraved after the author's own drawings.

SECOND EDITION (with additional matter). Small 8vo. *Magnificent copy. Bound by Hardy in full levant morocco, g. e. Venice, Pietro and Francesco Timi, 1572.*

£25

Sabin 4791.

See footnote to No. 4004 in this catalogue.

1572 A.D. [4020] EPISTOLA patrum Lusitanorum Societatis Jesu ad socios qui Romae versantur, de Duodecim eiusdem Societatis pro Catholica Fide interfectis, Mense Septembri 1571.

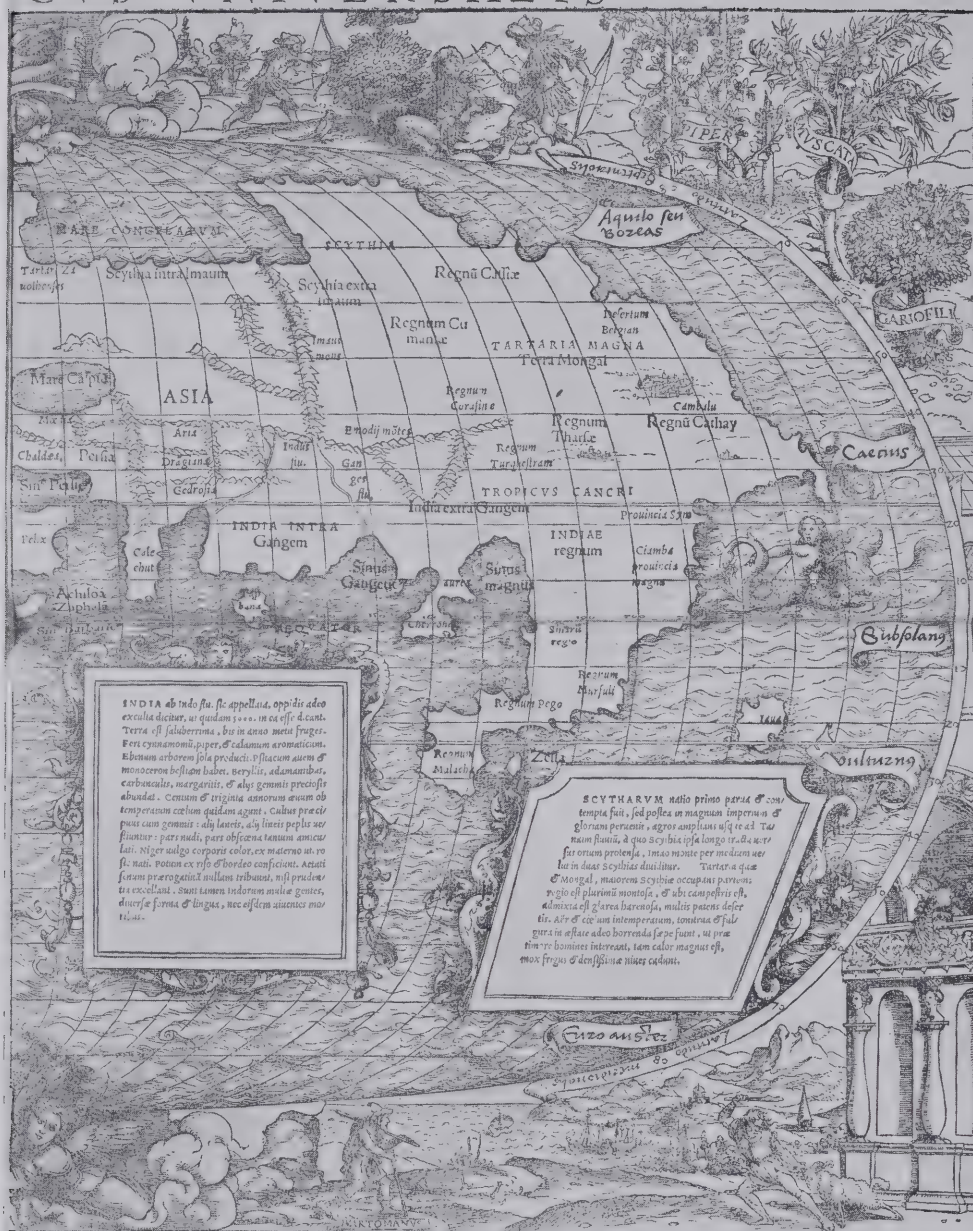
22 pp., 12mo. *Calf. Naples, 1572.*

£21.

Not in Sabin.

The letter from the Jesuits in Portugal, concerning the Martyrdom of their celebrated Missionary to Brazil, Azevedo, and his companions, in the month of September, 1571.

CVS VNIVERSALIS



THE RIGHT HALF OF THE FAMOUS "A" MAP FROM
GRYNAEUS, NOVUS ORBIS.

BASEL, 1537.

See Item No. 3933.

- 1572 A.D. [4021] FRAGOSO (*Lic^{do} Juan*). Discursos de las Cosas Aromaticas, arboles y frutales, y de otras muchas medicinas simples que se traen de la India Oriental, y sirven al uso de medicina.

FIRST EDITION.

12mo. *Levant morocco extra, g. e. Madrid, Francisco Sanchez, 1572.*

£14 14s

Salva No. 2702. First Edition.

A rare and interesting treatise, dedicated to the Infanta Juana of Austria, giving the medicinal and other properties of numerous aromatic plants, herbs and trees, ivory, amber, lacquer, etc., which are to be found, from the Far East to the Andes and Peru, Mexico, St. Domingo, Popayan, the Canaries and Moluccas.

- 1574 A.D. [4022] MONARDES. Primera Y Segunda Y Tercera Partes Dela Historia Medicinal delas cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que sirven en Medicina. Tratado dela Piedra Bezaar, y dela yerba Escuerçonera. Dialogo delas grandezas del Hierro, y de sus virtudes Medicinales. Tratado dela Nieve, y del beber Frio.

4to. *Bound by Chambolle-Duru, in full levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Seville, Fernando Diaz, 1574.*

£25

- 1574 A.D. [4023] APIAN (*Peter*). Cosmographia . . . per Gemmam Frisium.

Woodcut of Sphere on title. Large folding woodcut "Charta Cosmographica" showing the Continent of America, and a number of woodcut diagrams in the text, some with movable discs and pointers.

Small 4to. *Original vellum. Antwerp, 1574.*

£12 12s

One of the woodcuts with a movable disc also shows America.

This edition not in Sabin.

- 1574 A.D. [4024] ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (*Alonso*). *La Araucana de don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga, dirigida a la sacra Catholica Real Magestad del Rey don Philippe nuestro Señor.*

With woodcut portrait of the author.

SECOND EDITION. 8vo. *Old calf. Salamanca, Domingo de Portonariis, 1574.*

£10 10s

The very rare second edition, which Salva did not possess, but of which he gives a collation under No. 579.

Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga was a member of the expedition sent by the viceroy to establish Garcia de Mendoza in his office, and to carry on the war against the Araucanian Indians. He was born in Madrid on August 7, 1533. The young Ercilla undertook a journey in 1554, accompanying Philip when that prince went to wed Mary Tudor, the Queen of England.

While in England Ercilla learned that the Araucanians were in revolt, and that Hernandez Giron was leading a rebellion against the legitimate government in Peru. The state into which affairs in Peru had fallen during the rebellion rendered the post of viceroy especially unattractive. Two persons to whom the king had offered it declined the honour. It was, however, accepted by Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués de Cañete. Alderete, who had been in America, was in England with Philip's escort. From him Ercilla got information that awakened his adventurous spirit, and he left Europe for America with the fleet that carried Alderete and Viceroy Mendoza. He arrived in Peru on July 6, 1556. Here he joined the expedition sent by the viceroy against the insurgent Araucanians. This expedition was commanded by the viceroy's son, Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, a youth of twenty-one, who had been appointed governor of Chile.

On his arrival in Chile Garcia de Mendoza arrested both Aguirre and Villagra and sent them to Lima. Thus freed from the embarrassing presence of the two rival claimants, he entered upon his campaign against the Araucanians, and on this campaign Ercilla acquired his first experience in warfare with the Indians. To describe the events of the war and his part in it was the primary purpose in writing *La Araucana*.

- 1575 A.D. [4025] MONARDES (N.). *Delle Cose che Vengono portate dall' Indie Occidentali pertinenti all' uso della Medicina.*

With woodcuts.

Sm. 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt back, inside detelles, g. e. Venice, G. Ziletti, 1575.*

£18 18s

- 1576 A.D. [4026] CHAVES (*Hieronimo de*). Chronographia o Reportorio de los tiempos, el mas copioso y preciso que hasta ahora ha salido à luz.

Woodcut portrait vignette on title, and numerous woodcuts, including a map of North and South America.

Small 4to. Vellum. Seville, Alonso Escrivano, 1576.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XCI.).

£28

Mentioned by Salva (No. 3766), who did not possess this edition; unknown to Nicholas Antonio.

An interesting early work on chronography, with numerous diagrams and tables; and some illustrated chapters on astrology.

The author was a distinguished mathematician, cosmographer and poet of Seville (1523-1574), and he was the first to occupy the chair for cosmography on its foundation by the Casa de Contratacion. He was one of the first cartographers to publish a map of the New World, and left his valuable collection of maps, scientific instruments, and manuscripts to the library of the Monastery of Cartuja at Seville, which was partly destroyed. He was a Master of Arts, and graduated in Medicine; and, in addition to his cosmographical works, translated the verses of Marini.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

- 1576 A.D. [4027] ESPLANDIAN. Le Prodezze di Splandiano, che sequono a i quattro libri di Amadis di Gaula suo padre. Tradotte dalla Spagnola nella nostra lingua.

With woodcut printer's device on title.

12mo. Vellum. Venice, Gio. Maria Leni, 1576.

£10 10S

California owes its name to a book published in Spain in 1510, "Las Sergas de Esplandian." By California was implied insularity coupled with riches.

"Know that on the right hand of the Indies there is an island called California, very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise; and it was peopled by black women, without any man among them, for they lived in the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardy bodies, of ardent courage and great force. Their island was the strongest in all the world, with its steep cliffs and

(Continued over)

ESPLANDIAN—*continued*.

rock shores. Their arms were of gold, and so was the harness of the white beasts they tamed to ride; for in the whole island there was no metal but gold."

With the Sergas, Cortes and his followers (the discoverers of Lower California, 1533-1535) had ample opportunity to be acquainted. The first time (so far as known) that the name of California was applied to any actual body of land, was in 1539, in the diary of Francisco Preciado.

This book is an Italian translation of "Las Sargas" (the Exploits of Esplandian).

THE FIRST EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED IN SPAIN.

- 1577 A.D. [4028] ZARATE (*Augustin de*). Historia del Descubrimiento y Conquista de las Provincias del Peru, y de los sucesos que en ella ha auido, desde que se conquisto, hasta que el Licenciado de la Gasca, obispo de Siguença, volvio a estos reynos; y de las cosas naturales que en la dicha provincias se hallan dignas de memoria.

Woodcut heraldic vignette on title. Woodcut ornamental capitals, double columns.

Small folio. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, g. e.* Seville, Alonso Escrivano, 1577.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XCII.).

£52 10s

The extremely rare second edition, and the first to be published in Spain, the editio princeps having been printed at Antwerp in 1555 by command of the King. Augustin de Zarate was sent out as Crown Treasurer to Peru in 1543, and played an important part in the civil wars in that country. Robertson describes his history of the discovery and conquest as "a book of considerable merit."

Thomas Nicholas, the translator of Gomara's "Conquest of the West India," London, 1578, in his Dedication to Sir Francis Walsingham, thus relates a conversation with Zarate, whom he met in Spain:—

"Not long since (right Honorable) I happened to travayle from the famous Cittie of Tolledo in Spayne towards high Castile and by fortune overtooke an ancient Gentleman, worshipfully accompanied, unto who I was so bold as to approach, beseeching his worship to advertise me of his journey (who after he had beheld my white head and beard) answered ful gentely, that his intent was to travayle unto the King of Spaynes Court, and welcomed me unto his company.



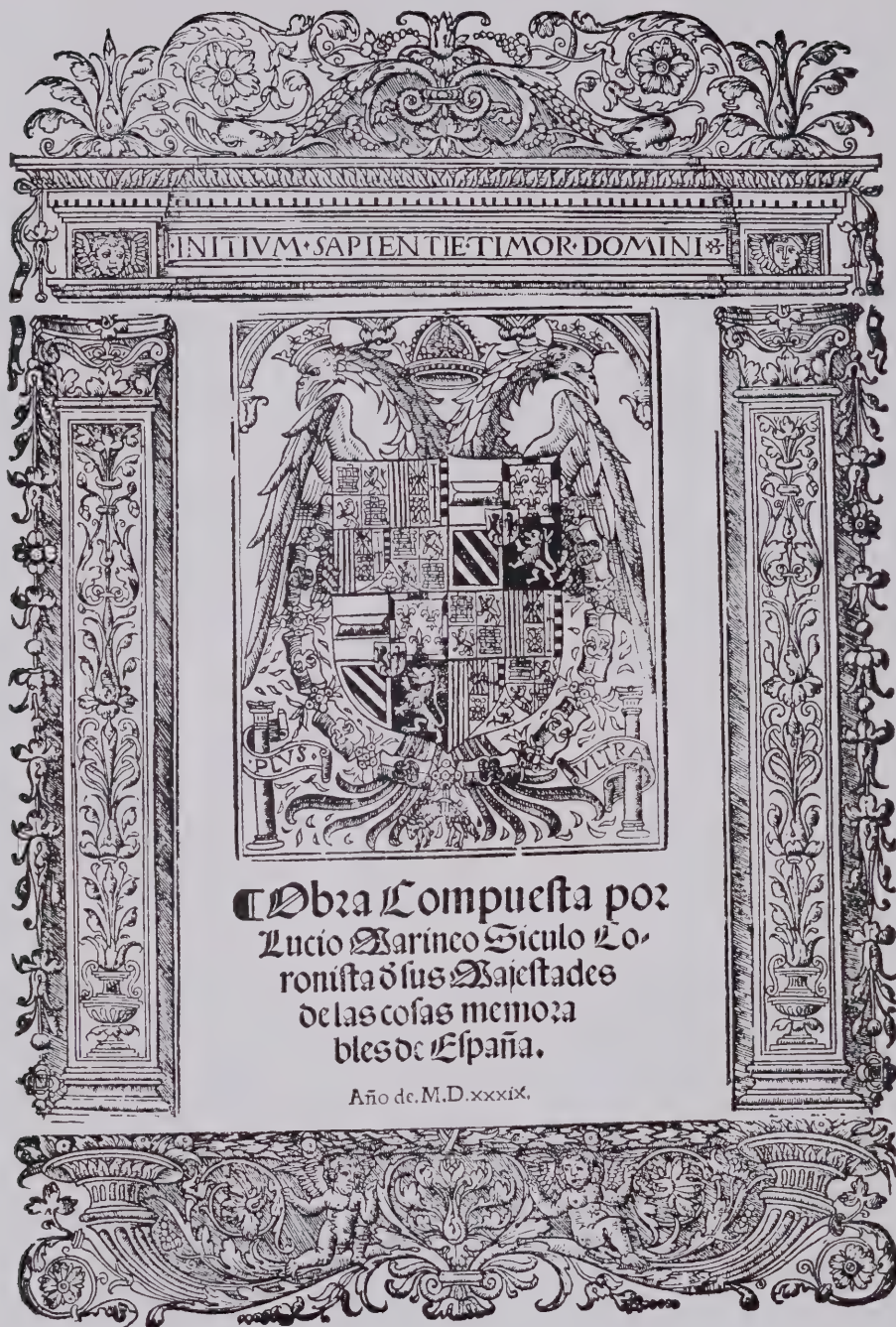
Libro llamado **C**onsulado
de mar. Obra muy vtil y prouechosa : y
aun muy necessaria:ansi para todo gene
ro de mercaderes : como de señores de
Maos:y pilotos:y marneros:y todos
los que nauegã. De mas de tener clara
luz para en todos los negocios dla mar
o concernientes a ella:tiene agora nueva
mente las ordinaçiones delos derechos
del general:y del peso del señor Rey. E
va tãbien puesto el priuilegio delos con
sules y mercaderes:cõcedido por el rey
Don Hernando de gloriosa memoria.
Es agora nueuamente traduzido de len
gua Catalana en Castellana. Impresso
y de muchos vicios reconocido..

🔱 Año de. **MD. xxxviii.** 🔱

TITLE PAGE FROM CONSULADO DE MAR.

VALENCIA, 1539.

See Item No. 3938.



TITLE PAGE FROM
MARINEUS SICULUS, DE LAS COSAS MEMORABLES DE ESPAÑA.

ALCALA, 1539.
See Item No. 3939.

ZARATE—*continued*.

In short space that we had journeyed together, and communed of each other his Countrey, it pleased him to say as followeth: My good friende, if you knew my sute unto the Kings maiestie, you would judge that I were a madman, and therefore to shorten oure way, I will declare my attempted sute unto you. You shall understande that I am a gentleman of LXX. yeares of age, and sometimes I served in the civill warres of Pirru, where I was wounded in divers parts of my body, and am now thereby lame in one of my legges and shoulder. I have neyther Wife nor childe, and at this present (God be praised) I have in the Contractation house, in the Citie of Sivill, in golde and plate, the summe of thirtie thousande Duckates: and I have also in Pirru, in good landes and possessions, the yearly rent of 12,000 Duckates, which rentes and readye money is sufficient to mainteyne a poore Gentleman. But at this not withstanding, I do now sue unto the Kings Maiestie, to have licence and authoritie to discover and conquere a certayne parte of India, whiche adioyneth with Brazile and is part of the Empire of Pirru, I pray you now declare what you thinke of my sute. By my truth sir (quoth I) I trust your worship will pardon a rash and suddaine judgment, which you now demand at my hand: yea truly (quote he) say what you list. Then (quoth I) my opinion: is, that you are not well in your wit, for what would you have? Will not reason suffice you? or else would you now in your old days be an Emperour, considering that your Sepulchre attendeth for you."

MANUSCRIPT VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF GUATEMALA.

1578 A.D. [4029] (GUATEMALA LANGUAGE.) Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Guatemalteca que se llama Cak Chiquel Chi.

Unpublished Manuscript vocabulary of the Spanish and Guatemala Languages.

442 pp., 4to. *Old red morocco, gilt back, g. e.* About 1578.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XCIII.).

£250

The work is anonymous, but bears a "*rubrica*" (autograph sign) on the last page. It was evidently compiled by one of the Dominican or Franciscan Missionaries in Guatemala, amongst whom Fray Alvaro Paz was recognised as an authority on the various native languages and himself instructed many of the Religiosos in them. This book is very comprehensive, and does not appear to have ever been printed.

- 1578 A.D. [4030] ACOSTA (*Christoval*). Tractado de las Drogas y medicinas de las Indias Orientales, con sus Plantas debuxadas al vivo por C. A. medico y cirujano que las vio oculamente.

FIRST EDITION.

Title within woodcut architectural border with heraldic vignettes, ornamental capitals, and numerous full page and other illustrations of plants and herbs. With woodcut portrait of the author.

8vo. *Contemporary binding, dated 1593, in old calf on wooden boards, blind-stamped and gilt-bordered with fleurons in corners; clasps and fore-edge tittle; gilt Arms of the Marques de Moya on sides, g. e. Burgos, Martin de Victoria, 1578.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. XCIV.).

£48

Innocencio, No. 249. Not in Salva, Añibarro, or Cordier.

First Edition. This work is, to a certain extent, based upon material supplied by the distinguished doctor, Garcia de Orta, whom the author met in the course of his travels in Asia; and was the original of Clusio's translation in Latin, and the later versions in French and Italian.

Christovam da Costa (c. 1515-1580), the distinguished surgeon, physician, and botanist, was a Portuguese subject. According to some authorities, he was born at Ceuta or Tangiers, when both these cities were under Portuguese rule, while Espasa's *Enciclopedia* states that Mozambique was his birthplace. He described himself as an "African." He accompanied the Portuguese Viceroy, Dom Luis de Ataide, to India; and there spent many years practising medicine, and at the same time serving in the army. Later, he undertook many long and arduous journeys in tropical countries, for the purpose of studying natural history; suffering shipwreck, captivity and many hardships in Persia, China, Africa, etc. On his return to Europe, he settled down in Burgos, Spain, where he wrote books in Spanish; one of the principal ones being this *Tractado*, which is still regarded as an important and authoritative work on the subject of medicines and drugs. The interesting woodcuts are reproduced from freehand drawings executed by the author, and illustrate many Asiatic plants which had, until then, been unknown in Europe.

As regards the interesting binding, the arms embossed on the covers are those of the sixteenth-century bibliophile, Don Francisco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Marques de Moya.

- 1578 A.D. [4030A] Another Copy.

Levant morocco, g. e.

£25

1578 A.D. [4031] ERCILLA Y ZUNIGA (*Alonso*). Primera y segunda Parte de la Araucana.

2 parts in 1 vol., 4to. *Vellum*. Madrid, *Pierres Cosin*, 1578.

£35

Contains the First Edition of Part II. of the Araucana.

Alonso de Ercilla y Zuñiga was a member of the expedition sent by the viceroy to establish Garcia de Mendoza in his office, and to carry on the war against the Araucanian Indians. He was born in Madrid on August 7, 1533. The young Ercilla undertook a journey in 1554, accompanying Philip when that prince went to wed Mary Tudor, the Queen of England.

While in England Ercilla learned that the Araucanians were in revolt, and that Hernandez Giron was leading a rebellion against the legitimate government in Peru. The state into which affairs in Peru had fallen during the rebellion rendered the post of viceroy especially unattractive. Two persons to whom the king had offered it declined the honour. It was, however, accepted by Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués de Cañete. Alderete, who had been in America, was in England with Philip's escort. From him Ercilla got information that awakened his adventurous spirit, and he left Europe for America with the fleet that carried Alderete and Viceroy Mendoza. He arrived in Peru on July 6, 1556. Here he joined the expedition sent by the viceroy against the insurgent Araucanians. This expedition was commanded by the viceroy's son, Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, a youth of twenty-one, who had been appointed governor of Chile.

On his arrival at Chile, Garcia de Mendoza arrested both Aquirre and Villagra and sent them to Lima. Thus freed from the embarrassing presence of the two rival claimants, he entered upon his campaign against the Araucanians, and on this campaign Ercilla acquired his first experience in warfare with the Indians. To describe the events of the war and his part in it was the primary purpose in writing *La Araucana*.

1578 A.D. [4032] LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA (*Fernan*). Historia dell' Indie Orientali, scoperte et conquistate da' Portoghesi, di commissione dell' Invittissimo Re Don Manuello, di gloria memoria. Nella quale, oltre alle strane usanze, maniere, riti e costumi di quelle genti; si viene anco in notitia di molte Guerre fatte in quei paesi; et di moltre Provincie, Isole, Citta,

(Continued over)

LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA—*continued*.

Castelli, Fiumi, Monti, Laghi, Mari, Minere di metalli, Perle, Gioie, Animali, droghe di specierie, et di moltre altre cose deque di meraviglia. Composta dal Sig. Fernando Lopes di Castagneda et nuovamenti di lingua Portoghese in Italiana tradotti dal Signor Alfonso Ulloa.

2 vols. [7 "books"], 8vo. *Full crimson morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, Giordano Ziletti, 1578.*

£25

This is the first Italian edition, and the most complete translation of Castanheda's original Portuguese work on the dominions of Dom Manuel I.; the Spanish, French and English translations comprising no more than one or two of the "books." An eighth "book" appeared in Portuguese in 1561, but the ninth and tenth were never published. Most of the work refers to the Portuguese possessions in India, and to the Lusitanian discoveries in Persia, Arabia, China, the Moluccas, etc., but there are some interesting chapters on Brazil and the islands of the Atlantic.

Fernan Lopez de Castanheda was a native of Santarem, and went out to India in 1528, where he became an *Oidor* at Goa. During his twenty years' sojourn in India, he conceived the idea of his great history, diligently outlining the story and amassing a vast store of information concerning the country, the people, history, natural resources, etc. He returned to his native country, "poor in health and estate," as Innocencio remarks, "but rich in knowledge; and was obliged to accept the post of warden at the College of Arts in the University of Coimbra, and curator of the archives there, until 1559."

1578 A.D. [4033] [CENTELLAS (*Joachin de*).] Les Voyages et Conquestes des Roys de Portugal ès Indes d'Orient, Ethiopie, Mauritanie d'Afrique & Europe: avec l'origine, succession & descente de leurs Maisons, iusques au Sereniss. Sebastian, nagueres atterré en la bataille qu'il eust contre le Roy de Fez. Plus, une description des Pays: causes & progres des guerres: Entier discours de la bataille: La harangue faite aux seigneurs, Capitanes & soldats de l'armée Chrestienne, auparavant que combatre: Des Roys & Seigneurs y occis tant d'une part que d'autre, & de l'honneur funebre fait au susdit Roy, en Portugal. Le tout recueilly de fideles tesmoings & memoires du Sieur Joachim de Centellas, Gentilhome Portugaiz.

PLATE XLV.



THE FINE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
POMPONIIUS MELA, DE ORBIS SITU.

PARIS, 1540.

See Item No. 3940.



THE BINDING OF THEVET'S COPY OF A MANUSCRIPT ROTEIRO DE NAVEGAÇAM,
1540.

CONTAINING HIS SIGNATURE REPEATED SEVERAL TIMES.

See Item No. 3942.

CENTELLAS—*continued.*

12mo. *Crimson morocco, ornamental gilt border surrounding fillet-edged panel with fleurons at corners, panelled back with gilt fleurons, g. e. Paris, Jean d'Ongoy, 1578.*

£15 15s

Not in Sabin.

A rare little publication, describing the voyages and conquests of the Portuguese in both East and West Indies; with many interesting pages on the discovery of the New World, and the discouragement from the Portuguese and English sovereigns with which Columbus had to contend. The writer also refers to Spanish sovereignty in South America; the discovery of Peru; and the achievements of Vasco da Gama, Columbus's Portuguese contemporary. It is explained that the "New World" which was conquered by the two Iberian nations almost simultaneously comprised not only America, but the East as well; and that Pope Alexander VI. allotted to Spain the "Indies of the Occident," and to Portugal, India, and the "Indies of the Orient."

1579 A.D. [4034] BENZONI (*Hierosme*). *Histoire Nouvelle du Nouveau Monde, contenant en somme ce que les Hespagnols ont fait jusqu' à present aux Indes Occidentales, & le rude traitement qu' ils font à ces povres peuples-là. Ensemble, une petite Histoire d'un Massacre commis par les Hespagnols sur quelques François en la Floride.*

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. Small 8vo. *Magnificent copy. Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (Geneva), Eustace Vignon, 1579.*

£31 10s

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 326. Sabin, 4795. Not in Church Catalogue.

This edition of Benzoni's famous work is of especial interest on account of the last section, relating to the disastrous French expedition to Florida, and having separate title and pagination. A short history of the Canary Islands is also given.

In 1564, René Goulaine de Laudonnière landed at what is now St. Augustine, in Florida, and there built Fort Caroline. The colonists, who were all Huguenots, were not making a success of their venture, and were on the point of abandoning the Settlement, when re-enforced by Jean Ribault. He had scarcely anchored before a Spanish Fleet under Menendez appeared, and surprised and massacred the garrison, carrying out to the letter his order to "gibbet and behead all Protestants in those regions." Ribault for the time escaped, but in endeavouring to return also fell into the hands of the Spanish, and was massacred with all his party. The

(Continued over)

BENZONI—*continued.*

French were all hanged with the inscription affixed to them: "Not as Frenchmen but as heretics." It is the story of this massacre which is here told.

A short time afterwards the French expedition under Dominique de Gourgues landed in Florida and captured two Spanish Forts, and, by way of reprisal, hanged all of his prisoners, attaching to them the inscription, "Not as Spaniards, but as assassins."

See also footnote to No. 4004 in this catalogue.

- 1579 A.D. [4035] LAS CASAS (*Bartelmy de*). Tyrannies et cruautéz des Espagnols, perpetrées ès Indes Occidentales, qu' on dit Le Nouveau monde.

Sm. 8vo. *Bound by Thibaron-Echaurard in full levant crimson morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Antwerp, François de Ravelenghien, 1579.*

£25

- 1580 A.D. [4036] FROBISHER (*Martin*). De Martini Forbisserei Navigatione in Regiones Occidentis et Septentrionis Narratio historica, ex Gallico sermone in Latinum translata per J. T. Freigium.

FIRST LATIN EDITION.

Folding woodcut Frontispiece of Greenlanders with Canoes, Spearing fish, etc.

12mo. *Blue levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e. Nuremberg, Catharina Gerlach, 1580.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. XCV.).

£45

Sabin, No. 25994.

A very rare contemporary volume giving details of Frobisher's famous voyage to the Northern Bay and the Straits which now carry Hudson's name. He gives a description of the customs and manners of these lands and of other unknown and marvellous things.

This is the first Latin edition of Frobisher's second voyage in 1577. It is not

FROBISHER—*continued*.

easily found and scarcely ever with the plate. The woodcut represents Frobisher in a canoe, throwing darts at wild fowl, and the Greenlanders in their costume.

"Frobisher sailed from Harwich on 31 May with a fleet of fifteen vessels, in three divisions, headed by the *Aid*, *Judith*, and *Thomas Allen*, for the 'North-West parts,' and the fancied treasures of *Meta Incognita*. Taking a new route, he sailed down the Channel and along the Southern coast of England and Ireland, and sighted Cape Clear on June 6. Hence he sailed north-west until the 20th, when he reached the south of Greenland, where he landed, and named it West England, giving the name Charing Cross to the last Cliff of which he had sight as he sailed past two days later. On 2 July the fleet sighted the islands off *Meta Incognita*, but could not proceed on account of the ice. After losing himself in the 'Mistaken Streight' (i.e., Hudson's) through no want of being warned by the more experienced Christopher Hall, master of the *Aid*, Frobisher anchored in the Countess of Warwick's Sound, 31 July, where he found Fenton in the *Judith*, who arrived there ten days before him. Meanwhile Hall in the *Thomas Allen* was beating up in the open two or three of the other vessels which had lost their bearings in the storms and mist. After wasting nearly two months in finding the rendezvous, and repairing damages there, the only results were the accidental discovery of a new strait by Frobisher, afterwards explored by Hudson, the further discovery of the upper part of Frobisher Bay by Best, and the loading of the soundest vessels with mineral that turned out to be worthless. The fleet sailed for England early in September, and arrived at various ports near the beginning of October.

"One curious fact of geographical interest in this voyage of 1578 remains to be noted. The *Emmanuel Buss* of Bridgwater, as she came homeward, to the south-east of Friesland (i.e., Greenland) discovered an island of lat. $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north, and sailed along the coast three days, 'the land seeming to be fruitful, full of woods, and a champaign country.' This island has been a source of perplexity to map-makers and navigators down to our day. It was doubtless an island, now submerged, a phenomenon by no means unknown in these regions, if we are to believe Ruysch, in his map of the 1507 Ptolemy." D.N.B.

1580 A.D. [4037] [PHILIP II.] Ordenanças Reales del Consejo de las Indias.

Text of a decree issued by Philip II at El Pardo, 24th Sept., 1571, repeating the substance of previous ordinances to the Council for the Indies.

54 pp., small folio. *Boards*. [*Madrid* ? c. 1580.]

£31 10s

This interesting publication was printed for the purpose of acquainting the members of the *Consejo de Indias* and all the Governors, judges, and other administrators in Spanish America, with the import of earlier Decrees issued in respect of
(Continued over)

PHILIP II.—*continued.*

the administration of the Indies. The *Consejo de Indias* in Spain was to have supreme power to rule, in consultation with the king; it was to have the minutest information on all the Dominions, and the right to divide the states into viceregal and ecclesiastical provinces; its principal aim, "all other considerations aside," was to be the conversion of the Indians, who were also to be well treated as the King's *protégés* "whom our Lord had placed in his Majesty's care." The Consejo was further enjoined to punish any who ignored these provisions. Every week, Wednesday was to be set aside for a conference with the King on the affairs of America; and all the previous ordinances and statutes for the government of the Indies were to be carefully studied before any further laws were drafted in this connection. The Consejo was to deal exclusively with law suits relating to the Indies, no secular or ecclesiastical judge in Spain being permitted to interfere. All papal bulls, briefs, and other important documents relating to America were to be transcribed in books provided for the purpose in the Ministry for the Indies, the originals being preserved in the archives at Simancas. No relative of any official of the Consejo was permitted to take part as a lawyer in any law suit relating to the Indies. Amongst numerous other interesting laws were the regulations affecting notaries, treasurers, chroniclers, and cosmographers: "The official cosmographer shall make charts of the Indies, indicating by their latitude, longitude, and number of leagues, the provinces, islands, rivers, mountains and other places which should be drawn and painted in accordance with the descriptions and notes given to him by the notaries of the Consejo; he shall also verify and calculate the eclipses of the moon, to take the longitude of the lands, and send his report of the times at which observations are to be made and the instruments required, to the Governors of the various provinces . . . and as results are obtained, so shall they be recorded in the book of descriptions.

"The chronicler shall preserve a record of all the memorable deeds and events that may occur in the Indies, and continuously write the general history of the country with the utmost precision and accuracy, recording the customs, rites, and antiquities . . . with a view to furnishing a history which shall be published or suppressed at the discretion of the Consejo."

Other records were to be kept regarding the natural history and resources, and navigations.

1580 A.D. [4038] MONARDES. Primera y Segunda y Tercera Partes Dela Historia Medicinal delas cosas que se traen de nuestras Indias Occidentales, que siruen en Medicina. Tratado dela Piedra Bezaar, y dela yerba Escuerçonera. Dialogo delas grandezas del Hierro, y de sus virtudes Medicinales. Tratado dela Nieue, y del beuer Frio.

4to. Old calf. Seville, Fernando Diaz, 1580.

£15 15s

Thevet, p. 1567.

Deuo saber que dos. 11. dias de
março ate os. 13. de setembro
anda o Soll da parte do nocte
da equinocial e dos. 14. de
setembro ate os. 10. de março
anda o Soll da parte do
Sull da equinoctial.

E sendo o soll amtre mĩrali
nha ajuarai altura con de
clmacam daltura. E tudo
ju to tanto estarei da equi
noctial pera a parte donde
o soll andar

E sendo a linha amtre mĩr
o soll trarei a declmacam
daltura e a mais altura q
me ficar yso estarei da equi
noctial pera a parte donde

FIRST PAGE FROM
THE MANUSCRIPT "ROTEIRO DA NAUEGAÇAM"; WHICH BELONGED TO
THEVET, WITH HIS AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE ON TOP OF PAGE.

See Item No. 3942.

Regumto per a to mac altuca pla
estrela do Norte



COLOURED DRAWING OF THE COMPASS FROM
THE MANUSCRIPT "ROTEIRO DA NAUEGAÇAM"; WHICH BELONGED
TO THEVET.

See Item No. 3942.

- 1581 A.D. [4038A] OSORIUS (*Jerome*). Histoire de Portugal, contenant les Enterprises, Navigations & gestes memorables des Portugallois, tant en la conqueste és Indes Orientales par eux decouvertes, qu' és guerres d'Afrique & autres exploits, depuis l'an mil quatre cens nonante-six iusques à l'an mil cinq cens septante huit, sous Emmanuel premier, Jean troisième, & Sebastian premier du nom. Comprinse en vingt livres dont les douze premiers sont traduits du latin de Jerosme Osorius, Evesque de Sylues en Algarve, les huit suivans prins de Lopez de Castagnede & d' autres historiens.

Folio, *full crimson morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. (last leaf repaired)*.

Paris, l'Imprimerie de Francois Estienne, pour Anthoine Chuppin. 1581.

£10 10s

In this History of King Emanuel, who was the Patron of the important Portuguese expeditions, Osorius has included very important details of the discoveries of Portuguese navigators, such as Cabral, Vasco da Gama, Gaspar de Lemos, Corterel et Magellan.

- 1581 A.D. [4039] GAMBARI (*L.*). De Navigatione Christophori Columbi.

FIRST EDITION.

12mo. *Vellum. Rome, Franciscus Zannettus, 1581.*

£8 8s

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 340. Sabin, 26500. Not in Church Catalogue.

THE FIRST FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO NORTH AMERICA.

1582 A.D. [4040] LA POPELLINIERE (*Lancelot Voisin, Seigneur de*). Les Trois Mondes.

With woodcut borders, double page map of the world showing America in great detail, including California (not named), Kingdom of Quivira, New France, Chiliago, etc.

Small 4to. *Bound by Hardy in full levant green morocco, three gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Pierre l'Huillier, 1582.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XCVI. AND XCVII.).

£75⁰

A magnificent copy of a work, which is very rare, of the history of America. The first book is entirely devoted to the naval exploration of the Old World, by the Spanish and Portuguese.

The second book treats of the voyages of Columbus, his discoveries, and the expedition of Pizarro, and of the French and English expeditions to the New World, a curious relation of the discovery of Florida, and the French colonization of that country, and also the relations of Captain Jehan Ribaut and de Gourges.

The third book gives an account of the navigations of Villegagnon to Brazil, and the navigations of Vespucci and Magellan. This book is very important, as it forms a collection of the first French expeditions to America. It is specially important as a work of reference for the unfortunate French expeditions to Florida and Brazil.

1582 A.D. [4041] LA POPELLINIÈRE (*Lancelot Voisin, Seigneur de*). *Les Trois Mondes*.

Title with woodcut border, and a folding map of the world.

RARE SECOND EDITION.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full dark brown levant morocco, full gilt back, 3 lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Pierre l'Huillier, September, 1582.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. XCVIII. AND XCIX.).

£250

The Third World, "Les Trois Mondes" of the title, is the great Antarctic continent as known in maps of that period. This volume is of interest as a collection of the first French voyages to America, especially of the unfortunate expeditions to Florida and Brazil.

The second book treats of the voyages of Columbus, of his discoveries and those of Pizarro, of French and English expeditions to the New World, a curious and interesting dissertation of the expeditions of Captains Jean Ribaut and de Gourgues.

The third book gives an account of the navigations of Villegagnon to Brazil, and of the voyages of Vespuccius and Magellan.

1582 A.D. [4042] LOPES DE CASTANEDA (*Hernan*). *The first Booke of the Historic of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indias, enterprised by the Portingales, in their daungerous Navigations, in the time of King Don John, the Second of that name.*

Decorative border to title-page.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small 4to. *Fine copy in the original calf. London, Thomas East, 1582.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. C.).

£45

Sabin, 11391. "A most interesting and rare book." It was translated by Nicholas Lichefield, and is dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

Although relating principally to the East Indies, it contains interesting particulars of the Portuguese Conquests in Brazil.

- 1582 A.D. [4043] LAS CASAS. Tyrannies et cruautéz des Espagnols, perpetrées és Indes Occidentales, qu'on dit le Nouveau monde.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Guillaume Julien, 1582.* £21

- 1583 A.D. [4044] HONTER (*John*). Rudimentorum Cosmographicorum liber.

Decorative type border to title, and small vignette. With the Atlas of 13 maps bound in.

12mo. *Calf, rebaked. (No place of printing), 1583.* £10 10s

This edition not mentioned by Sabin, and not in the John Carter Brown Catalogue.

- 1584 A.D. [4044A] ORTELIUS (*A.*). Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.

Engraved coloured title, portrait of Ortelius, and 169 finely coloured engraved maps on 114 sheets, many of which relate to America.

Folio, *original vellum. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1584.*

£85

A fine and extremely decorative atlas, the maps being decorated with ships, animals, views, etc., and all being contemporary coloured.

The maps of American interest comprise:—1. Map of the World. 2. Europe, including Greenland. 4. Africa, including Brazil. 5. America. 6. New Spain. 7. New Galicia, and the West Indies. 8. Peru, Florida, and Guastecan. 90. Northern Europe, including Greenland, Labrador, etc. 92. Tartary, including California and N.W. America. 94. India, including part of N.W. Coast of America.

- 1584 A.D. [4045] THEVET (*André*). Historia dell India America detta altramente Francia Antartica.

Printed in italics.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Duru, in full levant maroon morocco, full gilt back, inside dentelles, three-line fillet border on sides, g. e. Venice, Gioliti, 1584.*

£21

This is an important translation by Giuseppi Horologgi from the original French.

AMERICA DISCOVERED BY A WELSHMAN BEFORE COLUMBUS.

PRESENTATION COPY.

- 1584 A.D. [4046] LLOYD (*Humphrey*). The Historie of Cambria, now called Wales: A part of the most famous Yland of Brytaine, written in the Brytish Language aboue two hundreth yeares past: translated into English by H. Lhoyd Gentleman: Corrected, augmented, and continued out of Records and best approoued Authors, by David Powel, Doctor in divinitie.

Black and Roman Letter, title within fine woodcut border, and numerous woodcuts in the text.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. *Morocco gilt, g. e., by Pratt. Imprinted at London by Rafe Newberie and Henrie Denham, 1584.*

£15 15s

Presentation copy, with inscription at foot of title:—

(Trans.):—"David Powel Doctor of Divinity to his most affectionate & dear friend Tho. Hughes."

Dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney. The rare original edition, with the genuine blank leaf B4.

"This work is of especial interest to the collector of Americana, as it relates to the discoveries made by David, the son of Owen Gwyneth. "Sailing West . . . he came to a land unknown, where he saw manie strange things . . . this land . . . must needs be some part of Nova Hispania or Florida. Whereupon it is manifest that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vesputius lead anie Spaniards thither."

- 1585 A.D. [4047] POZA (*Andres de*). Hydrografia la mas curiosa que hasta aqui ha salido a luz, en que de mas de un derrotero general, se enseña la navegacion por altura y derrota, y la del Este Oeste: con la Graduacion de los puertos y la navegacion al Catayo por cinco vias diferentes.

FIRST EDITION. With woodcut heraldic device on title.

8vo. *Old mottled calf. Bilbao, Mathias Mares, 1585.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CI.).

£75

Salva, No. 3806. Medina, No. 296. Not in Sabin.

One of the earliest publications—probably the fifth—from the Bilbao press, and the first edition of this rare work.

The work is divided into two "books": on navigation and astronomy; and
(Continued over)

POZA—*continued*.

detailed information on the ports, coastlines, bays, tides, etc., on the Atlantic coast. There is an interesting translation appended, on the "Navigation of the course from Catayo to China, by an English cosmographer" (William Bourne). This gives the various routes to China, including what was known as the "Portuguese route," via the Canaries, Brazil, the Magellan Straits, and the Pacific Islands, including Java and the Moluccas. There are numerous tables, giving declinations of the sun, and the latitudes and longitudes of the principal ports.

Andres de Poza, the Spanish cosmographer and writer, was a native of Lendeño de Abajo (Vizaya), and the father of the learned Jesuit, Juan Bautista Poza. He began his studies about the middle of the sixteenth century, at the Universities of Louvain and Salamanca, graduating in Law at the latter university, in 1570. In addition to Law, he was much addicted to the study of sciences, especially the mathematical and nautical branches. He was attorney for the barony of Vizcaya, and professor at the Nautical School at San Sebastian. He made a profound study of the cosmographical literature of England, France, Germany, and Italy; condemned the use of maps and charts, revealing the mistakes contained therein; and taught a new method of calculating longitude by means of the moon's distance.

1585 A.D. [4048] GONZALES DE MENDOZA (*Joan*). *Historia de las cosas mas notables, ritos, costumbres del gran Reyno de la China. . . . Con un Itinerario del Nuevo Mundo* (por Martin Ignacio).

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Rome, 1585.*

£25

Sabin, No. 27775. Wagner, Spanish South West, No. 7.

This was the product of three missions. The notes of Martin de Rada, or de Harrada, in the first expedition (along with Pedro Sarmiento) in 1575, and those of Gonzalez de Mendoza on his mission in 1578, enabled the latter to write the *Historia*. A third journey in 1581, by Martin Ignacio de Loyola, furnished the *Itinerario*, which includes Mexico and the Philippines.

This *Itinerario* is very interesting. Fr. Ignacio on his Voyage to China went via the Canaries and St. Domingo, from there he passed to Vera Cruz, across Mexico, between Mexico and Acapulco, and re-embarked from this port for the Philippines and China. Although brief, the account of the Voyage is extremely interesting. He speaks of the discovery of New Mexico by Ant. d'Espejo.

The itinerary gives curious details concerning the Canaries, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, and especially Mexico.

Ortelius, in his Atlas, declared that he had received more information concerning America, from this Itinerary, than from any other single book.

In order of publication, this is the first European book in which Chinese characters occur.

ONE OF THE RAREST BOOKS RELATING TO FLORIDA.

1586 A.D. [4049] LAUDONIERE (*René de*). L'Histoire Notable de la Floride, située ès Indes Occidentales, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par certains Capitaines et Pilotes François, decrits par le Capitaine Laudonnière, qui y a commandé l'espace d'un an trois moys, à laquelle a esté adiousté un quatriesme voyage fait par le Capitaine Gourgues. Mise en lumière par M. Basanier, gentilhomme François, Mathématicien.

Small 8vo. *Printed in Roman type with side notes in Italics, bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornament in centre, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Guillaume Auvray, 1586.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CII.).

£1,500

Sabin, No. 39234. Church Catalogue, No. 131.

One of the rarest and oldest books relating to Florida. A compilation of the narratives of four different French expeditions. Ribaut's voyage in 1562, Laudonnière's in 1564, Ribaut's second voyage in 1565, and that of Gourgues in 1567. The first three are covered by the letters of Laudonnière, the last is an anonymous account, perhaps by Basanier, the editor of the collection under whose name the book is frequently catalogued. The work and its very interesting contents are chiefly known from De Bry's translation of it in his *Great Voyages*, Pt. II. Hakluyt furnished the manuscript from which Basanier published the narrative. Excepting the account to be found in the *Relacion of Cabeça de Vaca* (our number 3974) this work gives the first description of the Indian tribes to Florida (a name which at that time covered a more extensive territory than now). This account is highly interesting, and its relation of the atrocities and massacres of the French by Menendez is truly appalling.

ON THE INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

1586 A.D. [4050] GRACIAN (*Fray Hieronymo*). Stimulo de la propagacion de la Fee. Contiene el Vinculo de Hermandad entre los Padres descalços, de nuestra Señora del Monte Carmelo, y del Seraphico Padre Saint Francisco, para ajudarse y favorescerse en la conversion de la Gentilidad, y una Exortacion para ello.

Small 8vo. *Blue morocco, gilt fillet border, full gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Rousselle. Lisbon, Saint Philippe de los Carmelitos descalços, por Andres Lobato, 1586.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CIII.).

£250

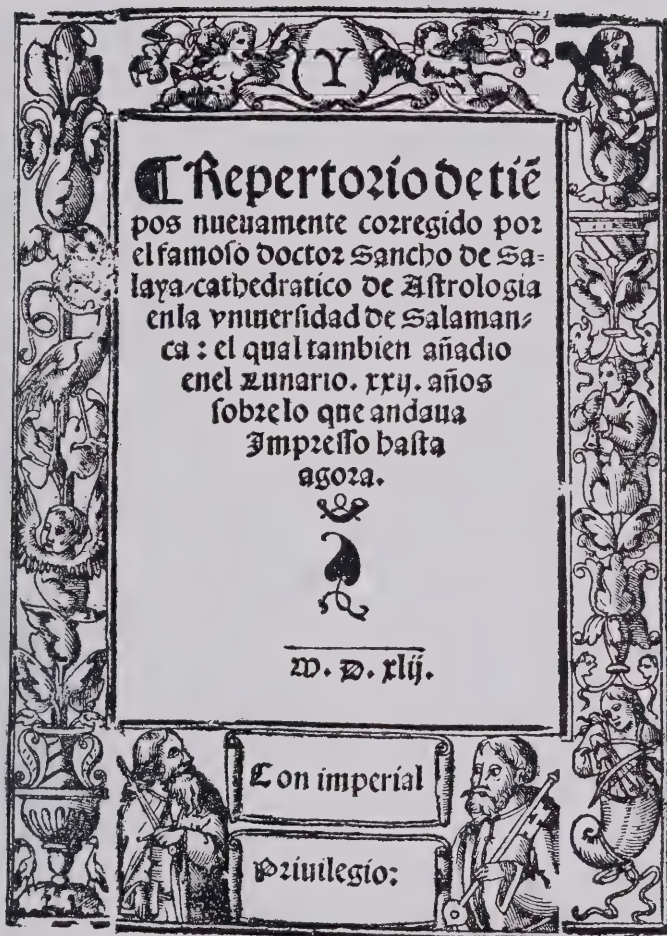
Viterbo, p. 107. Anselmo, Bibliography of 16th Century Portuguese books, No. 785.

Not in Salva, Sabin, John Carter Brown Library, or Medina.

An excessively rare little publication, emanating from the Carmelite press in Lisbon, which is, according to the author's note, "the first publication to be printed at the press of this Convent of St. Philipe, after the Cruzada bulls"; the only other copy of this work known is at the Academia das sciencias, Lisbon.

The volume contains various essays by the author, with regard to the affiliation of the Carmelites and Franciscans and their missionary work in the Philippines and China; exhortation to preach the Gospel to the heathen; account of the entry of the Jesuits into China in 1585, and their work there; some verses composed by a mandarin; comments on the reports from Fray Martin Ignacio de Loyola on the evangelical work amongst the Indians of New Mexico, and the Yumanos, Tiguas, Quires, Cumanns, and other tribes.

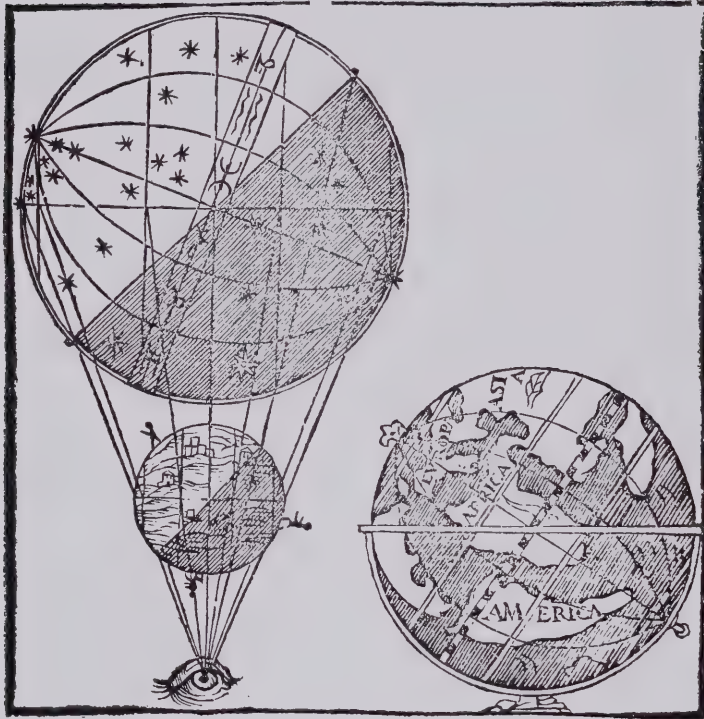
Geronimo Gracian was a barefoot Carmelite, a littérateur, mathematician, and doctor, who was born at Valladolid in 1545. He joined the Carmelites at an early age, and graduated in philosophy at the age of twenty. He spent some time at the San Philipe Convent in Lisbon, where he addressed this book to his colleagues. He was elected provincial of his Order, and introduced some reforms in the rules, which resulted in his expulsion from the Order. Proceeding to Rome, to obtain re-admission to the Convent, he fell into the hands of Algerine pirates in the vicinity of Sicily; and after being held to ransom, was finally admitted to one of the Carmelite Convents in Rome in 1595. Later he became the Archduchess Isabel's confessor in Brussels, where he died in 1614. He was known, in his own day, as Gracian de la Madre de Dios.



TITLE PAGE FROM
SALAYA, REPERTORIO DE TIEMPOS. GRANADA, 1542.

See Item No. 3943.

DIONYSIVS LYBICVS POETAE
DE SITU HABITABILIS ORBIS
A SIMONE LEMNIO POETA LAVREATO
NVPER LATINVS FACTVS.



VENETIIS M. D. XLIII.

Cum gratia & privilegio.

TITLE PAGE FROM
DIONYSIUS PERIEGETUS, DE SITU HABITABILIS ORBIS.
VENICE, 1543.

See Item No. 3945.

1586 A.D. [4051] LERY (*Jean*). *Historia Navigationis in Brasiliam, quæ et America dicitur.*

Folding woodcut plate representing the battle of the Tououpanimbaults with the Margaiats, and 7 woodcut plates in the text.

Small 8vo. *Old calf.* (*Geneva*), *Eustathius Vignon*, 1586.

£15 15s

Sabin, 40153.

"The author was a Protestant minister who went out to Brazil to establish a Colony of Huguenots, under the protection of Admiral Coligny. The enterprise was a failure, and Lery wrote this account on his return. This Latin edition is more valuable than the original, as it contains passages that were suppressed in the French edition. Among other matters the author gives musical notes to show the intonation of the Caraihs. Even the preface is most interesting, as in it is to be found the letter written to Calvin by Villegagnon, so celebrated for deceiving the English squadron, by unexpectedly circumnavigating Scotland and conveying from its west coast Mary Queen of Scots safely into Brittany. The entire work bears internal evidence of truth, and such only as an eye-witness of the events could have composed. One of its objects was to introduce the Protestant Faith into South America, especially among the aborigines."

1587 A.D. [4052] OSORIUS (*J.*). *Histoire de Portugal contenant les entreprises, navigations, et gestes memorables des Portugallois, tant en la conquête des Indes Orientales par eux decouvertes, qu'és guerres d'Afrique et autres exploits, depuis l'an mil quatre cens nonante six, souz Emmanuel I, Jean III, et Sebastian du nom.*

Comprise en vingt Livres, dont les douze premiers sont traduits du Latin de Jerosme Osorivs, Evesque de Sylhes en Algarve, les huit suyvens prins de Lopez Castagnede, et d'autres historiens.

Nouvellement mise en François par S.G.S. avec un discours du fruit qu'on peut recueillir de la lecture de cette histoire.

8vo. *Half bound.* *Paris, Pour Jean Houzé*, 1587.

£10 10s

In this History of King Emanuel, who was the Patron of the important Portuguese expeditions, Osorius has included very important details of the discoveries of Portuguese navigators, such as Cabral, Vasco da Gama, Gaspar de Lemos, Cortereal and Magellan.

1588 A.D. [4053] ZAMORANO (*Rodrigo*). *Compendio del Arte de Naviar*.

With woodcut astronomical charts.

8vo. *Bound by Petit in rose-red morocco, gilt fillet border, full gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Seville, Joan de Leon, 1588.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CIV.).

£105

Not in John Carter Brown Library, or Leclerc. Salva, 3828. This edition unknown to Nicolas Antonio.

This work on the art of navigation was compiled by Philip the Second's cosmographer and chief pilot. The author was professor of cosmography to the Contratacion de las Indias, and dedicated his work to the President of the Council for the Indies, "as it is principally for the navigation of the vast Indies Empire, newly conquered by Pedro Gasca, Bishop of Palencia, your uncle."

A CONQUISTADOR OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHO FOUGHT AGAINST
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

1588 A.D. [4054] HERRERA (*Captain Martin de*). *Autograph confidential Report signed (in Spanish) in which the writer exposes the malice of the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Alvaro Manrique de Zuñiga, Marquis de Villamanrique, and describes his own services to the Crown, and adventures.*

60 pp., folio. (*Mexico*), 1588.

£52 10s

The "Diccionario Universal de Historia y de Geografia" says:—"This Viceroy, brother of the Duke of Bejar and a member of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, took up office on 17th October, 1585, and resigned in Feb., 1590. He had bitter contentions with the Dominican, Franciscan and Augustinian Provincials over the question of compliance with the King's instructions with regard to the secularization of the curacies which those orders administered. . . . In 1587 Sir Francis Drake seized the ship *Santa Ana* off the coast of California, bearing merchandise from China and Japan. This corsair had travelled the Pacific in previous years, causing damage to the provinces of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The Viceroy had ordered the ships at Acapulco to be in readiness and nominated Dr. Palacios as head of the expedition, but although these ships pursued the English, they were unable to find them.

"Grave questions arose between the Viceroy and the Audiencia at Guadalupe on judicial matters, which led to a rising of troops on one side and on the

HERRERA—*continued*.

other. The news of these differences was probably exaggerated, but caused much uneasiness at the Court of Spain, which feared civil war, for which reason they hastened to remove the Marquis de Villamanrique from the supreme command, and appointed as Inspector (Visitador) the Bishop of Puebla, Don Diego Romano, who treated the Marques very harshly, ordering his property to be seized, even to the wearing apparel of the Marquesa; but although the Council for the Indies ordered the embargo to be removed, the Marquis died in Madrid without having recovered his property."

The Report, which gives the other version of the matter, is methodically divided into 101 paragraphs and describes minutely, all the misdeeds and abuses of the Marques de Villamanrique; the indignities to which he subjected the high ecclesiastical and other officials his high-handed attitude in dismissing certain members of the Treasury, even replacing these competent administrators by his own servants; and a full catalogue of his iniquities.

The writer states that he is not prompted by malice, but merely by an honest desire to serve his king and country's interests in reporting these incidents.

The Governor began his campaign of annoyance by issuing orders before he had been properly sworn in as Viceroy. He then proceeded to dismiss as many officials as he pleased in defiance of the King's expressed wishes, and appointed his own friends. He ordered that Don Diego Caballero, a priest, who had reported certain irregularities to the Visitador, should be arrested and sent to Acapulco for banishment to Peru, but subsequently rescinded the order, and, to the indignation of the people, had the priest conveyed back to San Juan de Uloa in a wooden cage, in which he passed through the Indian encampments and infected areas "with no other object in view than that this honoured and esteemed priest should die under such conditions."

The writer was a particular *bête-noire* of the Viceroy, having been one of the principal informants against him. He states how he called on the Viceroy and informed him that he had been "a respected resident of that city for twenty-five years, and had in every way served his Majesty (Philip II.), helping to guard the city of Mexico with his arms and horses . . ."; and how he was at the port of San Juan de Uloa when the corsair Juan Aquines [Hawkins] took it; and how he was amongst those who defended the port of Acapulco "against the corsair, Francisco Draque [Francis Drake] when he sailed the Pacific." He related how his ancestor, Captain Juan de Herrera had died in the service of the King, at Castelnovo; how his uncle, Francisco de Herrera, had arrested Francis I. of France, and how his father's three brothers had died in one day in the service of the Emperor (Charles V.); and how he had been amongst the conquerors of the Philippines. His efforts to obtain permission to travel proved fruitless, the Viceroy suspecting this zealous royalist of endeavouring to communicate his information to headquarters; and instead of granting him leave to travel, the Viceroy ordered him to be arrested, his house searched and many papers seized. Herrera

(Continued over)

HERRERA—*continued*.

escaped, however, leaving behind him his wife and children, and tried to get aboard one of the ships of the Spanish fleet. Arrived at Tlaxcala, however, he sought sanctuary at the Franciscan Monastery of Atiliqueza, where the Viceroy's men ran him to earth, with warrants to seize him whether he happened to be in a monastery or church. He was therefore obliged to flee from the monastery and proceed to a place where the Viceroy had no authority.

This long report contains a most interesting relation of the vicissitudes of Martin de Herrera and his brother, Diego; and of their efforts to enlist the sympathy of the Consejo de Indias. About six lines from the top of each page have been torn away, but the greater part of the text is quite legible.

1588 A.D. [4055] REBELLO (*Padre Amador*). Alguns capitulos tirados das cartas que vieram este anno de 1588, dos Padres da Companhia de Jesu que andam nas partes da India, China, Japão and Reino de Angola, impressos pera se poderem com mais facilidade comunicar a muitas pessoas que os pedem. Collegidas por . . . procurador geral das provincias da India and Brasil.

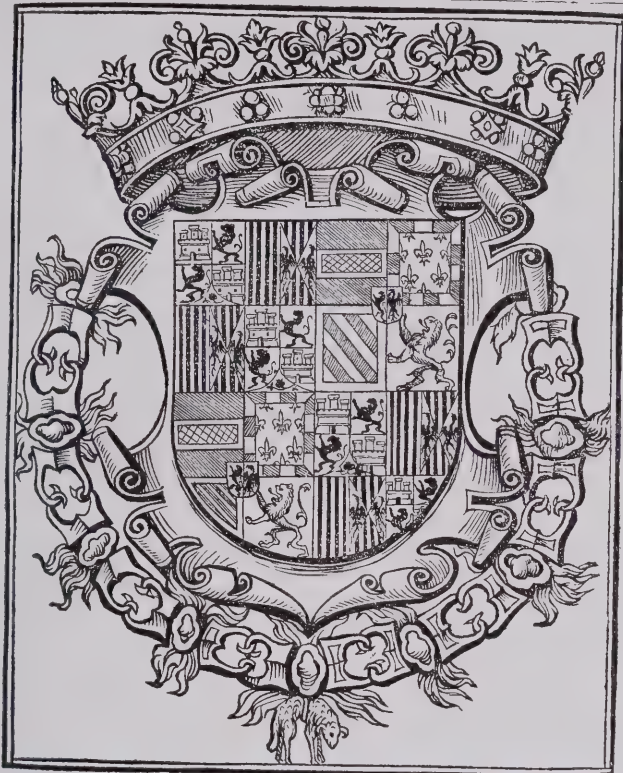
Small 8vo. *Mottled calf, gilt panelled back.* Lisbon, Antonio Ribeyro, 1588.

£45

Anselmo, Bibliography of 16th Century Portuguese books, No. 977.

A rare little publication, containing excerpts from letters written by Jesuit missionaries in India, China, Japan and Angola; arranged for publication by the Portuguese Jesuit Procurator General for India and Brazil.

Padre Amador Rebello was born at Mezao Frio in 1539, and was the son of Lançarote Gonçalves. He joined the Jesuits at the age of twenty, and became professor of theology and the humanities. He was an expert calligrapher, and as such, was chosen to teach writing to the young King Sebastian, with whom he was on affectionate terms. He wrote a relation of the King's life and compiled an interesting document of his royal pupil's sayings. His printed works consisted of the present volume, and a *Compendio* of other Jesuits' letters in 1598. He became rector of the college of St. Antao in Lisbon, where he died in 1622.



Arte de nauegar

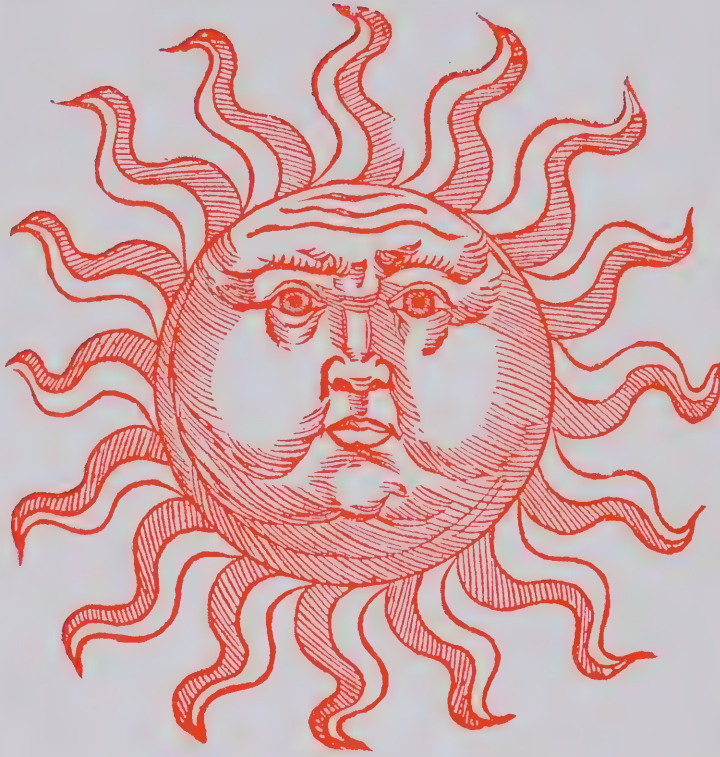
en que se contienen todas las Reglas, Declaraciones, Secretos, y Avisos, q̃ a la buena nauegación son necesarios, y se deue saber, hecha por el maestro Pedro de Medina. Dirigida al serenísimo y muy esclarecido señor, don Felipe principe de España, y de las dos Sicilias. 7c.

Con preuilegio imperial

TITLE PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA'S ARTE DE NAVEGAR.

VALLADOLID, 1545.
See Item No. 3950.

Libro Quarto.



LIBRO. IIII. DEL AL
TVRA DEL SOL, Y
COMO SE HADERE
GIR POR ELLA LA
NAVEGACION.

A PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA'S ARTE DE NAVEGAR.
VALLADOLID, 1545.
See Item No. 3950.

1589 A.D. [4056] CASTELLANOS (*Juan de*). *Primera parte de las Elegias de Varones Ilustres de Indias*.

With woodcut portrait of author, and full-page woodcut, representing Spanish Catholic influence overseas.

FIRST EDITION.

Small 4to. *Green morocco, centre fillet panel with gilt fleurons at corners, framed in treble gilt fillet, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, Alonso Gomez, 1589.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CV.).

£75

Salva No. 521. Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, Vol. I., No. 320. First Edition.

The illustrious Spaniards connected with America, who are mentioned in these elegies and eulogies, include: Christopher and Diego Columbus; Rodrigo de Arana; Francisco de Bovadilla; Nicolas de Ovando; Juan Ponce de Leon; Diego Velazquez de Cuellan; Francisco de Garay; Diego de Ordaz; Antonio Sedeño; Alonso de Herrera; Agustin Delgado; Georonimo de Ortal; Alonso Alvarez Guerrero; Gonzalo de Ocampo; Pedro de Ursua; and Lope de Aguirre.

The interesting *censura* by Agustin de Zarate states that "amongst all the works written on the discovery and conquest of Peru and New Spain—including my own history on the subject—nobody had taken it upon himself to declare how, when, and by whom such a space of ocean had been discovered, from the Strait of Gibraltar to the provinces of Tierra Firme; where it ends; and the much that the present and future centuries owe principally to Christopher Columbus, whose industry, endeavour and diligence, coupled with the infinite risks and perils which he and his companions suffered . . . confounded those who contradicted him and would even have impeded his progress."

Juan de Castellanos was a distinguished Spanish poet and chronicler, who was born at Alonis, Seville, in 1522, and died in 1605. He lived in America for many years, which gave rise to the supposition that he was an American and a native of Tunja. In his early youth he served in the army, which he subsequently abandoned for the Church. His notable work, *the Elegias*, describes minutely the narrative of the discovery of America. "If not an epic of the first order," states Espasa's Encyclopaedia, "it is happy in its local colour, descriptions, and expert versification." Only the *primera parte* was published during the author's lifetime, the three other parts remaining unpublished until the nineteenth century. The poem consists of some fifty-five cantos; and a point of peculiar interest is the fact that the author was personally acquainted with many of the illustrious men of whom he writes.

- 1589 A.D. [4057] ACOSTA (*Padre Joseph*). De Natura Novi Orbis. Libri duo, et De Promulgatione Evangelii apud barbaros, sive de procuranda Indorum salute. Libri sex.

FIRST EDITION.

8vo. *Old calf, blind stamped Jesuit device on sides. Salamanca, Guillelmus Foguel, 1589.*

£15 15s

Salva No. 3260.

The rare first edition of Padre Acosta's work on the New World.

- 1589 A.D. [4057A] MAFFEII (*Joannes Petrus*). Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI. Selectarum, item, ex India Epistolarum, eodem interprete, Libri IV.

With the very fine engraved folding map of the World, including America.

Folio, *original calf, arms on sides. Cologne, Birckmann, 1589.*

£21

This work contains Father Maffei's History of India, together with his collection of Jesuit Missionary letters written from the East, including Persia, China, India, and Japan, and a life of Father Loyola. Maffei's writings are remarkable for their purity of style, simplicity, and for a singularly happy choice of words. It is said that he spent whole days polishing up certain phrases. The "Historiarum Indicarum" contains an account of Columbus' discovery of the New World; the voyages and discoveries of Amerigo Vesputsi; Martin Behaim's voyage and astrolabe; Columbus' discovery of the Canary Islands, and other matters relating to America. The map shews the whole of the American Continent. New Guinea is shewn divided from Australia by a narrow strait, with the remark: "Recently discovered New Guinea, and whether an Island or part of the Continent of Australia it is not known."

1590 A.D. [4058] HARIOT (*Thomas, Servant of Walter Raleigh*). Hariot's Virginia [in French]. Merveilleux et estrange Rapport toutesfois fidele des commoditez qui se trouvent en Virginia, des façons des natureles habitants d'icelle, laquelle a esté nouvellement decouverte par les Anglois que Messire Richard Greinville Chevalier y mena en Colonie L'an 1585, à la charge principale de Messire Walter Raleigh, Chevalier Surintendant des Mines d'Estain, favorisé par la Royne d'Angleterre, et autorisé par ses Lettres Patentes.

Par Thomas Hariot, Serviteur du Susdit Messire Walter, l'un de Ceux de la dite Colonie, et qui a été employé à decouvrir.

Traduit nouvellement d'Anglois en François avec Privilège du Roy pour quatre ans.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION in French and the First Issue of the Plates, which were used later in the English, Latin, and German Issues.

With magnificent impressions of the important double-page map of Virginia, and the 28 full page engraved plates, the elaborately engraved title with magnificent border, and the three-quarter page engraved Coat-of-Arms of William, Count Palatine.

All the plates are engraved by Theodore de Bry.

Folio. Bound by Lortic, in full levant green morocco, gilt lines and ornamental designs on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Franckfurt, T. De Bry, 1590.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATES NOS. CVI. AND CVII.).

£1250

Sabin No. 28. Crawford Collection, page 193. Church Catalogue No. 203.

This French translation of Hariot's Virginia is of the very greatest rarity, and contains the plate of Adam and Eve, which is recognized as Theodore de Bry's masterpiece.

Our copy corresponds to the Crawford collation exactly, the 18th line of the title being printed on a slip and pasted over a blank space within the engraved border. It also contains the excessively rare blank leaf (F 6) at the end, necessary to complete the signature (which is lacking in most copies, including the copy described in the Church Catalogue).

Brunet calls attention to the fact that the plates in the French edition, being the earliest, are superior to those in the Latin Edition.

This is the only part of De Bry's Collection that was published in French, which by the date of its dedication, "24 de Mars 1590" appears to have been published before the English Virginia, dated "the first of Aprill, 1590," the Latin Virginia, dated "KL, Aprilis MDXC," and the German Virginia, dated "den 3 Aprill im funffzehen hundert und neuntzigsten."

- 1590 A.D. [4059] MILLO (*Antonio*). Tuto que lo richiede al arte da Navicar.

Together with:

Isulario de Antonio Millo, nel qual si contiene tute la isule dil mare mediteraneo . . . e mare Oceano.

Italian manuscript on navigation, astronomy, and the principal islands of the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Pacific, with numerous manuscript maps, drawings and charts (including the New World).

Folio. *Leather, with gilt inlays at corners and on sides, embossed in floral design.* 1590.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CVIII.).

£210

This interesting manuscript contains most of the geographical information that was then available, with a map of the New World, and a section devoted to the principal islands of the world, including Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Sumatra and the Moluccas.

- 1590 A.D. [4060] ACOSTA (*Joseph*). Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, en que se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y animales dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y gobierno, y guerras de los Indios.

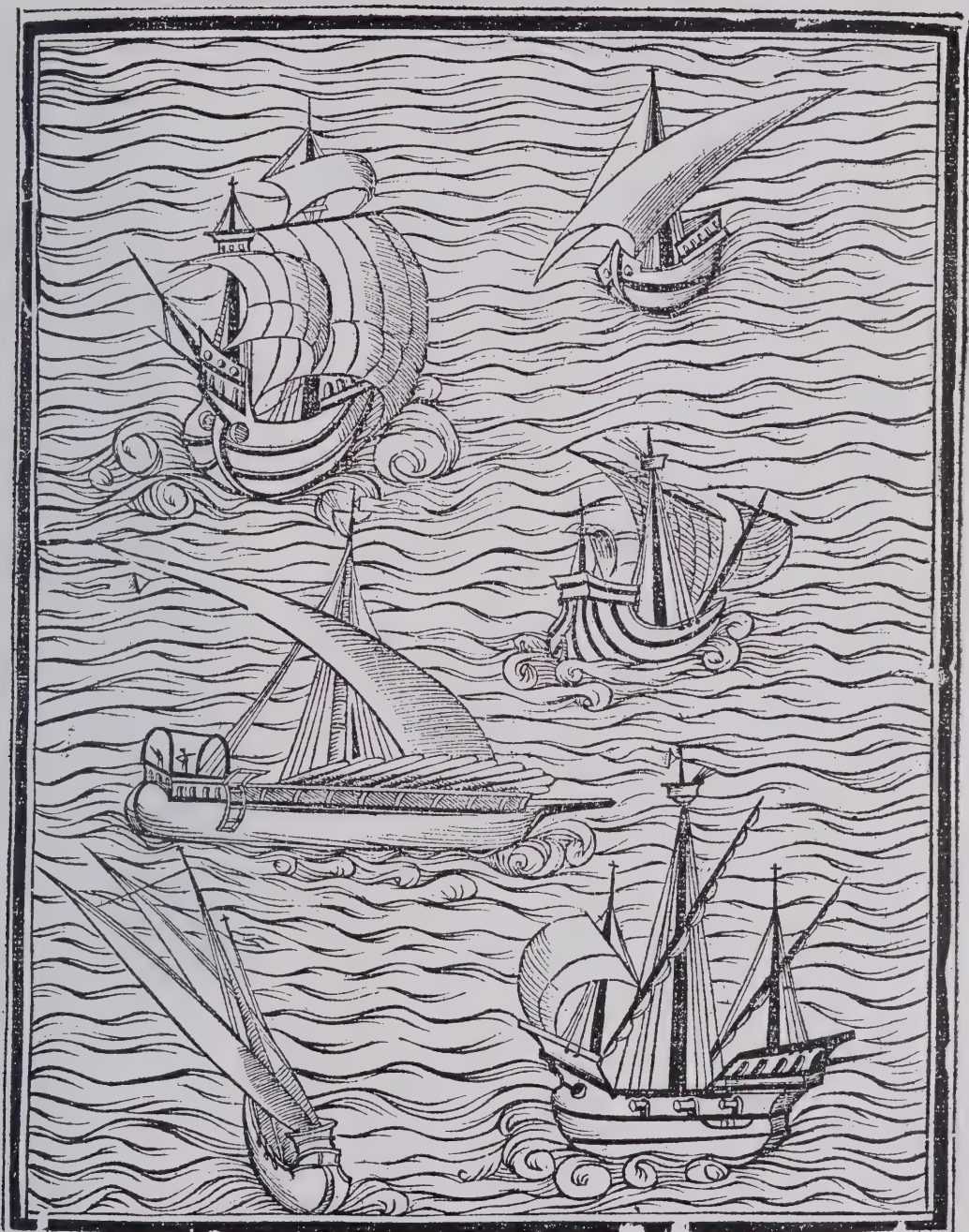
THE FIRST EDITION IN SPANISH AND ALSO THE FIRST EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORK.

4to. *Bound by Lortic Fils in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Seville, Juan de Leon, 1590.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CIX.).

£31 10s

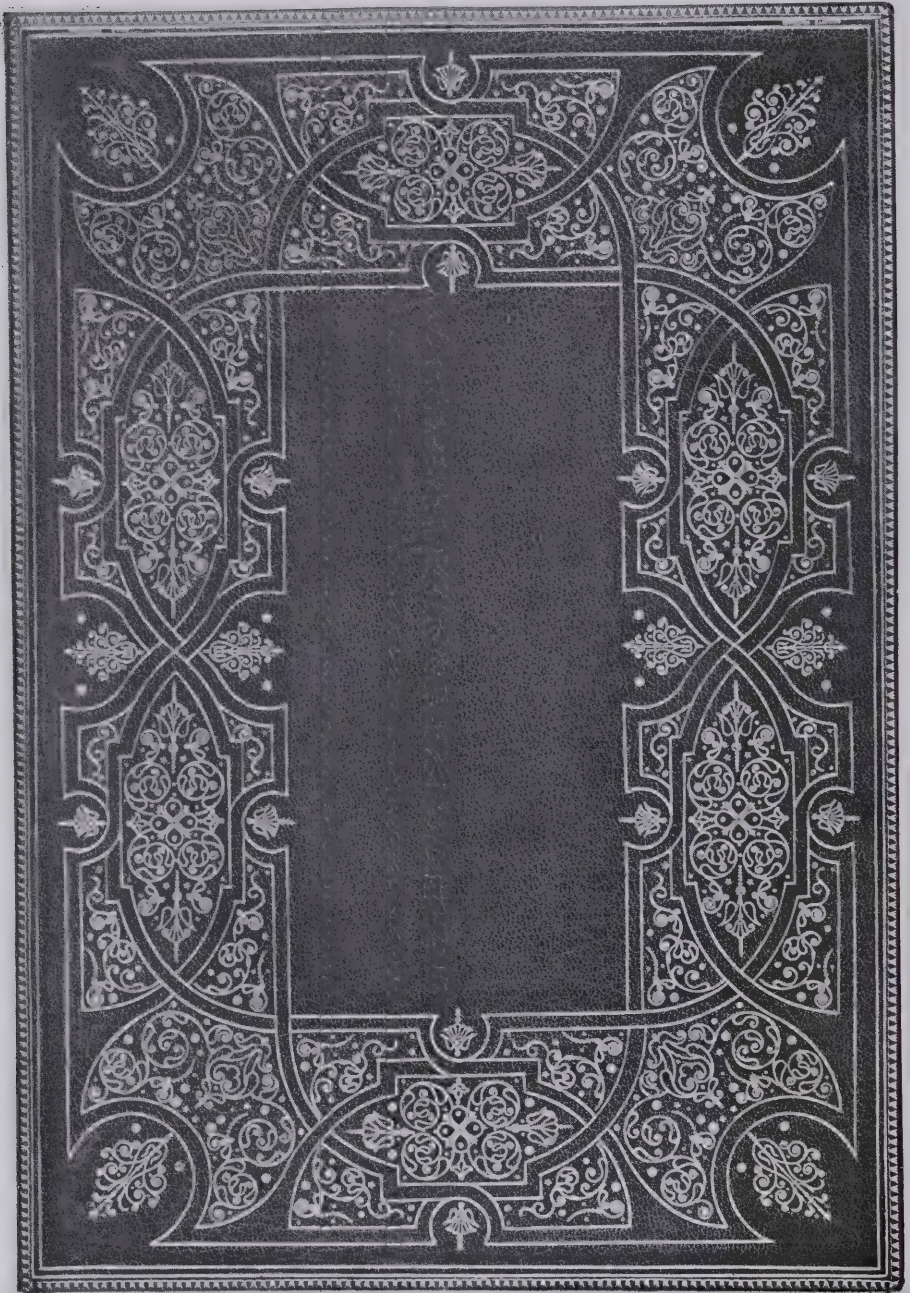
The preceding Edition in Latin only consisted of two books—the work was increased to eight in this Spanish Edition.



A WOODCUT FROM MEDINA, ARTE DE NAVEGAR.

VALLADOLID, 1545.

See Item No. 3950.



THE " DOUBLURE " IN BLUE LEVANT MOROCCO FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA, ARTE DE NAVEGAR.

VALLADOLID, 1545.

See Item No. 3950.

1590 A.D. [4061] JUAN DE URIVEPALLUA. Original Manuscripts (in Spanish) containing the conditions under which Juan de Urivepallua offers to build two new galleons, of 600 tons burden each, according to the specification approved of by the King of Spain, and to keep them in good repair as regards masts, sails, main top sails, and casks, for the period of ten years. These ships were only to be used on the American route for account of the American treasury in Seville.

7 ll., folio. *Enclosed in buckram case. Seville, 2nd April, 1590.*

£13 13s

Most interesting tender for the building and keeping in good repair two galleons destined for the regular American route, a hundred years after the discovery of America.

The tender is full of technical details, and is of great interest for the history of shipping and ship-building in the sixteenth century.

FIRST EDITION OF VECELLO'S FAMOUS COSTUME PLATES.

1590 A.D. [4062] VECELLIO (*Cesare*). *Habiti antichi et moderni di diverse parti dell mondo.*

FIRST EDITION.

With 420 woodcuts of male and female costumes.

Thick 8vo. *Dark brown levant morocco, two-line fillet border on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, 1590.*

£10 10s

FIRST EDITION. THESE REMARKABLE WOODCUTS WERE ENGRAVED AFTER THE DESIGNS OF TITIAN, THE AUTHOR'S UNCLE.

Leaves 432-499 are devoted to the 59 costumes of the inhabitants of Asia and America.

- 1591 A.D. [4063] LE MOYNE (*Jacob*). Brevis Narratio Eorum Quae in Florida, Americae Provincia Gallis acciderunt, secunda in allam Navigatione, duce Renato de Laudoniere, classis Praefecto. Anno MDLXIII.

Quae est secunda Pars Americae. Additae figurae et Incolarum eicones ibidem ad vivum expressae; brevis item Declaratio Religionis, rituum, vivendique ratione ipsorum.

FIRST EDITION. With two engraved titles, large engraving of the animals marching out of Noah's Ark, large engraved Coat-of-Arms, large folding map of Florida, and 42 full-page plates.

Folio. *Bound by Lortic in full green levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental gilt designs on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Frankfurt, T. de Bry, 1591.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. CX. AND CXI.).

£105

Church Catalogue, No. 145.

This part gives an account of the unfortunate expeditions of the French Huguenots to Florida under Jean Ribaut (1562), René de Laudonnière (1564), and Dominique de Gourgues (1567). The account of the expedition under Laudonnière was written by Jacques le Moyne, surnamed de Morgues, an artist who accompanied the expedition. He escaped the massacre by the Spaniards at Fort Caroline and went to England where he died. After his death his manuscripts and drawings were sold by his widow to De Bry, by whom they were first published. The authors of the other two narratives are unknown.

THE CATALAN "CONSOLADO DA MARE."

- 1592 A.D. [4064] LLIBRE DE CONSOLAT DELS FETS MARITIMS.

With fine woodcut on title-page of a ship in full sail.

Folio. *Vellum. Barcelona, 1592.*

£15 15s

Not in Sabin.

This is the Catalan translation of the famous "*Consolado da Mare*."

This work contains everything that has to do with the sea and sailors, Courts of Admiralty, merchant vessels and their customers, ships of war and Admirals, harbour rules, etc., etc.

- 1593 A.D. [4065] AVELLAR (*Andrea d'*). Reportorio dos Tempos, muito curioso; acrecentado & emendado de novo.

Title within woodcut border representing the signs of the Zodiac; and numerous astrological and geographical woodcuts.

Small 4to. *Full calf, blind stamped, gilt panelled back.* Coimbra, Antonio de Barreira, 1593.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXII.).

£63

Innocencio da Silva, 1888. Anselmo, Bibliography of 16th Century Portuguese Books, 113, only mentions one copy of this book, viz., that at the National Library, Lisbon.

This curious work which deals principally with astrology and meteorology, has an interesting chapter on the "fourth continent of the world"—the "Spanish Indies" or New World. A woodcut map of the Globe depicts Brazil and the Southern Continent.

- 1593 A.D. [4066] AVELLAR (*Andrea d'*). Sphaerae utriusque tabella, ad Sphaerae huius mundi faciliorem enucleationem.

With numerous astronomical woodcuts.

12mo. *Vellum, gilt back.* Coimbra, Antonio de Barreira, 1593.

£63

Not in Sabin. Innocencio da Silva, No. 296.

Anselmo, Bibliography of 16th Century Portuguese Books, No. 116.

Amongst the many interesting old woodcuts contained in this volume is a very curious map of the world, showing the American continent according to the sixteenth-century conception of it. The author, who was considered a classic in his particular subject mathematics—was born in Lisbon in 1546. He was professor of Mathematics at Coimbra University from 1592 to 1612. On the death of his wife, he took Holy Orders and was attached to the Cathedral at Coimbra. The date of his death is unknown, but Barbosa states that he was still alive in 1622.

The book seems to be unknown to bibliographers of Americana.

PRINTED AT MEXICO IN 1595.

1595 A.D. [4067] LOPEZ DE HINOJOSO (*Alonso*). Summa y Recopilacion de Cirugia, con un arte para Sangrar, y examen de Barberos, Va añadido en esta segunda impresion el origen y nascimiento de las reumas y las enfermedades que dellas proceden, con otras cosas muy provechosas para acudir al remedio dellas, y de otras muchas enfermedades.

Small 4to. *Vellum*. Mexico, *Pedro Balli*, 1595.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXIII.).

£750

Harris, *Imprenta en America*, p. 54. Sabin, No. 41970. Icazbalceta, No. 106. Medina (Mexico), No. 130.

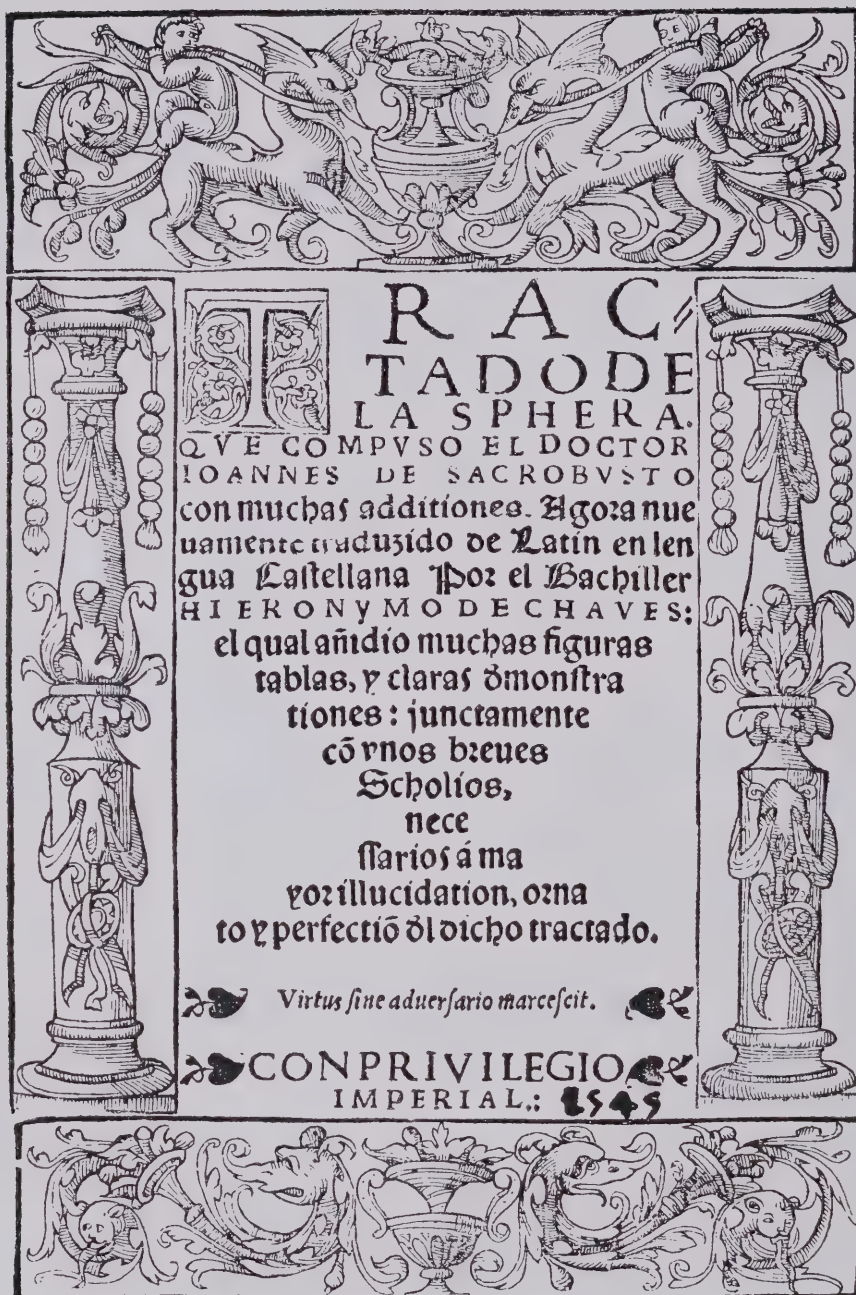
Only two copies known: one in British Museum and the other in Mexico City.

The second edition of a very rare medical work on the diseases and infirmities most common in Mexico, including the *Cocolixtli*, which devastated New Spain in 1576; and other more general maladies. The work is divided into ten treatises on anatomy, fevers, tumors, wounds, fractures, diseases of children, etc., etc., and has an additional chapter of prescriptions and recipes, concocted from Peruvian, Mexican and other American herbs and drugs, for medicines, cordials, ointments and lotions.

Alonso Lopez was born circa 1535, and added the surname of Hinojoso as he was a native of Hinojosos in the bishopric of Cuenca. He practised as a physician and surgeon in Mexico, and was for fourteen years, doctor at the Indians' *Hospital Real*. Here he, together with the protomedico, Francisco Hernandez, made a special study of the local disease *cocolixtli*, inspecting many corpses with a view to discovering the origin and remedy of the disease. After publishing the first edition of this book, he entered the Jesuit Collegio Maximo as a lay brother, and died there in January, 1597.

This is a historical map of the Americas, titled "NUEVO MUNDO" (New World) on a banner. The map shows the continents of North America (labeled "AMERICA") and South America (labeled "PERU"). The Atlantic Ocean is labeled "MAR DE SVR". The map includes a compass rose with a sun face, a scale bar, and a decorative border. Various geographical features like rivers, mountains, and cities are labeled in Spanish. The map is oriented with North at the top.

VALLADOLID, 1545.
See Item No. 3950.



TITLE PAGE FROM SACROBUSTO'S LA SPHERA. SEVILLA, 1545.

See Item No. 3951.

1595 A.D. [4068] NUNEZ DE LEON (*Christoval*). Summa de los capitulos y puntos principales que se pueden sacar y reducir a mejor orden y estilo, de todo lo que en estos libros se contiene. (Summary of the principal chapters and points elucidated from the contents of these books.)

Manuscript volume, in Spanish and Latin, signed by Christoval Nuñez de Leon, and "rubricated" on each leaf with his paraph, containing a summary of the laws affecting the Indian subjects of the Spanish Crown in America, since the early part of the sixteenth century.

Folio. Vellum. Circa 1595.

£105

The Manuscript, which is divided into ten sections, was evidently intended to be the first part of a more exhaustive study of the judicial and social history of Hispanic America, and is thus described as "Book One." A summary is appended herewith translated from the Spanish paragraphs, which gives some idea of the scope of the work. There is no record of the work ever having been printed: it is possible that the writer was a collaborator of Duarte Nuñez de Leon, a celebrated sixteenth-century lawyer and chronicler, who compiled a great legal work which remained unpublished:—

(1) Whether the conquest was justifiable, and whether by virtue of delivering them from idolatry, one may make war upon Indians, seize and occupy their lands, and whether the Spaniards are justified in seizing them on behalf of their sovereign because the Indians are barbarians and infidels and have certain customs and rites which are inhuman.

(2) As the principal motive for these conquests was the establishment of the Catholic Faith in these distant countries, our Kings have taken care to erect churches and establish teachers in the Indian districts. (Particulars of the apostolic bulls granting rights of patronage in those parts).

(3) On the "Doctrinas" (newly-converted districts which have not yet been established as parishes, etc.) presented to the clergy, and whether they have a perpetual or temporary interest in them and the nature of the benefits, rights, etc., derived.

(4) How the doctrinas were also given to monks owing to the scarcity of ordinary clergy, and whether these monks acquire financial benefits for themselves or for their impoverished monasteries. Whether they must observe the rules of monastic life, and Philip II.'s decree ordering Doctrinas to be handed to the clergy.

(5) On the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical judges in America, and their powers.

(6) On the Viceroy's power to order the banishment of any ecclesiastical judge who may abuse his power, or interfere with the secular administration.

(7) Whether, in the event of a case proceeding against a layman, in which something should need to be proved against a clergyman, the case should

(Continued over)

NUNEZ DE LEON—*continued.*

be taken out of the secular judge's hands: or whether, being incidental to the layman's case, it should remain in the hands of the secular judge.

(8) What action the Viceroy and other Governors should take against any clergyman who might use the pulpit as a means of denouncing the judges, the Crown, etc.

(9) That the Indians, although conquered, and subjects of the Spanish King, are not slaves but freemen, and are not to be forced or compelled against their will to perform any personal service, except in the work of the mines, estancias and some other branches of labour, but in any case subject to humane conditions.

(10) How the slave-owning rights granted to the early conquerors began and developed: the conditions under which they held slave labour, and their obligation to teach and care for them.

(11) Whether the Ruler can revoke any slave-owning grant to the early conquerors and the pension granted to the conqueror's son.

(12) Refers to who shall be entitled to slave-owning rights: whether they may be given to women: whether they may be granted to clergymen, hospitals, and monasteries, and for how long.

(13) The laws of succession with regard to slave-grants.

(14) How a deputy, sent out by a slave-owner amongst the Indians, should act.

(15) Whether the Spanish Kings are justified in exacting tributes from the Indians in consideration of the latter having been converted to Catholicism; and if not, whether they can claim tributes for some other reason. The system of tributes exacted by the Romans, and the means of collecting personal and Royal tributes from the Indians.

(16) On the dignity and office of the Viceroy: their prerogatives, ceremonies, privileges, and simultaneous office of President of the Chancery. Comparison with the office of the Roman Proconsuls. Their need of a knowledge of military matters as Captain General of the Dominion.

(17) The Viceroy's authority to make grants with regard to what has not been reserved to the King: the extent of these reservations: how "vacant" lands and slave-owning rights are granted: the Viceroy's right to act in certain legal matters by issuing a Decree without consulting the Real Audiencia: his inability to sell appointments or procure them for money.

(18) The procedure with regard to decrees issued by Viceroy.

(19) Whether Viceroy is authorised to dismiss Judges and other officials: whether they may take action against them in criminal cases: the procedure with regard to criminal and civil cases against them and their families, and the method by which secret reports may be conveyed to the King. Also whether the Viceroy might take action against any judge who might have contracted a marriage in contravention of the Royal Decree on the subject.

(20) Critical analysis of the terms of the Decree forbidding the marriage of Oidores in the district.

The remainder of the summary refers to various other points of Spanish law in America.

1596 A.D. [4069] MONARDES (*Nicolas*). Ioyfull Newes out of the Newfound Worlde. Wherein are declared, the rare and singuler vertues of diuers Herbs, Trees, Plantes, Oyles & Stones, with their applications, as well to the use of Phisicke, as of Chirurgery: which being well applyed, bring such present remedie for all diseases, as may seeme altogether incredible: notwithstanding by practice found out to be true. Englished by John Frampton.

With several woodcuts of plants, etc.

Small 4to. *Red morocco gilt, g. e., by Bedford. Top blank margin of title repaired. London, E. Alde, 1596.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXIV.).

£42

Sabin 49946. Church Catalogue 253.

THE AUTHOR WAS ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SPANISH PHYSICIANS OF HIS TIME.

The work opens with a notice of Columbus' discovery, and, among other curious things, contains a long interesting article on tobacco, occupying pp. 33-45, and accounts of the medical properties of the "Gumme called Tacamachaca, the Oyle of the Figge-tree of Hell. Of the tree which is brought from the Florida called Sassaffras, Of the Dragon, Of the tree that sheweth whether one shall live or die, Of the canes which are good for the shortnesse of breath," etc.

At the end of the work occur, with separate titles:—

"A Booke which treateth of two medicines most excellent against all venome, which are the Bezarre Stone, and the hearbe Escueronera."

"The Dialogue of Yron, which treateth of the greatnesse thereof, and how it is most excellent metall of all others, and the thing most necessarie for the service of man: and of the great medicinall virtues which it hath."

"The Boke which treateth of the Snow, and of the properties and vertues thereof: and of the maner that should be used to make the drinke cold therewith, and of the other waies wherewith drinke is to be made cold," etc.

- 1596 A.D. [4070] DAVILA PADILLA (*Fr. Augustin*). Historia de la Fundacion y discurso de la Provincia de Santiago de Mexico de la Orden de Predicadores por las vidas de sus varones insignes y casos notables de Nueva Espana. Edicion Segunda.

With engraved vignette on title.

Folio. *Leather*. Madrid, Pedro Madrìgal, 1596.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXV.).

£75

An invaluable work for the history of the earliest missions to the New World.

All editions of this important work are of extreme rarity. It contains some of the most valuable materials in existence for the history of the Spanish Conquest and settlements in America; as well as of the manners, language, and religions of the aborigines. Davila Padilla was born in Mexico in 1562, and had the fullest opportunities of obtaining authentic information. He is the earliest writer who mentions the establishment of Printing in the New World, and the fact that the *Scala Coeli* of St. Joannes Climacus, translated by his namesake Juan de Estrada from the Latin version, was entitled to the distinction of being the first book printed in America (about 1535-6).

The author was made Archbishop of San Domingo in 1599 and died in 1604. He used as a source the manuscript of Fray Diego Duran, then unpublished.

- 1596 A.D. [4071] GONZALES de MENDOZA (*Fr. Joan*). Historia de las cosas mas notables, ritos y costumbres, Del gran Reyno de la China, sabidas assi por los libros de los mesmos Chinas, como por relacion de Religiosos y otras personas que an estado en el dicho Reyno. Con um Itinerario del Nuevo Mundo.

12mo. *Cal.* Antwerp, 1596.

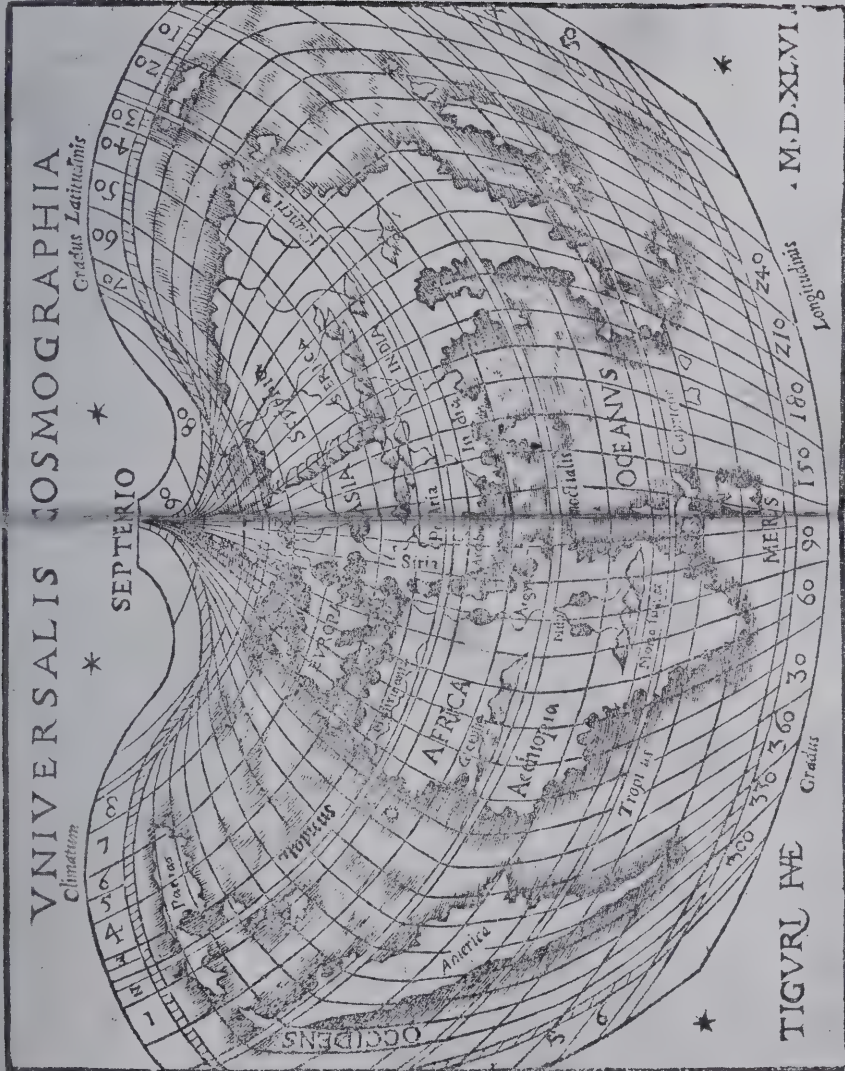
£12 10S

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 7F.

This was the product of three missions. The notes of Martin de Rada, or de Herrada, in the first expedition (along with Pedro de Sarmiento) in 1575, and those of Gonzalez de Mendoza on his mission of 1578, enabled the latter to write the *Historia*. A third journey in 1581, by Martin Ignacio de Loyola, furnished the *Itinerario*, which includes Mexico and the Philippines.

This *Itinerario* is very interesting. Fr. Ignacio on his voyage to China went via the Canaries and S. Dominique, from there he passed to Vera Cruz, across Mexico, between Mexico and Acapulco, and re-embarked from this Port for the Philippines and China. Although brief, the account of the Voyage is extremely interesting. He speaks of the Discovery of New Mexico by Ant. d'Espejo.

PLATE LVII.



a 3

THE FINE WORLD MAP FROM
HONTER, RUDIMENTA COSMOGRAPHICA, ZURICH, 1546.
See Item No. 3953.



TITLE PAGE FROM
LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA'S HISTORIA DO DESCOBRIMENTO DA INDIA
PELOS PORTUGUESES.
FIRST EDITION. COIMBRA, 1551.
See Item No. 3961.

ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA IN 1565.

1596 A.D. [4072] BRY (*Theodore de*). *Americae Pars VI. Sive Historiae ab Hieronymo Benzono scriptae, sectio tertia.*

With two fine engraved title-pages; folding view of Cuzco; folding map of North and South America, containing at the four corners, full length portraits of Columbus, Magellan, Vespuccius and Pizarro; and 28 engraved plates. (An inscription shaved from a map).

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Half bound. Frankfurt, 1596.*

£21

Church Catalogue, 158. John Carter Brown Catalogue, 403.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS THE THIRD AND LAST PORTION OF BENZONI'S HISTORIA DEL MONDO NUOVO, RELATING TO PERU; ALSO A HISTORY OF THE CANARY ISLANDS; AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA, AND THE PETITION OF THE WIDOWS, CHILDREN, AND FRIENDS OF THE FRENCHMEN WHO WERE MASSACRED BY THE SPANISH.

In 1564, René Goulaine de Laudonnière landed at what is now St. Augustine, in Florida, and there built Fort Caroline. The colonists, who were all Huguenots, were not making a success of their venture, and were on the point of abandoning the Settlement, when re-enforced by Jean Ribault. He had scarcely anchored before a Spanish Fleet under Menendez appeared, and surprised and massacred the garrison, carrying out to the letter his order to "gibbet and behead all Protestants in those regions." Ribault for the time escaped, but in endeavouring to return also fell into the hands of the Spanish, and was massacred with all his party. The French were all hanged with the inscription affixed to them: "Not as Frenchmen but as heretics."

A short time afterwards the French expedition under Dominique de Gourgues landed in Florida and captured two Spanish Forts, and, by way of reprisal, hanged all of his prisoners, attaching to them the inscription, "Not as Spaniards, but as assassins."

- 1596 A.D. [4073] ACOSTA (*Padre Joseph de*). *Historia Naturale e Morale delle Indie*; scritta dal R. P. Gioseffo di Acosta della Compagnia del Giesú; nella quale si trattano le cose notabili. . . . Nuovamente tradotta della lingua Spagnuola nella Italiana da Gio. Paolo Galucci, Salodiono.

Small 4to. Vellum. Venice, Bernardo Basa, 1596.

£10 10s

Not in Salva. Sabin No. 124. Leclerc No. 15.

A scarce book, and the only Italian translation of Padre Joseph de Acosta's *Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias*, a work which is divided into seven "books," and treats of the physical geography, metallurgy, natural history of Spanish America, and the rites, customs, laws, government and wars of the Indians. The first two "books" are practically the same as Acosta's *De Natura Orbis*. From a literary point of view, Hurtado states that the *Historia* "is a model of didactic prose, the style fluent and simple, and deservedly included by the Academy amongst the authoritative works on science in the Spanish language."

Padre José de Acosta (1539-1600) was a native of Medina del Campo, and in 1571 went to Peru as a Jesuit missionary, where he was a member of the Consilio de Lima, and collaborated in the publication of catechisms and confessionals in Quichua, Aymara and Castillian, for which purpose the first printing press was established in Lima (1585). He spent a year or so in Mexico and returned to Spain in 1587, where he acted as Visitador for the Society of Jesus in the peninsula; and spent his last days at Valladolid, writing sermons in Latin.

He is one of the earliest writers who have treated philosophically of America and its productions. His *Historia*, "based on reason and experience, marks a culminating point in the history of Spanish science," says Hurtado. "Modern sages will not scorn to subscribe to his doctrines."

He was the first to reveal the method of treating silver mines with quicksilver to extract larger quantities of the precious metal, and Humboldt declares that the basis of all that we now call physical geography is to be found in the works of Acosta and Oviedo. There were some who accused Acosta of plagiarism, but, as Feijoo points out: "Acosta is original in his work and one might appropriately call him the Pliny of the New World. Indeed, in some respects, he did more than Pliny, who admittedly made use of the works of his predecessors, but there was none from whom Padre Acosta could transcribe any work."

- 1596 A.D. [4073A] GIORGINI (*Gilovanni*). *Il Mondo Nuovo del Sig. Giovanni Giorgini Da Jesi, All Invittissimo Principe di Spagna, e sue Serenissime Sorelle, con gli Argomenti in ottava rima, del Sig. Gio Pietro Colini, et in prosa del Sig. Girolamo Ghisiliere.*

Double columns. 4to. Original vellum. Jesi, 1596.

£5 5s

WITH MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF CALIFORNIA, QUIVIRA AND ANIAN,
FLORIDA, VIRGINIA, AND CANADA.

1597 A.D. [4074] WYTFLIET (*Cornelius*). Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum sive Occidentis notitia brevi commentario illustrata studio et opera Corneli Wytfliet Lovaniensis.

With 19 fine engraved American Maps and engraved border to title.

FIRST ISSUE OF FIRST EDITION. Small folio. *Original vellum.*
Louvain, Johannes Bogardus, 1597.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXVI.).

£75

THIS IS THE FIRST ISSUE OF THIS FAMOUS "EARLIEST DISTINCTLY AMERICAN ATLAS" (CONTAINING THE SIX LINES OF ERRATA ON PAGE 192) WHICH "IS AS IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY CARTOGRAPHY OF THE NEW WORLD, AS PTOLEMY'S MAPS ARE IN THE STUDY OF THE OLD."

See Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, p. 290.

The work is divided into two parts—Part I., containing an account of the history of the discovery, the geography, natural history, and ethnology of the New World; and Part II., containing the fine series of American maps, interspersed with full explanatory text to each map.

"The maps comprise:—I. "Orbis terrarum," which is a copy of Mercator's map of the World of 1584. The Western hemisphere outlines the Northern and Southern continents. North America is called "America sive India nova." The unknown north-west coast is defined, and is separated from Asia by "El streto de Anian." A small inland sea, "Mar dulce," is probably Hudson's Bay. "No. Francia" is Labrador, north of which is "Estotiland." "Groenlant" is an Arctic Island with "Groclant" to the West, and "Islant" to the East. The outline of the Southern Continent is less accurate than that of the Northern, and has no general name. Terra del Fuego is represented as part of an indefinite Antarctic region, and is entirely separated from the Continent."

II. "Chica sive Patagonica et Australis Terra." Described by Norden-skiöld as a "beautiful map." It is divided into two sections, the upper half giving the Straits of Magellan; and the lower, the South Polar Continent, with the names, "Terra Australis," "Terra Incognita," etc., and shewing part of Africa, Sumatra, New Guinea, and various of the South Sea Islands. With 13 pp. of text.

III. Chili, with 4 pp. text.

IV. Plata, The Basin of the Rio de la Plata, with 3 pp. text.

V. Brasilia, with 6 pp. text.

VI. Peruvia, 10 pp. text.

VII. Castilia Nova, sive Aurifera (Venezuela and Columbia), 4 pp. text.

VIII. Paria et Cubagua (Venezuela, Trinidad, and other W. Indies), 4 pp. text.

IX. Hispaniola (Haiti), 6 pp. text.

(Continued over)

WYTFLIET—*continued.*

X. Cuba et Jamaica, 2 pp. text to each.

XI. Jucatan (Central America from Mexico to Panama), 6 pp. text.

XII. Hispania Nova (Mexico), with 6 pp. text.

XIII. GRANATA NOVA ET CALIFORNIA. An extremely well executed map of Upper and Lower California, as a peninsula, with the Gulf of California and parts of Sonora and Sinaloa. This map is particularly interesting and important, as it gives a fairly accurate depiction of California at a very early date. Two hundred years after the publication of this map California maps were very inaccurate, almost invariably shewing the country as an Island. With a 2-page account of New Granada, and a 1-page account of California.

XIV. Quivira et Anian. A curious and interesting map. Quivira was a mysterious Indian Kingdom, which always seemed to move further West and further North with the advance of American Civilization, and accounts of it were usually founded on reports collected from the Indians by various travellers. Anian and the Straits of Anian also formed an unknown land. When California was usually accepted as an Island, the Straits of Anian were sometimes supposed to separate the country from the mainland; they were also sometimes taken as Bering's Straits. In this plate the map gives a remarkably accurate outline of Alaska, with rivers corresponding almost exactly to the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers, the line of the Arctic circle being in its correct position. The Mainland is called "Anian Regnum," and the section along the Western coast, corresponding with "Sitka Land District," is called "Quivira Regnum." With 4 pp. text.

XV. "Conibas Regio cum Vicinis Gentibus." An interesting Canadian map, shewing the land from Hudson's Bay to Hochelaga (or Montreal). With 2 pp. text.

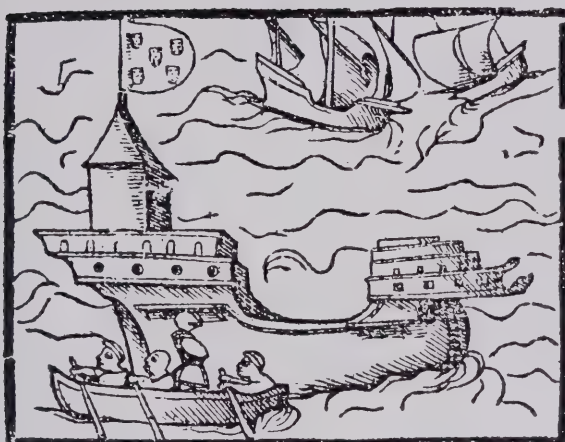
XVI. FLORIDA. Giving the whole of the Mississippi Basin and the East of the U.S.A. With 6 pp. text.

XVII. Norumbega et Virginia. Giving the U.S.A. from Virginia up to Nova Scotia. With 3 pp. text.

XVIII. Nova Francia et Canada. Giving the River of St. Lawrence to the neighbourhood of Quebec, and the province of Quebec to the Hamilton River, with New Brunswick, Maine, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland (Terra de Bacallaos). With 3 pp. text.

XIX. Estotilandia et Laboratoris Terra. A most important map, being also of great interest for the Arctic Islands. "Groenlandiae pars," "Islandiae pars," and "Frislant," appear to have been much better known than the Mainland. The entire map, with its accompanying text, shows the author's knowledge of the Zeno Chart and the discoveries of the Zeno brothers. Among the names given on the map are: "Fretum Joan. Davis," "Lester Point," "Forbisseri Angustiae," etc., etc. With 4 pp. text.

A FINE COPY OF A MOST VALUABLE ATLAS WHOSE IMPORTANCE CANNOT BE EXAGGERATED. Nordenskiöld states that the author has described a part of the globe entirely unknown to the ancients, in a manner completely different from the style of the Alexandrian geographer, and that the work does not contain a map or a single line of Ptolemy.



Copia de vnas cartas em

biadas del Brasil/ por el padre Nobrega dela
companhia de Jesus: y otros padres que
estan debaxo de su obediencia: al padre
maestre Simon preposito de la d^{ha}
cha compania en Portugal: y
alos padres y hermanos
de Jesus de Co-
imbr.

Ensladadas de Portugues en Castellano
recebidas el año de
1552

TITLE PAGE FROM
NOBREGA'S COPIA DE CARTAS DEL BRASIL.
(LISBON), 1551-1552.

See Item No. 3962.



WOODCUT MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) OF
THE "NEW WORLD" CONTAINED IN PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY.
BASEL, 1552.
See Item No. 3964.

1597 A.D. [4074A] CASAS (*B. de Las*). *Neuwe Welt, Warhafftige Anzeigung der Hispanier grewlichen, abschewlichen und unmenschlichen Tyranny, von ihnen inn den Indianischen Ländern, etc.*

Small 4to, *sheepskin*. (*Germany*), *Int Jahr*, 1597.

£5 5s

Sabin 11277.

This translation into German of Las Casas' famous work, describing the Spanish cruelties towards the American Indians, was made from the original Spanish.

1597-1727 A.D. [4075] MONARCHIA LUSYTANA. Composta por Frey Bernardo de Brito, Chronista Geral & Religioso da Ordem de S. Bernardo, professo no Real mosteiro de Alcobaça.

With engraved title-page, representing Bernardus, and four coats-of-arms.

Impressa no Insigne Mosterio de Alcobaça por mandado do R^{mo}. Padre Geral Fr. Francisco de S. Clara. 1597.

SEGUNDA PARTE, composta pello Doutor Frey Bernardo de Britto. 1609.

TERCEIRA PARTE. Por o Doutor Fr. Antonio Brandao. *Lisboa, en o Mosteiro de S. Bernardo por Pedro Craesbeck*, 1632.

QUARTA PARTE. 1632.

QUINTA PARTE. *Lisboa, officina de Paulo Craesbeeck*, 1650.

SEXTA PARTE. Pelo Doutor Fr. Francisco Brandam. *Lisbon, Joam da Costa*, 1672.

PARTE SETIMA. Composta pello cronista mor, Frey Raphael de Jesus, natural da Real Villa de Guimaraens. *Lisbon, Antonio Craesbreck de Mello*, 1683.

PARTE VIII. Autor Frey Manoel dos Santos, Monge no Real Mosteiro de Alcobaça. *Lisboa, officina da Musica*, 1727.

8 vols., folio [vols. II. and IV. in vellum, the others in half calf.] 1597-1727.

£35

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, No. 1674.

FIRST EDITION OF EACH PART. According to Innocencio, "Of all the volumes, the eighth is the most difficult to obtain," and Rodrigues adds that the complete set is extremely rare.

This monumental chronicle was the work of five authors and took some

(Continued over)

MONARCHIA LUSYTANA—*continued.*

hundred and thirty years to compile. The first volume deals with the history of Lusitania or Portugal from the earliest times to the Birth of Jesus, the second volume, narrates the history of this country until the time of the Court of Portugal, Dom Henrique; the third volume describes the reign of the first King of Portugal, Dom Afonso Henriques; the fourth gives the history from Dom Sancho I to Dom Afonso III; the fifth contains the history of the first twenty-three years of King Dinis' reign; the sixth part records the last twenty-three years of Dom Dinis' life; the seventh deals with the reign of Dom Affonso IV; and the eighth, which relates the events of the reigns of Dom Fernando and Dom Joao I, to the year 1423, contains an interesting dedication by Fr. Manoel dos Santos, dated Alcobaça, 20th August, 1726, addressed to Prince Joseph I and Princess Marianna Victoria of Brazil, with references to the later fifteenth and early sixteenth-century discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in America.

A GERMAN WYTFLIET.

1598 A.D. [4076] ACOSTA (*Joseph de*). Geographische und historische Beschreibung der ueberauss grosser Landschaft America: welche auch West India und . . . die New Welt genennet wird in XX Mappen verfasst.

With 20 double-page engraved maps of America.

Folio. *Blue morocco, g. e.* Cologne, Johann Christoffel, 1598.

£75

Sabin, No. 128. Not in Church Catalogue.

The maps are all double-page and comprise:—

- I. A fine World Map.
- II. Quivira and Anian.
- III. Conibas (or New Mexico).
- IV. Estotiland and Terra di Labrador.
- V. New France and Canada.
- VI. Norumbega and Virginia.
- VII. Florida.
- VIII. New Granada and California.
- IX. New Spain.
- X. Yucatan, Nicaragua.
- XI. Cuba and Jamaica.
- XII. Hispaniola.
- XIII. Castilla Aurifera (Columbia and Panama).
- XIV. Paria, Cumana, Cubaga, etc.
- XV. Brasil.
- XVI. Plata.
- XVII. Peru.
- XVIII. Chile.
- XIX. Chica (or Patagonia).
- XX. The Pacific Ocean.

- 1598 A.D. [4077] LAS CAÑAS (*B. de*). Narratio Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima, etc.

Engraved title-page and 17 engraved plates in the text illustrative of the Spanish cruelties against the American Indians.

Small 4to. *Half morocco. Frankfort, Theodore de Bry and Joannes Saur, 1598.*

£18 18s

Sabin 11283. This edition was translated from the French issue of 1579. The plates were designed by Iodocus a Winghe, each one occupies three quarters of a page. This particular edition is much sought for in consequence of the beauty of the first impressions of the plates.

- 1598 A.D. [4078] ACOSTA (*J.*). Histoire Naturelle et Moralle des Indes, tant Orientales qu' Occidentales. Ou il est traicté des remarquables du Ciel, des Elemens, Metaux, Plantes & Animaux qui sont propres de ces pais. Ensemble des moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernemens & guerres des mesmes Indiens. Composée en Castillan par Joseph Acosta, & traduite en François par Robert Regnault, Cauxois.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Cuzin in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Marc Orry, 1598.*

£15 15s

- 1598 A.D. [4079] VECCELLIO (*C.*). Habiti Antichi, et moderni di tutto il Mondo.

With hundreds of woodcuts of costumes.

8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt ornaments on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, Sessa, 1598.*

£10 10s

Libro XII. (degli habiti dell' America) contains full-page woodcuts of the costumes of the inhabitants of Peru, Cusco, Mexico, Virginia and Florida, both men and women.

- 1598 A.D. [4080] ACOSTA (*J.*). Historie Naturael ende Morael van de Westersche Indien : Waer inne ghehandelt wordt van de merckelijckste dinghen des Hemels / Elementen / Metalen / Planten ende Ghedierten van dien : alsoock de Manieren / Cere-monien / Wetten / Regeeringen ende Oorloghen der Indianen. Printed in black letter.

Small 8vo. *Original vellum.* Enkhuizen, Jacob Lenaertz, 1598.

£10 10s

- 1599 A.D. [4081] ROCAMORA TORRANO (*Gines*). Sphera del Universo.

Large woodcut arms on title page, 5 full page engravings on astronomy, and several interesting diagrams.

4to. *Old calf.* Madrid, Juan de Herrera, July, 1599.

£35

Leaves 227-228 contain description of America (4 pages).

Folios 229-271 contain translation of the treatise on the Sphere by John Holywood, (Sacro Bosco).

- 1599 A.D. [4082] VERA (*Gerardo de*). Tre Navigazioni fatte dagli Olandesi, e Zelandesi al Settentrione nella Norvegia, Moscovia, e Tartaria verso il Catai, e Regno de' Sini, doue scopertero il Mare di Veygatz, La Nuova Zembla, et un Paese nell' Ottantesimo grado creduto la Groenlandia.

Engraved vignette on title, and 32 copper-plate engravings in the text of ships, maps, bear hunting and sealing scenes, etc.

Small 4to. *Fine copy in full morocco, g. e. (by Trautz-Bauzounet).* Venice, Gio. Battista Ciotti, 1599.

£25

The La Roche-Lacarelle—Robert Hoe Copy.

This work contains an account of three early Dutch voyages for the discovery of the North East passage to China and Cathay, and contains valuable early

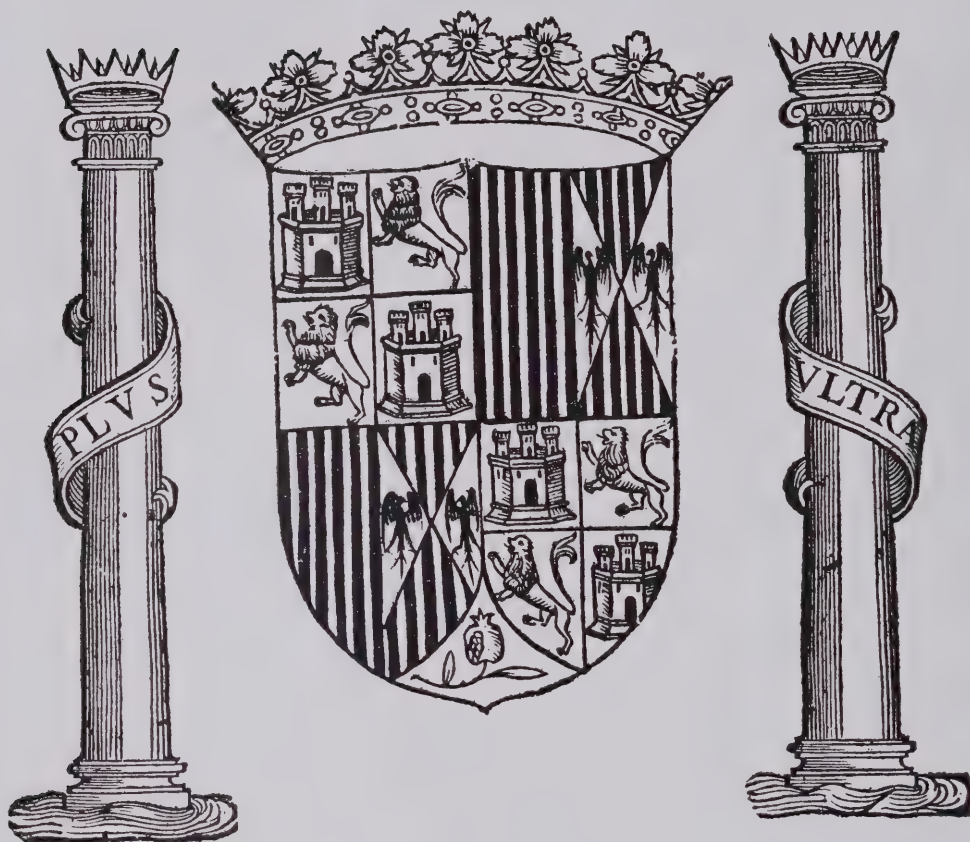


Brevissima rela
ción de la destruyción de las In
dias: coledida por el D^o bispo d^o
fray Bartolome de las Casas / o
Casas de la orden de S^octo Do
mingo.

Año. 1552.

TITLE PAGE OF ONE OF
LAS CASAS' AMERICAN TREATISES, THE FIRST OF OUR COMPLETE SET OF 9.
SEVILLE, 1552-3.
See Item No. 3965.

Conquista de Mexico.



SEGUNDA PARTE DELA
Chronica general delas Indias, que trata de
la conquista de Mexico. Nueuamen-
te y con licencia impressa.

Año de. 1553.

TITLE PAGE FROM THE SECOND PART OF
LOPEZ DE GOMARA, HISTORIA GENERAL DE LAS INDIAS.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, 1553.

See Item No. 3966.

VERA—*continued*.

particulars regarding Nova Zembla, and Northern Siberia. The first Western European to visit Nova Zembla was Captain Burrough in 1556. The famous Dutchman William Barents sailed along that coast in 1504, and various other Dutch expeditions sought to discover a new route to the East Indies by way of the North-East Passage. Spain had control of the route round South America, and Portugal controlled the route round South Africa and for expeditions of other nations, notably the English and Dutch, to attempt these routes usually meant fighting the Spanish and Portuguese, and the probable loss of part or all the fruits of their trading, consequently the discovery of another route to the East would have been of the greatest value to them.

- 1599 A.D. [4083] SCHMIDEL (*Ulrich*). Verissima et jucundissima Descriptio praecipuarum quarundam Indiae Regionum & Insularum, quae quidem nullis ante haec tempora visae cognitaeque, iam primum ab Ulrico Fabro Strubingensi, multo cum periculo inventae & ab eodem summa diligentia consignatae fuerunt, ex germanico in latinum sermonem conversa autore M. Gotardo Artus Dantiscano.

FIRST EDITION.

With elaborately engraved title-page, and half-page copperplate engraving representing a port with houses on the right.

Folio, *half morocco*. Frankfurt, De Bry, 1599.

£12 10s

Church Catalogue No. 161. The above work is an account of the voyages of Ulrich Schmidel (in Latin Ulricus Faber) to Brazil, and Paraguay, in 1535-1553. He is one of the first who wrote about that part of America. The narrative was originally written in German by Schmidel himself and published for the first time in 1597. This is the first Latin version to be made from that work.

Schmdel left Antwerp in 1534 at 25 years of age, and embarked for Cadiz with the idea of going to the New World. On 1st September, 1534, he left San Lucar as a soldier in the expedition commanded by Don Pedro de Mendosa for the Rio de la Plata, where he remained for twenty years till he left for home from the port of San Vicente in Brazil; he traversed Portugal, Spain, and England, and arrived at his goal in January, 1554. The date of his death is uncertain, but he is believed to have been alive in 1567.

- 1600 A.D. [4084] ACOSTA (J.). Histoire Naturelle et Moralle des Indes, tant Orientales qu' Occidentales, où, il est traicté des choses remarquables du Ciel, des Elemens, Metaux, Plantes & Animaux qui sont propres de ce païs. Ensemble des moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernemens, & guerres des mesmes Indiens. Composée en Castillan par Joseph Acosta, & traduite en François par Robert Regnault, Cauxois.

8vo. *Original vellum.* Paris, Marc Orry, 1600.

£8 8s

THE JESUIT MISSIONS IN BRAZIL.

- 1601 A.D. [4085] GUZMAN (*Luis de*). Historia de las Misiones que han hecho los religiosos de la Compania de Jesus, en la India Oriental, y en los Reynos de la China y Japon.

2 vols., folio. *Calf.* Alcala, 1601.

£52 10s

Retana, *Aparato Bibliográfico de la historia general de Filipinas*, Vol. I., No. 50. Medina, *Bibliografía de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 31, only knew of 2 copies. Sabin No. 3338.

A very interesting work, giving the history not only of the Missions to Japan, China, and India, but also a long account of the MISSIONS IN BRAZIL. This Brazilian section occupies nearly 40 pp.

1601-1615 A.D. [4086] HERRERA (*Antonio de*). Historia General de los Hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra firme del Mar oceano.

The eight Decades, with separate engraved title pages. [Together with the following additional publication, bound with the fourth *decada*: Descripcion de las Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, que llaman Indias Occidentales, de Antonio de Herrera. With complete text and fourteen engraved folding maps (as in Sabin No. 31539), but lacks the engraved title.]

EXCESSIVELY RARE FIRST EDITION. 8 vols. in 4. 4to. *Old calf, gilt panelled back.* Madrid, 1601-1615. (I, Enla Empronta Real, 1601; II, III and IV, Juan Flamenco, 1601; V, VI, VII and VIII, Juan de la Cuesta, 1615).

£125

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 12 (pp. 83-84).

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, Nos. 1218 and 1219.

(Some marginal repairs).

Of the greatest importance for the history of the conquest, colonies and progress of the Spaniards in America. On the title-pages are the engraved portraits of the most famous missionaries, generals, governors, and soldiers who served in America during its conquest and occupation, views of America, etc.

According to Perez Pastor (*Imprenta en Madrid*, Nos. 784 and 1334) the 14 engraved maps are in many cases the first of many of the American provinces described, and the 39 portraits of the conquistadores and other historical personages given on the title-pages are the most authentic that are known.

There are full indices given with each *decada*.

THE NAME "COLONIA" SUGGESTED FOR AMERICA BECAUSE DISCOVERED BY COLON (SPANISH FORM OF COLUMBUS).

1602 A.D. [4087] SIRIA (*Pedro de*) of Valencia. Arte de la verdadera navegacion. En que se trata de la machina del mundo, es a saber; Cielos y Elementos: de las mareas, y señales de tempestades; del Aguja de marear: del modo de hazer cartas de navegar: del uso dellas: de la declinacion y rodeo, que comunmente hazen los pilotos: del modo verdadero de navegar por circulo menor: por linea recta sin declinacion ni rodeo: el modo como se sabra el camino, y leguas que ha navegado el piloto, por

(Continued over)

SIRIA—*continued*.

qualquier rumbo; y ultimamente el saber tomar el altura del Polo. Woodcut of three fine galleys, sails full set on title-pge, and woodcut diagrams.

166 pp., 4to. *Leather. Valencia, Juan Chrisóstomo Gárriz, 1602.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXVII.).

£42

Medina, Vol. II., No. 466. Picatoste, Biblioteca científica española, No. 766. Salva No. 3822.

Fine copy of a very rare treatise on navigation. An interesting account of America and the history of its discovery is contained in the Dedicatory letter to King Philip III. (3 pp.) which is prefixed to the book. In the body of the book Siria gives a description of the earth, in which he calls America by the name of "*Colonia*," since it was discovered by Colon (the Spanish form of Columbus).

"Pedro de Siria, born in Valencia, was professor in jurisprudence for some years. He left the University for the Bar. He was especially interested in mathematics and navigation, so much so that the King appointed him chief pilot of the galleons of the fleet, with an annual salary of 1,500 Pesos, but Siria would not accept the office because of his advanced age.

"Although Siria did not have practical experience, he proposes in his work many important matters, such as the construction of tables of the variations of the compass; the observation of the distance from the stars to the moon for the purpose of calculating longitude; and he attributes the variations of the marine compass to the fact that the magnetic pole does not coincide with the actual pole, and places it four to five degrees lower than the other." (Picatoste).

1602 A.D. [4088] INSTRUCTION y forma que se ha de tener y guardar en la publicacion, predicacion, administracion, y cobrança de la Bula de la Sancta Cruzada, de la tercera predicacion, que se ha de hazer del tercero assiento, en el Arçobispado de Mexico y Obispados de Taxcala, Guaxaca, Mechuacan y Nueva Galicia y Yucatan: despues de cumplida y acabada la primera del dicho assiento.

With woodcut signatures of Don Phillipe de Tassis and Juan de Talavera.

15 pp., small folio. [*Given at Valladolid, 20th March, 1602.*]

£10 10S

Text of an edict given by Don Philippe de Tassis, of the Inquisition in Spain, Prior of the Church of Osma, and Commissary General of the "Holy Crusade"; containing full instructions for the administration, and publication of the papal bull of indulgence for contributors to the funds of the "Crusade against infidels," in the Mexican diocese. The preachers are urged to provide interpreters in the Churches, to explain the conditions and indulgences to the Indians, who might wish to avail themselves of the benefits offered.

THE JESUIT MISSIONARY SUCCESSES IN PERU.

1603 A.D. [4089] TORRES RUBIO (*Diego de*). *Soc. Jes. (Jesuit) Procurator of the Province of Peru*. *Relatione Breve circa il frutto che si raccoglie con gli Indiani di quel Regno [del Peru]*. Dove si raccontano anche alcuni particolari notabili succesi gli anni prossimi passati. Al fine s'aggiunge la lettera annua dell' Isole Filippine del 1600.

93 pp., 12mo. *New boards*. Rome, Luigi Zannetti, 1603. £52 10s

See Medina, Vol. II., No. 490. Cf. Medina, *Bibliografia de las Islas Filipinas* No. 37.

The relation of Torres Rubio also contains copies of the following letters: Delli Padri Gio Romero, e Gasparo di Monroy di Tucuman. Del Padre Andrea Ortiz di Santa Croce della Serra. Del Padre Diego Samaniego di Santa Croce della Serra. Lettera del P. Diego Vazquez della residentia di Iulii al Padre Provinciale.

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"Returning from Spain, he arrived at Lima in 1604 accompanied by fifty Jesuits to be distributed among the three Provinces. Torres was sent to New Granada to organize the newly created Province. After three years spent in New Granada, visiting various parts of the country, he returned to Lima in 1607, and then went to the region of the south-east to organize the province of Paraguay. This province was made to embrace Chile besides Tucuman and the region about the great rivers that flow into the Rio de la Plata, but Chile soon acquired a measure of independence as a Vice-Province. He continued his labours as Provincial until 1618, when he retired to Buenos Aires. He died at Chuquisaca, in 1638." (Dr. Moses—"Spanish Colonial Literature in South America.")

- 1603 A.D. [4090] FIGUEIREDO (*Manoel*). Chronographia Reportorio Dos Tempos, No qual se Contem VI partes Dos Tempos: Esphera Cosmographia y arte da navegação, Astrologia rustica, y dos tempos, y pronosticação dos eclipses, cometas y samenteiras. O calendario Romano con os eclypses ate 630 y nõ sim o uso et fabrica da balhestilha, y quadrante gyometrico, com hum tratado dos Relogios.

With numerous woodcuts and diagrams. With a very interesting half woodcut map of the World showing America.

4to. *Calç. Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1603.*

£25

"He had opposed the forces of Francis Drake."

- 1603 A.D. [4091] CASTRO (*Baltasar Lopez de*). Notary Public and Governor of the Supreme Court of San Domingo. Baltasar Lopez de Castro, criado de su Magestad, y su juez de comission para el remedio de los rescates con hereges en la Isla Española. 24 pp., folio. *Boards. Valladolid, September, 1603.*

£25

Not in Medina or Sabin.

"Baltasar Lopez de Castro, his Majestie's Servant, and his Judge of the Commission for the reparation of the ransoms with the heretics in the Island of Hispaniola, presents, to this Royal Council, two memorials of advice and means, drawn up in Madrid, Nov. 20, 1598, by which the said ransoms may be entirely disposed of without any cost." He ascribes the want of prosperity in the Island to the lack of natives, and to the ransoms which they pay, and the trade they carry on with their enemies the French, Dutch, and English. As a reward for these and other services he asks for certain offices, etc., for himself, and for his Father, Nicolas Lopez Cornejo, and ennumerates some of his services, among them being, that he had been one of 16 cavaliers who had armed themselves and gone out to scout for and oppose the entrance of the forces of the Englishman, Francis Drake. Mention is also made of the seizure of the cargo of John Eccles, an Englishman, comprising 150 slaves and other merchandise.

The memorial contains numerous items of interest concerning the products of the Island, and the proceedings of the English, French and Lutheran Pirates, and suggestions for regulating matters better in the Island, with a view to its greater prosperity. At the end are three other articles concerning the same matters.

1603 A.D. [4092] SAN ROMAN (*Antonio de*), of Palencia, a Benedictine Monk. *Historia General de la India Oriental, los Descubrimientos y Conquistas que han hecho las Armas de Portugal en el Brasil y en otras partes de Africa y Asia; y de la Dilatacion del Santo Evangelio por aquellas grandes Provincias, desde sus principios hasta 1557.*

With engraved title.

Folio. *Calť. Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1603.*

£18 18s

Medina, Vol. II., No. 488, devotes 8 pages to this book.

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, No. 3132. Sabin, No. 76188.

"An account of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus is given and the Portuguese conquest and explorations in Brazil are related."—Retana, Vol. I., No. 55.

A very rare and important record concerning chiefly Brazil.

"Cet ouvrage est un des plus importants qui aient été publiés sur les conquêtes faites par les Portugais. Il est rare d'en rencontrer un exemplaire complet."—Salvo.

The following chapters are of the greatest importance for the history of America.

Book I., Chapter XI. How King Manuel sent Pedro Alvarez Cabral to India with another fleet and the discovery that he made of the great Country of Brazil, with the most remarkable things which are in that province.

Book II., Chapter XXXV. Of the journey which Fernando de Magellanes made to the Moluccas with the Emperor's fleet and what happened till his death.

Book IV., Chapter XIV. Of the Captains and Governors who have been in Brazil from the beginning; the events in that great country and how the Fathers of the Society of Jesus entered therein and what happened during their Missions.

Book IV., Chapter XV. How the Jesuit Fathers fared further in Brazil, and others who colonised that Province with the second governor Don Duarte de Acosta, and other particulars of the New World.

THE PORTUGUESE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACKS ON THEIR EAST-INDIAN
SHIPPING BY THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH PRIVATEERS.

1604 A.D. [4093] ESTACIO DO AMARAL (*Melchior*). *Tra-*
tado das Batalhas, e Successos do Galeam Santiago comos Olan-
dezes na Ilha de Santa Elena, e da Nao Chagas com os Inglezes
entre as Ilhas dos Açores : ambas Capitánias da carreyra da Índia,
& da causa, & desastres, porque em vinte annos se perdêrao trinta
& oytó Naos della.

Woodcut of a shipwreck on the title-page. 4 preliminary leaves, and
86 pp.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, *morocco gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Lisbon,*
na Officina de Antonio Alvares, 1604.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXVIII.).

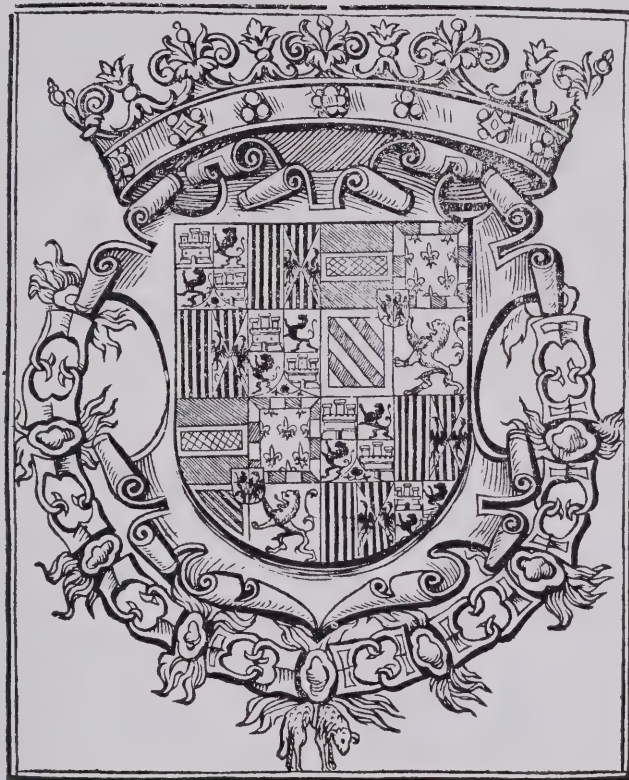
£150

This is the exceedingly valuable and scarce EARLIEST ISSUE of the Portuguese
account of the attacks on her Indian commerce by the *Privateers of England and*
Holland.

The first half of the volume relates the capture of the Great Indian Galleon,
the *Capitania Santiago*, by the Dutch. The account describes how nine vessels
left Lisbon in 1601 for India, how they arrived there, and how the Galleon
Santiago commenced her return voyage, deciding not to call at the Island
of St. Helena. At that time some Dutch Privateers were at St. Helena under
the command of Cornelius Sebastian. As fortune would have it, the Santiago
Galleon was obliged to call at the Island, and there met the Dutch, with whom
she immediately opened battle. After two days' fighting she was obliged to
surrender, and her crew were taken on board a Dutch boat and marooned on the
Island of Fernando Naronha, off the coast of Brazil. The author then gives a
short account of Fernando Naronha, and tells how the shipwrecked crew were taken
to Brazil, and finally arrived back in Portugal, and how the King of Portugal
received the bad news.

Chapter IV. describes how the Navigation to Guinea, Brazil, and to the East
came into Portuguese hands, and belonged to them rather than to any other
nation; of the tyranny of the Dutch; and of how St. Helena was discovered and
by whom, mentioning Columbus, etc.

The second part of the volume is perhaps the most interesting. In it is
given an account of the Seventh Expedition of the Earl of Cumberland, from the



PARTE PRIMERA

**Dela chronica del Peru. Que tracta la demarca-
cion de sus prouincias: la descripcion dellas. Las
fundaciones de las nuevas ciudades. Los ritos y
costumbres de los indios. Y otras cosas estrañas
dignas de ser sabidas. fecha por Pedro d Cieza
de Leon vezino de Sevilla.**

1553.

Con priuilegio Real.

TITLE PAGE FROM
CIEÇA DE LEON'S CHRONICA DEL PERU. SEVILLA, 1553.

See Item No. 3967.



La lamentable de
struycion y espantoso fuego que se en-
cendio en la nao de Lope Hortiz que
aya gloria q̄ salio de Sanlucar por ca-
pitana en el armada que fue para In-
dias: dela qual fue general Bartolome
Carreño vezino de Triana. La qual
salio dela barra a quatro dias de No-
viembre del año de mil e quinien-
tos e cincuenta e dos años.
Hechas por Hernando
de Verduras.



TITLE PAGE FROM

“HERNANDO DE VERDURAS. LA LAMENTABLE DESTRUCCION Y ESPANTOSO
FUEGO QUE SE INCENDIO EN LA NAO DE LOPE HORTIZ.”

(MADRID, 1553.)

THE ONLY COPY KNOWN.

See Item No. 3969.

ESTACIO DO AMARAL—*continued.*

Portuguese point of view. This expedition was the only serious attempt made in 1594 against Spanish and Portuguese commerce. On the 6th of April, the Earl of Cumberland's fleet, consisting of "The Royal Exchange," under Admiral George Cave, "The Mayflower," under Vice-Admiral Wm. Anthony, the "Sampson," under Capt. Nicholas Downton, and a small pinnace, the "Violet," of 24 tons, sailed from Plymouth with sealed orders. These orders were probably to attack shipping along the Spanish coast, and then to try and intercept the East Indian Carracks and Flota ships among the Azores. Several small prizes were taken, and on June 13, when between Fayal and Pico, a huge 2,000 ton carrack, "Las Cinque Llagas" (here called the "Chagas"), was sighted. The "Mayflower" engaged her that evening, and by midnight all three ships were attacking her, and the next morning the "Mayflower" and "Royal Exchange" lay alongside. Wm. Anthony was killed, and his ship fell out of the action. Soon afterwards Cave was mortally and Downton badly wounded. Fireworks were used by the Portuguese, and the English ships were several times set on fire. Finally, in the afternoon, the Carrack was set on fire by a shot from the "Sampson," and blew up the next morning, the Portuguese jumping into the water. Only a few were rescued, among them being a former governor of Mozambique, Don Nuno Velho Pereyra, and the Captain of a Galleon wrecked at Mozambique, Don Braz Correya. The Portuguese lost, in all, 1,000 people, including slaves and passengers, and the value of the boat was estimated at £3,500,000 at to-day's value, and was, according to the Venetian Ambassador, the richest vessel that had ever left the East Indies. On the return journey another great carrack was met, the "Nao Capitania," from India. This was summoned to surrender or promised the same fate as the "Chagas," but its captain, Don Luis Coutinho, answered, "If your General has been at the burning of the 'Cinque Llagas,' so have I been at the burning and taking of the 'Revenge' and 'Richard Greenville,'" and he bid them do their utmost. The carrack was boarded, but a calm coming on, they left her in a severely damaged condition, and returned to their own boats. Trouble now occurred among the crews, and the carrack was allowed to escape.

It is interesting to note the peculiar spelling of English surnames used by the author. The Earl of Cumberland is called "Conde Chiumber Land"; Admiral Cave, "General Ckeve"; Sir Richard Greenville, "Richard de Campo Verde"; Drake, "Draque"; etc.

The final chapter of ten pages treats of naval disasters, and the reason why so many of the Indian ships were lost, and describes the loss of Manoel de Sousa off Natal, the "Madre de Deos," "Santo Antonio," "Santo Alberto," and other famous ships, lost on the coasts of Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, India, etc.

It was these attacks on the Spanish and Portuguese shipping that finally brought about the foundation of the English and Dutch East-India Companies, when the advantage of tapping the wealth of the Indies at their source was more fully realised.

- 1604 A.D. [4094] ESTACIO DO AMARAL. Tratado das Batalhas . . . com outras cousas curiosas. Another Edition.

Four preliminary pages and 65 numbered leaves. With engraved view of a wreck on title, an extremely curious large folding map of the Island of St. Helena, and a leaf containing four woodcut views of wrecks at the end.

Small 4to. *Full crimson morocco, gilt back and edges, by Bedford.*
Lisboa, Antonio Alvarez, 1604.

£150

Estacio do Amaral, a very celebrated Portuguese Navigator, was a native of Evora. See note to No. 4093 of this catalogue.

THE FIRST KNOWN BOOK TO BE PRINTED IN THE PHILLIPINES.

- 1604 A.D. [4095] CASTRO (*Juan de*). Ordinationes Generales Provintiae Sanctissimi Rosarii Philippinarum.

12mo. 16 pp. (last 2 blank). *Half calf. Binondoc (Philippines), Joannes de Vera, 1604.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXIX.).

£105

Retana, "Origenes de la Imprenta Filipina," No. 4.

This excessively rare little work contains the ordinances made by the Vicar-General of the Dominicans in the Philippine Islands, Father Juan de Castro. Juan de Vera, the printer, was a Chinese Christian.

1604 A.D. [4096] TORRES RUBIO (*Diego de*). Soc. Jes. Breve Relatione del P. Diego de Torres della Compagnia di Giesu. Procuratore della Provincia del Peru, circa il frutto che si raccoglie con gli Indiani di quel Regno. Douè si raccontano anche alcuni particolari notabili successi gli anni prossimi passati. Per consolatione dii Religiosi di detta Compagnia in Europa. Al fine s' aggiunge la lettera annua dell' Isole Filippine del 1600.

12mo. *Bound in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, G. B. Chiotti, 1604.*

£52 10S

The relation of Torres Rugio also contains copies of the following letters: Delli Padri Gio Romero, e Gasparo di Monroy di Tucuman. Del Padre Andrea Ortiz di Santa Croce della Serra. Del Padre Diego Samaniego di Santa Croce della Serra. Lettera del P. Diego Vazquez della residentia di Iulii al Padre Provinciale.

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"Returning from Spain, he arrived at Lima in 1604, accompanied by fifty Jesuits to be distributed among the three Provinces. Torres was sent to New Granada to organize the newly-created Province. After three years spent in New Granada, visiting various parts of the country, he returned to Lima in 1607, and then went to the region of the south-east to organize the province of Paraguay. This province was made to embrace Chile besides Tucuman and the region about the great rivers that flow into the Rio de la Plata, but Chile soon acquired a measure of independence as a Vice-Province. He continued his labours as Provincial until 1618, when he retired to Buenos Aires. He died at Chuquisaca, in 1638."—(Dr. Moses, "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

- 1604 A.D. [4097] CHIRINO (*Pedro*). Relacion de las Islas Filipinas i do lo que en ellas an trabaiado los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus.

4to. *A Magnificent copy bound by David in blue full levant morocco, gold lines on sides, full gilt backs, inside dentelles, g. e. Roma, Por Estevan Paulino, 1604.*

£31 10s

Sabin, No. 12836.

"The early history of the Philippines and Moluccas, from the accounts they furnish of the first voyages through the Straits of Magellan and into the Pacific Ocean, is entitled to a place in an American library."

"The work is the earliest printed, giving an account of the linguistics of the islands. The author lived in the Philippines continuously, with the exception of a few years spent in Rome, from 1590 to 1635." Congress Philippine Bibliography, page 66. Tavera, No. 795.

Retana, Vol. I., No. 57, devotes five pages to this work. Medina, Bibliografia de las Islas Filipinas, No. 35, only knew of one copy of this scarce work. We know that originally only 200 copies were printed, and presumably most of them were taken back to Manila by the author, where they must have perished, eaten by the white ants.

- 1604 A.D. [4098] ACOSTA (*Joseph*). The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies. Intreating of the remarkable things of Heaven, of the Elements, Mettalls, Plants and Beasts which are proper to that Country: Together with the Manners, Ceremonies, Lawes, Governements, and Warres of the Indians. Written in Spanish by the R. F. Joseph Acosta, and translated into English by E. G.

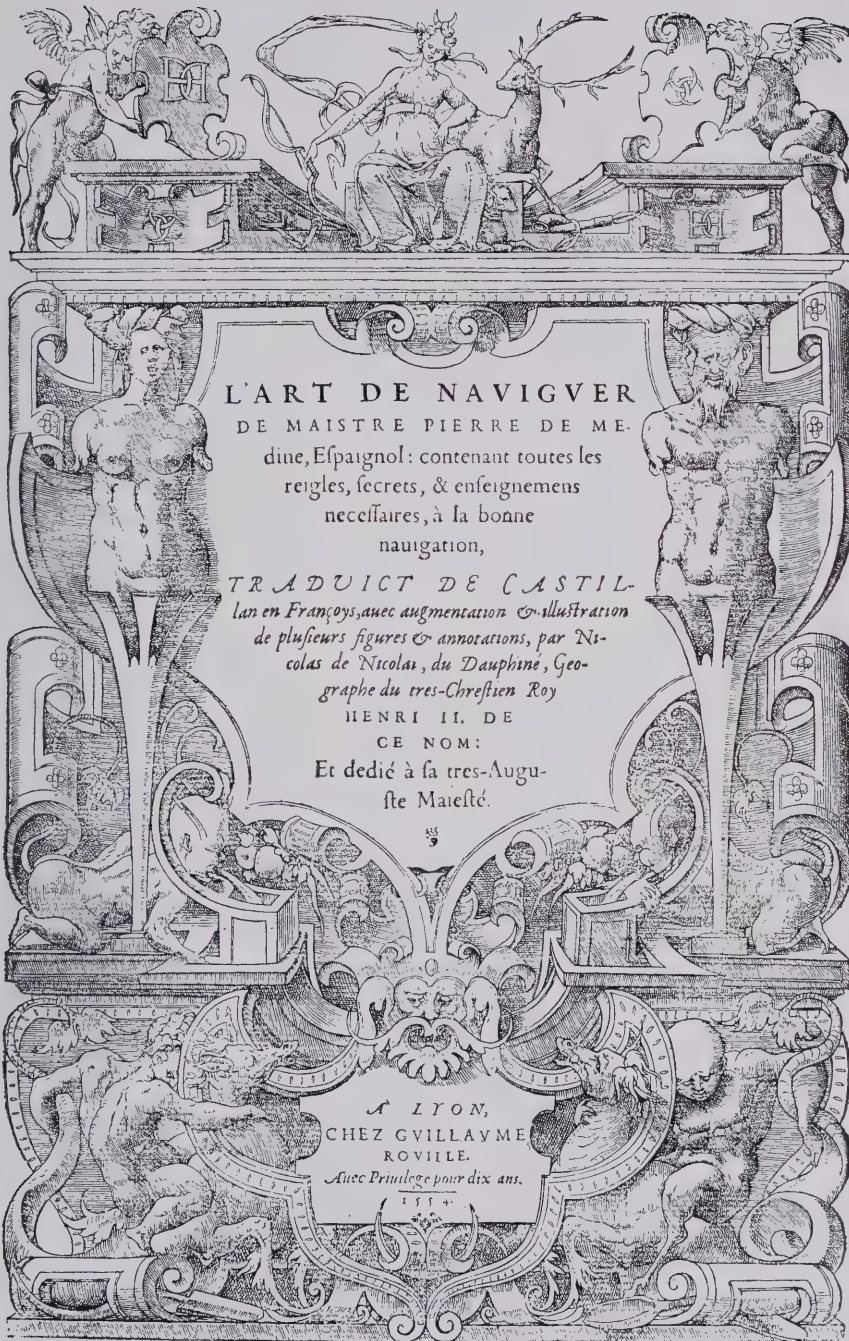
FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. 4to. *Levant morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges. London, Printed by Val: Sims for Edward Blount and William Aspley, 1604.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXX.).

£22 10s

Sabin, 131. Church Catalogue, 328.

A very fine copy of one of the most celebrated early works on America.



TITLE PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA'S L'ART DE NAVIGUER.

LYONS, 1554.

See Item No. 3970.

Historia del des

CVBRIMIENTO Y CON-
quista dela India por los Portugueses,
compuesta por Hernan Lopez de Casta-
ñeda en lenguaje Portugues, y tra-
duzida nueuamente en Ro-
mance Castellano

Dirigida al muy ilustre señor don Luys
de Auila y Çuñiga Comendador
mayor de Alcantara, &c.



EN ANVERS.
En casa de Martin Nucio.
M. D. LIIII.
Con Preuilegio Imberial.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA'S HISTORIA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LA INDIA.
ANTWERP, 1554.

See Item No. 3973.

ACOSTA—*continued*.

Especially important for its particulars concerning the state of South America at that time, and the early history of the Indians of Peru and Mexico.

Acosta lived in America for seventeen years, and was a missionary in Peru from 1571 to 1576, after which he stayed in Mexico for over two years. He was a careful and accurate observer of all that he saw, and his work is of great intrinsic value. Part of the work was written during his stay in Peru, and was completed after his return to Spain, it became a standard authority and attained great popularity, being translated into nearly every European language. This, the first English Edition, is supposed to have been translated by Edward Grimston.

1604 A.D. [4099] ——— Another Copy, containing the rare blank leaf A.I. before the title.

4to, *original vellum, gilt, with initials W.L. on sides. London, 1604.*

£28 10s

1604 A.D. [4099A] MAFFEI (*Pierre*). *Histoires des Indes.*

Ou il est traité de leur découverte, navigation, et conquête, faicte par les Portugais que Castellans. Ensemble de leurs moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernements, et reduction à la Foy Catholique.

TWO VOLUMES. Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full crimson morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.*

Lyons, Jean Phillehotte, 1604.

£18 18s

1605 A.D. [4100] GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA. *La Florida del Ynca. Historia del Adelantado Hernando de Soto, Governador y capitan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos cavalleros Españoles è Indios.*

ORIGINAL EDITION. 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full dark green levant moroclo, gilt ornamental borders on sides, fully gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXI.).

£120

Church Catalogue, No. 329.

"This is a contemporary narrative of Hernando de Soto's Conquest of Florida, and the second to be published. The work is based upon the relations of eye-witnesses, and was written forty years after the events which it narrates, and with the professed object of doing justice to the memory of De Soto. Field, in his Indian Bibliography (pp. 144-145), devotes a long note to this author and his works.

"Garcilasso de la Vega, the author, was the son of one of the conquerors of Peru, by his wife, Chimpa Oello, a granddaughter of the great Inca Tupac Yupanqui, the last native monarch of Peru. He was proud of both paternal and maternal origin, and assumed the Spanish name of the first, while he was careful to assert his Incarial descent. He was a gentleman of refinement, and possessed of much learning, speaking Spanish and Quichua from infancy. A descendant of the proud race of the Incas, he was a most industrious and careful historian of the evil fortunes of his race, as well as a chronicler of the victories of its conquerors."

"The third of the original accounts (of De Soto's expedition) is the Florida del Ynca of Garcilasso de la Vega, published at Lisbon in 1605, which he wrote forty years after Soto's death, professedly to do his memory justice. It is based upon conversations with a noble Spaniard who had accompanied Soto as a volunteer, and upon the written but illiterate reports of two common soldiers—Alonzo de Carmona, of Priego, and Juan Coles, of Zabra. Herrera largely embodied it in his HISTORIA GENERAL."

The Church Catalogue only knows of five Libraries (including the British Museum) that possess copies of this book.

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR.

WITH A MAP SHOWING CALIFORNIA AS A PENINSULA.

1605 A.D. [4100A] HALL (*Joseph, Bishop*). *Mundus Alter et Idem sive Terra Australis antehac semper incognita longis itineribus peregrini Academici nuperrime lustrata.*

Engraved title and five folding maps.

FIRST ISSUE. 8vo. *Original calf, gilt. Frankfort (about 1605).*

£13 10S

With the autograph signature of Bishop Joseph Hall on first leaf.

Sabin, No. 29819. A satirical romance in the style of Gulliver's Travels (of which it is said to have been the prototype), by Bishop Hall, the author of the "Virgidemiae." Two of the maps include a delineation of America, one of them shewing California (as a peninsula), Florida, Virginia, the Straits of Magellan, and S. America, while the second one shows a part of S. America.

Whalley, in his Inquiry into the Learning of Shakespear, states: "I cannot forbear mentioning a Latin book of Bishop Hall's, equally valuable and forgotten, called "*Mundus alter & idem*"; where under a pretended Description of the "*Terra Australis*" he gives us a very ingenious satire on the vices and follies of mankind."

The five maps contain fanciful representations of the great southern continent of Australia.

This is the first issue, with the engraved page 54 inserted on an extra leaf and not printed on the verso of p. 53.

REFERRING TO THE AMERICAN ORIGIN OF SYPHILIS.

1605 A.D. [4101] LEON (*Dr. Andres de*). *Practico de Morbo Gallico, en el qual se contiene el origen y conocimiento desta enfermedad y el mejor modo de curarla.*

With woodcut heraldic device on title-page.

Small 4to. *Old vellum. Valladolid, Luis Sanchez, 1605.*

£25

Not in Sabin or Heredia.

A treatise on the nature and cure of Syphilis, by a Spanish medical writer of the sixteenth century.

Andres de Leon was a native of Granada, who served as a surgeon with the army under Don Juan of Austria, in the campaign against the Moors at Las Alpujarras (1569-1570); and with the army, under the Duke of Alba, which conquered Portugal in 1581. He followed his profession for many years at Baeza; was doctor and protomedico to the Spanish Atlantic Fleet; and published various works on anatomy and medicine; the present one being dedicated to the author's patron, the famous Conde de Lemos.

1605 A.D. [4102] ONA (*Pedro de*). Arauco Domado. Compuesto por el Licenciado Pedro de Oña, natural de los Infantes de Engol en Chile, Colegio del Real Colegio Mayor de San Felipe y San Marcos, fundado en la Ciudad de Lima.

Small 8vo. *Green crushed morocco, gilt panelled back, g. e., by Lortic.* Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1605.

£27 10S

Salva 830. Sabin 57301. Medina "Bibliotheca Hispano-Chilena," No. 27.

The first great poem written in South America, composed by the first native Chilean to achieve distinction in literature.

The rare First Spanish Edition of an epic poem in 19 cantos, by one of the earliest Chilean *littérateurs*. The theme is the same as Ercilla's *Araucana*, and refers to the Chilean wars in the late sixteenth century and the subjugation of the Araucans by the Spaniards. The work is dedicated to Don Hurtado de Mendoza, the eldest son of the Marques de Cañete, Viceroy of Peru and Chili during the Araucan wars, and is, according to Ticknor, an attempt to repair the wrong done to the Marquis de Cañete by Ercilla, who has practically ignored the Commander's services in the Araucan war; although the author states that his purpose in publishing the poem was to express his love for his native country and his gratitude to the Marquis for all he had done during his term of governorship. The work was intended to be the first part of a fuller epic, but the second part was never written.

Pedro de Oña was a Spanish native of Infantes de Engol, Chili (born circa 1571), and the son of Captain Gregorio Oña, who was killed in the war in Chili when Pedro was a child. The latter then went to Lima, where he studied at the Colegio de San Felipe y San Darcos until 1590. He wrote the *Arauco Domado* before 1596, but withheld its publication until the Viceroy had left the capital, as he considered it more tactful not to eulogise the Viceroy publicly in his presence. The first edition appeared in Lima in 1596, and Salva is of the opinion that the one printed in Madrid 1605 was the first Spanish edition, and that Nicolas Antonio's statement that there was a Madrid edition of 1596 was a mistake. The poem has been reproduced in Ribadeneyra's *Biblioteca de autores españoles*, and Oña's name included in the *Autoridades de la lengua*, published by the Academy. Oña was, for a time, a corregidor at Jaen de Bracamoros, and played a part in the literary movement in Lima. He wrote other poems, including one of the earthquake at Lima (1609) *El Ignacio de Cantabria*, published by the Jesuits in Seville (1639), *El Vasauo*, *Cancion real a San Francisco Solano*, and a sonnet to the University of Lima.

His epic has suffered somewhat by comparison with that of Ercilla, but it is worthy of note that Lope de Vega, who also published an *Arauco Domado* (1629), eulogises Oña in his *Laurel de Apolo*.



E La relacion y comentarios del gouerna
do Aluar nuñez cabeça de vaca, de lo acaescido en las
dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias.

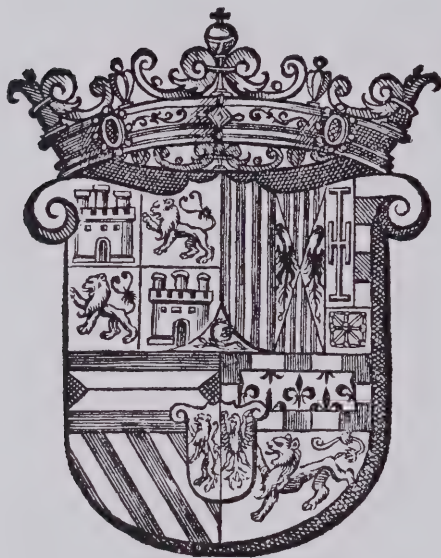
Con priuilegio. JOAQUIN ACOSTA

¶ Esta resada por los señores del conejo en Ocho y cinco mrs.

TITLE PAGE FROM NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA'S RELACION, CONTAINING THE
FIRST JOURNEY OF EUROPEANS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
FIRST CONQUEST OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

VALLADOLID, 1555.
See Item No. 3974.

❖ COMMENTA ❖
RIOS DE ALVAR NUNEZ CABE
ça devaca, adelantado y gouernador dela pro
uincia del Rio dela Plata.



Scriptos por Pero hernandez scriuano y secre-
tario dela prouincia. Y dirigidos al serenifs.
muy alto y muy poderoso señor
el Infante don Carlos.N.S.

TITLE PAGE FROM PART II. OF
NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA, RELACION Y COMMENTARIOS.
VALLADOLID, 1555.

See Item No. 3974.

- 1605 A.D. [4103] LOPEZ DE CASTRO (*Baltasar*). Notary Public and Governor of the Supreme Court of San Domingo. *Relacion de la execucion del arbitrio, para el remedio de los rescates en la Isla Española, y comprobacion della.*

(Signed at end by the Author).

22 pp., folio. (*Madrid*, 1605).

£15 15s

A most interesting account (well worth translating and publishing) of the adventures experienced by the author, who was sent to San Domingo to put an end to the system which obtained there of paying large sums of money to the English and Dutch pirates to leave the colonists and their island alone. He describes some of the forays of the pirates and his personal unpopularity on the island.

- 1606 A.D. [4104] LAVANHA (*Joam Baptista*). *Regimento Nautico.*

With woodcut vignette on title; full page woodcut at end, depicting the Virgin as the Patroness of seamen; and astronomical tables.

Small 4to. *Lisbon*, *Antonio Alvarez*, 1606.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. CXXII. AND CXXIII.).

£75

Innocencio, No. 401.

The second edition of Lavanha's treatise on the rules of navigation, which was the first of his books to be published. He was a native of Lisbon (c. 1555-1625), was a knight of the Order of Christ, the state cosmographer and chronicler of Portugal after the Spanish usurpation of the throne, and spent the latter part of his life in Madrid.

- 1606 A.D. [4105] ACOSTA (*J.*). *Histoire Naturelle et Moralle des Indes, tant Orientales qu' Occidentales. Où il est traité des choses remarquables du Ciel, des Elemens, Metaux, Plantes & Animaux qui sont propres de ce país. Ensemble des moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernemens, & guerres des mesmes Indiens. Composée en Castillan par Joseph Acosta, & traduite en François par Robert Regnault, Cauxois.*

8vo. *Calif, panelled back. Paris, Marc Orry*, 1606.

£8 8s

- 1607 A.D. [4106] GARCIA (*Gregorio*). Origen de Los Indios de el Nuevo Mundo y Indias Occidentales.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Valencia, Pedro Patricio Mey, 1607.*

£25

Very rare.

Garcia's opinion, as opposed to the special theories of other writers, was that the American Indians drew their origin from various races of the old world, including Chinese and Tartars. But all his learning on this subject is of less value than the positive facts concerning the native tribes, which he drew partly from a Manuscript by Juan de Vetanzos (one of the companions of Pizarro, and a man specially skilled in the native languages), which was in the possession of Garcia, and which has never been published. The "*libro ultimo*" of Garcia's work contains the native Indian accounts of their origin, and is divided into sections which describe separately the various distinct tribes of Mexico and Peru.

- 1608 A.D. [4107] ACOSTA (*J. de*). Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, en que se tratan las cosas notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y animales dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y gobierno, y guerras de los Indios.

4to. *Old calf. Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1608.*

£10 10s

WITH A MAP SHOWING CALIFORNIA AS A PENINSULA.

- 1607 A.D. [4107A] HALL (*Joseph*). Mundus Alter et idem, sive Terra Australis antehac semper incognita longis itineribus peregrini Academici nuperrime lustrata.

With engraved title and five folding maps.

8vo, *original vellum. Hanau, 1607.*

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 29819.

A satirical romance in the style of Gulliver's Travels (of which it is said to have been the prototype), by Bishop Hall, the author of the *Virgidemiae*. It obtains a place among Americana because two of the maps include a delineation of America, one of them showing California (as a peninsula), Florida, Virginia, and South America, including the Straights of Magellan, while the second one shows a part of South America.

- 1609 A.D. [4108] LESCARBOT (*Marc*). Histoire de la Nouvelle France, contenant les navigations, découvertes, et habitations faites par les François és Indes Occidentales et Nouvelle France souz l'avoëu et autorité de noz Rois Très-Chrétiens, et les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'exécution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusques à hui.

With the three original folding maps, including the large "Figure de la Terre Neuve," all in fine condition.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Magnificent copy bound by Lortic in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean Milot, 1609.*

Bound up with

"Les Muses de la Nouvelle France."

Paris, Jean Millot, 1609.

Two vols. in one, small 8vo. FIRST EDITION of the two parts.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXIV.).

£125

Sabin, No. 40169 and 40174. Harrisse, *Nouvelle France*, 16 and 17. Church Catalogue, 339 and 340.

"Lescarbot sailed with Poutrincourt from Rochelle in May and arrived at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in July, 1606. He spent a year with Sieur de Monts, and when the latter's privilege was revoked, re-embarked for France, where he arrived in October, 1607.

This very important and reliable work on the early French settlements in Canada is divided into three books. The first gives an account of the voyages of Verrazano, Laudonnière, Gourgues, and Villegagnon. The second contains the voyages of Cartier, Roberval, De Monts, Poutrincourt, and the first voyages of Champlain, and the third contains an interesting description of the manners and customs of the Indians.

Brunet says: "The first edition is very rare, and it is sought for a great deal in America."

"First edition very rare, and is sought for in Europe as in America."—Deschamps.

Les Muses de la Nouvelle France, though it has independent signature marks, and pagination, is usually, as in this case, found at the end of the *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*.

1609-1617 A.D. [4109] GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA (*el Inca*).

Primera parte de los commentarios reales, que tratan del origen de los Incas, reyes que fueron del Peru, de su idolatria, leyes, y gobierno en paz y en guerra; de sus vidas y conquistas, y republica, antes que los Espanoles passaron a el.

Small folio. *Old calf. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.*

FIRST EDITION.

Together with the second volume.

Historia general del Peru. Trata el descubrimiento del, y como lo ganaron los Espanoles. Las guerras civiles que hubo entre Piçarros, y Almagros, sobre la partija de la tierra. Castigo y levantamiento de tiranos, y otras sucessos particulares.

Folio. *Calf.*

FIRST EDITION. Together 2 volumes.

Cordova, Viuda de Andres Barrera, 1617.

£45

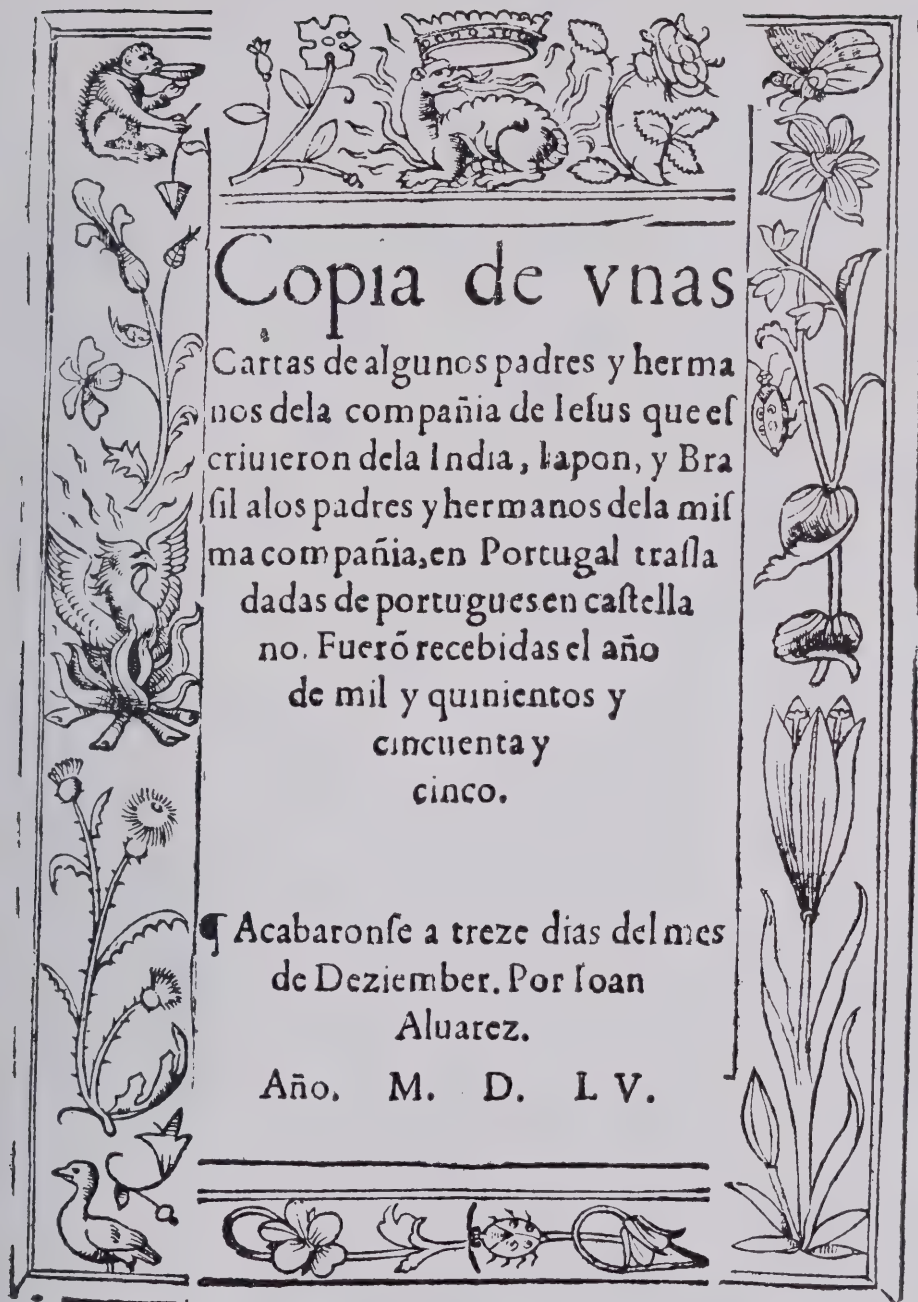
Medina, Vol. II., No. 549.

These two volumes, the second of which was printed eight years after the first and in a different town (and in a different country), are rarely to be found united and still more rarely in good condition. The second volume is printed in a larger size than the first.

The first volume bears the name of the Franciscan Convent of Leyria (Portugal) in gold letters on upper cover.

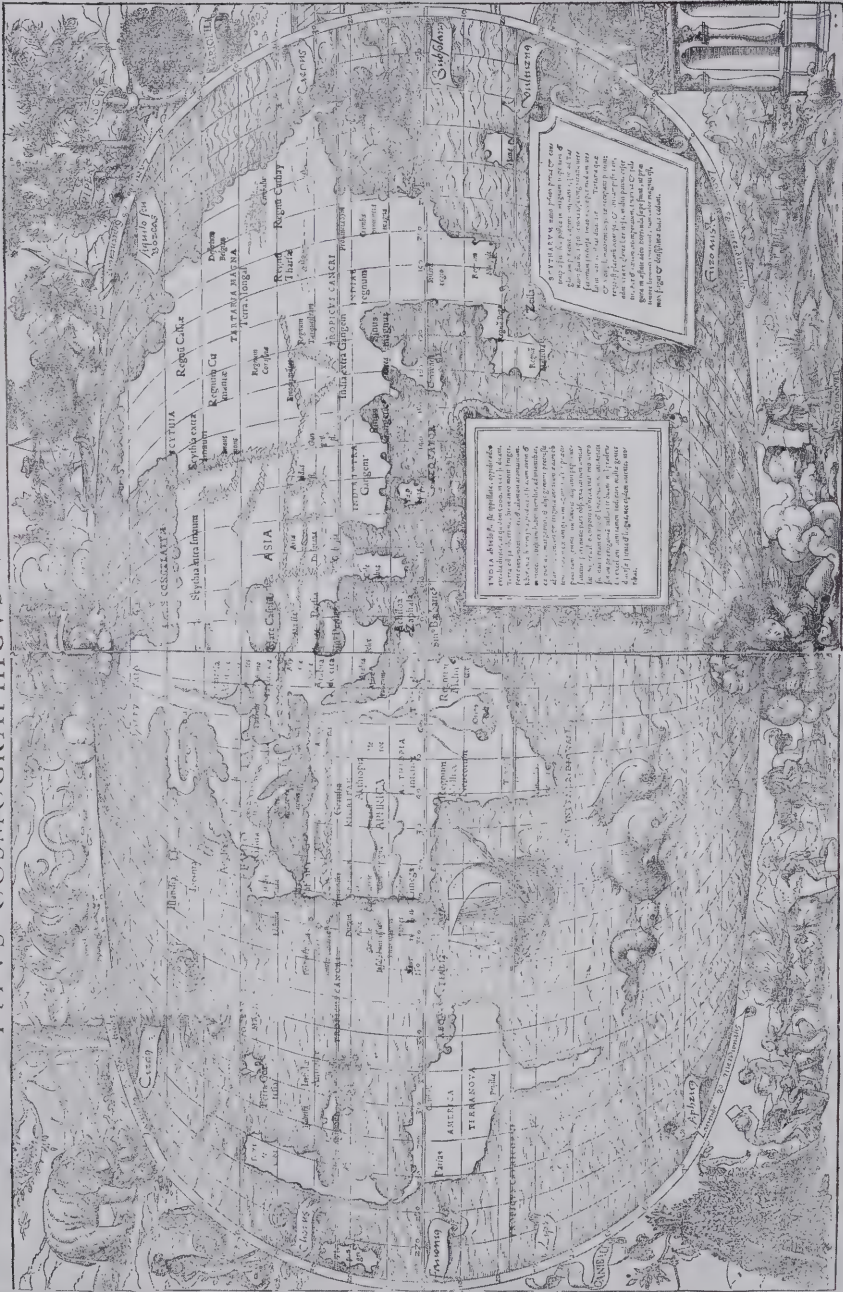
Garcilasso de la Vega, the author, was a son of one of the conquerors of Peru, by his wife, Chimpa Oello, a grand-daughter of the great Inca Tupac Yupanqui, the last native monarch of Peru. He was proud of both paternal and maternal origin, and assumed the Spanish name of the first, while he was careful to assert his Incarial descent. He was a gentleman of refinement and possessed of much learning, speaking Spanish and Quichua from infancy. A descendant of the proud race of the Incas, he was a most industrious and careful historian of the evil fortunes of his race, as well as a chronicler of the victories of its conquerors.

“Garcilasso de la Vega’s principal work, ‘Los Comentarios Reales,’ was based, not only on information acquired during his early life at Cuzco (with his mother), but also on later contributions made by his former associates in Peru; for as soon as he decided to write this history, he communicated with his old



TITLE PAGE OF THE
 FIRST COLLECTION OF JESUIT MISSIONARY RELATIONS IN SPANISH.
 COIMBRA, 1555.
See Item No. 3975.

TYPVS COSMOGRAPHICVS VNIVERSALIS.



THE FAMOUS B. MAP (VERY MUCH REDUCED) FROM
GRYNAEUS, NOVVS ORBIS.
BASEL, 1555.
See Item No. 3976.

GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA—*continued*.

school fellows, and asked them to help him by sending accounts of the particular conquests which the Incas had made in the provinces of their families. They took up this project and caused to be brought out from the Archives the accounts which their relatives possessed, and sent them to him; it was thus, he said, "that I obtained the records of the deeds and conquests of each Inca." He was, moreover, able to make use of earlier writings, such as those of Cieza de Leon, Zarate, Lopez de Gomara, and Acosta, and also of the papers of the missionary Blas Valera, that were afterwards destroyed in 1594 at the sacking of Cadiz, by the English."—(Dr. Moses, "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

1609 A.D. [4110] GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA (*el Inca*).
Primera parte de los Comentarios Reales, que tratan del origen
de los Yncas, Reyes que fueron del Peru. . . .

Folio. *Calf. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.*

£31 10s

Heredia, No. 7833. Leclerc, No. 1740. Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana*, No. 549.

First Edition of the most interesting of Garcilaso the Inca's three historical works, the others being *La Florida del Inca*, and *Historia General del Peru*. The author, who is always designated "the Inca," to distinguish him from the Spanish poet of the same name, who was his cousin, was the son of a third Garcilaso de la Vega (a warrior and one of the *Conquistadores* of Peru) and a native princess, a kinswoman of Atahualpa, the last of the Inca rulers of Peru. Garcilaso was born at Cuzco in 1540, and spent his early childhood in Peru, where he committed to memory the wonderful legends and traditions of his mother's race, and which he introduced into his fascinating book many years later. The *Comentarios Reales* are a combination of history and fantasy, presented through the medium of a rich imagination in excellent and picturesque prose. He left his native land as a youth, and, from the age of twenty, resided at Cordoba in Spain, where he died (1592) and is buried. Possessing some of the best racial characteristics of the Indians and the Spaniards, his education and culture were entirely Spanish, while he retained his inherent love of the picturesque and exotic, a marked sentimentality, and a taste for anecdote. He only began to write in the early days of the seventeenth century, when he was already sixty years of age. This book, which is dedicated to the Princess Catherine of Portugal, Duchess of Braganza, is the most authentic history of the Inca Empire as it stood before the Spanish Conquest, and treats of the idolatry, laws, government in peace and war, legends and history of the natives, and the natural wonders of Peru. See also note to No. 4109.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S INSTRUCTION FOR THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF
THE INDIANS.

- 1609 A.D. [4111] MONTESCLAROS (*Marques de*). "El Rey, Marques de Montesclaros, Virrey, Governador y Capitain General de las Provincias del Piru, mande dar las Ordenes que paracieron convenientes, sobre el servicio personal, alivio, y buen tratamiento de los Indios."

Folio. *Calf. Madrid*, 1609.

£45

Unique copy of an official publication referring to the treatment of the Indians of America, especially with reference to work in the mines. The King orders all workers in the mines, both slaves, Indians, and blacks, to be occupied equally, whether they wish to or not. He wishes clothes to be sold to the Indians at cheap prices, and those who would cheat them to be severely punished, etc., etc. The King wishes the Indians to be treated with all humanity (as then known).

At end is a slip of paper containing the autograph signature of the Marques de Montesclaros.

- 1609 A.D. [4112] GUERREIRO (*Fernao*). Relacam Annal Das Cousas que fezeram os Padres da Companhia de Jesus nas partes da India Oriental, & em alguas outras da conquista deste reyno do anno de 606 & 607. & do processo da conversao, & Christandade daquellas partes. Tirada das cartas dos mesmos padres que de la vierao.

Folio. *Calf. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck*, 1609.

£44

Sabin, No. 69162.

The work is divided into four books; the first treats of Japan and China, the second of India (Malacca, Madure, Malabar, etc), the third of Goa, Mogor, Diu, Abyssinia. Book IV. is entirely devoted to Brazil and Guinea (leaves 191-204).

Rodrigues, No. 1170. "This relation is very important for the minute details which are given in it." Guerreiro's books have always been rare, and this is one of the rarest.

- 1609 A.D. [4113] FIGUEIREDO (*Manoel*). Roteiro E Navegacao Das Indias Occidentais Ilhas, Antilhas do Mar Oceano Occidental, com suas derrotas, sondas, fundos et conhecenças.
4to. *Calç. Lisbon, Pedro Crasbeeck, 1609.*

£25

Picatoste, 277. John Carter Brown Library, No. 83.

Very important work made for the use of pilots who were navigating to America.

At the end of the work is bound up the very scarce "Kalendario Perpetuo Dos Doze Messes Do Anno, Com As Luas, Lugardo do Sol, nos doze Signos do Zodiaco, et Sanctos dos Meses.

- 1609 A.D. [4114] LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA (*Bartolome*). Conquista de las Islas Malucas.
Beautifully engraved title-page.
FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Vellum. Madrid, Alonso Martin, 1609.*
(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXV.).

£21

Medina, Vol. II., No. 551. Salva, No. 3349. Sabin, No. 1946. Retana, Vol. I., No. 67. Medina, Bibliographia de las Filipinas, No. 48, only knew of one copy.

The author was the Royal Chaplain and rector of Villahermosa. "Few narratives are written with so much judgment and elegance as Argensola's History of the conquest of the Molucca Islands."

- 1609 A.D. [4115] Lo que se ordena de nuevo para lo que toca al exercicio y jurisdiccion de los oficios de Contadores de cuentas de los Tribunales que se han assentado en las Indias.
16 pp., small folio. *Wrappers. [Given at San Lorenzo (del Escorial), 17th May, 1609.]*

£10 10S

Text of a royal decree, issued by Philip III. of Spain, setting forth the new laws for the administration of the tribunals in New Spain and Peru; and the specific duties assigned to the Contadores or accountants.

THE FIRST PRINTED HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF
NEW MEXICO, BY A PIONEER.

1610 A.D. [4116] VILLAGRA (*Gaspar de*). Historia de la Nueva Mexico, del Capitan Gaspar de Villagra. (In prose and verse.)

Woodcut Arms of Spain on title and woodcut portrait.

Small thick 8vo. *Morocco, gilt back, g. e. Alcala, Luys Martinez Grande*, 1610.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXVI.).

£85

Medina 566. Salva 1055. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 14.

THE AUTHOR NARRATES THE DEEDS OF DON JUAN DE ONATE, THE DISCOVERER AND CONQUEROR OF NEW MEXICO, AND DESCRIBES THE CUSTOMS OF THE ORIGINAL INDIAN INHABITANTS.

"Gaspar de Villagra born at Puebla was named on the 23rd of July, 1596, by Don Juan de Oñate, Procurador General of the army, and Captain of the soldiers destined for the second expedition to New Mexico. The Count de Monterrey named him Cavalry Captain. He was in the Spanish King's service for 30 years, ten of which he spent in reducing New Mexico. In 1605 he was at Guadalaxara in New Spain, and left for Spain, where he spent five years in Madrid, petitioning for a position. Forced to return to Mexico to meet an accusation of having killed Capt. Pablo de Aguilar, he had to remain there two years and a half. He again returned to Spain with his wife and five children. After many more years of petitioning at Court, he obtained in 1619 the post of Alcalde of the Suchitepequis. He left Spain again for this purpose but died on board on 9th September, 1620."

The first European to cross to New Mexico was Cabeza de Vaca, one of the survivors of Panfilo Narvaez' unfortunate expeditions to Florida. He brought back such an interesting account of his travels, that Coronado, the governor of New Galicia, sent a monk, Marcos de Niza, with Stephen, a negro, into the country. Stephen was killed, but Marcos brought back such a glowing report of the country that Coronado himself led an expedition there and conquered several parts, so paving the way for a few missionaries. An expedition was sent under Espejo to protect the missions so formed; but the real explorer and conqueror of New Mexico was Oñate, who led a large number of Colonists into the country about the end of the sixteenth century, and an account of whose exploits is given in this work.

Notwithstanding the fact that the book contains a history of the conquest of New Mexico written by one of the actual participants, it has remained untranslated into English up to the present, although frequently referred to by Spanish writers of later years, who generally took it as a standard authority on the subject.

"From the documents printed by the Museo Nacional, his printed "relaciones" and a manuscript one of 1599, I gather that he was born about

PLATE LXXI.

P E R U.

BREVIS EXACTAE TOTIUS NOVI ORBIS EVRSQ. INSLAVM DESCRIPTIO RECENT A IOANNE ELIERO EDITA



A MAP FROM DARINEL, LA SPHERE DES DEUX MONDES. ANTWERP, 1555.

See Item No. 3978.

LE grāt routtier et pi-
lotage & encrage de mer. Tant des
parties de France/ Bretagne/ Angleterre/ que hautes Allemagnes
Les dangers des Portz/ Hautes/ Riuieres/ et Chenalz des regions
susdictez. **Compost ou Recensaire** tresnecessaire a tous compai-
gnons suyuant les Vndes marines. Les iugemētz **Dolleron**
touchant le fait des Nauires.

Compose par **Pierre Garcie** dict **Ferrandez**
recentement reueu & corrige oultre
les precedentes impressions.



1 5 5 7.

Ou les Vndes a **Rouen** par **Robert Valentim** tenant sa
boutique au portail des Libraires.

TITLE PAGE FROM
PIERRE GARCIE'S, GRANT ROUTIER ET PILOTAGE.

ROUEN, 1557.
See Item No. 3982.

VILLAGRA—*continued*.

1561, and after studying at the University of Salamanca went to New Mexico, he served as "alcalde mayor" of Guanacevi. In 1605 he appeared before the Audiencia of Guadalajara to have an official information drawn up regarding his services. About 1608, or 1609 at the latest, Villagr  went to Spain, no doubt to publish his book, and also no doubt with the expectation of receiving some important government appointment in the colonies. Finally, in February 20, 1620, he was appointed "alcade mayor" of Zapotitlan in Guatemala. While on his way to take possession of this post he died at sea, probably in the summer of the same year, leaving a widow and two children in Mexico. His widow, Catalina de Soto, sent one of her sons to Spain with a memorial asking for money, claiming that she was very poor. The council, on May 21, 1622, issued instructions to the President of Guatemala to pay her two hundred pesos."

1610 A.D. [4117] NOORT (*Olivier van*). Description du Penible Voyage fait entour de l'Univers du Globe Terrestre, par Sr. Olivier du Nort d' Utrecht, General de quatre navires . . . , pour traversant le Destroit de Magellanes, decouvrir les Costes de Cica, Chili & Peru, & y trafiquer, & puis passant les Molucques, & circomnavigant le Globe du Monde retourner   la Patrie. Engraved vignette of Van Noort's fleet on the title, and 25 engraved plates in the text of maps, shipping scenes, wrecks, etc.

Folio. *Full morocco, g. e. Amsterdam, chez la Veuve de Cornille Nicolas, 1610.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXVII.).

£21

Sabin 55438. The voyage of Olivier van Noort was the third of the Dutch expeditions to the East Indies for the establishment of their trade there and for ousting the Portuguese. The fleet left Holland in Sept., 1598, and entered the South Sea through the Straits of Magellan in Feb., 1600. After keeping along the West Coast of America nearly as far as the line, he shaped a course for the Ladrone Islands and the Philippines, and finally arrived back in Holland after a three years' absence.

1610 A.D. [4118] SUAREZ DE SALAZAR (*J. B.*). Grandezas Y Antiguedades de la Isla y ciudad de Cadiz.

With 15 woodcuts.

4to. *Original vellum. Cadiz, Clemente Hidalgo, 1610.*

£15 15s

The first book printed at Cadiz. It contains frequent references to America, Peru, Mexico, etc.

PRINTED IN LIMA IN 1610.

1610 A.D. [4119] RELACION de las fiestas que en la ciudad del Cuzco se hizieron por la Beatificacion del Bienaventurado Padre Ignacio de Loyola, fundador de la Compañia de Jesus, a pedimento de Don Fernando de Vera y Padilla.

7 pp., folio. *Half morocco, t. e. g., by Rivière.* Lima, Francisco de Canto, 1610.

£15 15s

An extremely scarce report of the celebration of Cuzco of the *beatification of Father Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the Society of Jesus, *printed in Lima*. There is no reference to it in Medina, Salva, Heredia or Sabin. Salva mentions a *Relacion* of similar celebrations in Seville in 1610, the book having also been printed in Seville, but the Lima publication seems to be quite unknown.

The news of Ignatius' beatification was received in Cuzco on 2nd May, 1610, to the gratification of both Spaniards and Indians. "Such enthusiasm had never been demonstrated in the city since its foundation, and no sooner had the news been received (on the third Sunday after Easter at three in the afternoon) than it was communicated to the Ecclesiastical and secular chapters, by the Jesuit Fathers who were congratulated upon this happy event. That night there was a special peal of bells in all the Churches, Monasteries and Parishes, and at the Jesuits' house there was music with clarionets and other instruments. In the early evening, there was a grand *Te Deum*, chanted with the cathedral music, and there was such a vast gathering that there was not room for them all in the church. They had placed a great altar in the principal chapel, beautifully decorated, with a large image of the blessed Padre Ignatius, flanked on either side by one of Francisco Xavier and another of Stanislaus of the same Society. Everyone wondered at the excellent manner in which the arrangements had been carried out in the space of some two hours. . . . The Dominicans came in procession chanting a *Te Deum*, accompanied by clarionet-music, and when that was over, they stood at the altar before the image of the beatified Ignatius and rendered their Antiphony and prayer. Owing to the number of people who were desirous of attending the ceremony, the church remained open until nine, and the same thing occurred on the two nights following. On these nights the church was illuminated with many lights, wax tapers, candles and lamps suspended from the ceiling all over the church. There were also illuminations all over the city, particularly in the mayor's house, that of Don Pedro de Cordova Mexia, of the Order of Santiago. . . .

"The following Sunday the feast was celebrated by the Vizcaynos. On the Saturday they had had music in the Jesuits' tower until the evening, and after nine, erected a miniature castle before the Jesuits' door. In this they placed a large wheel of gunpowder, and before setting fire to it, they burned great pans of rosin, which afforded a brilliant light like that in the illuminated church. Most of the evening was spent in enjoying a firework display of rockets and other devices with gunpowder, the great wheel being lit last of all, and while this was blazing, they played on various musical instruments."

- 1610 A.D. [4120] ERCILLA (*A.*). Primera Segunda, Y Tercera Parte de la Araucana de D. Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga, Cauallero de la Orden de Santiago, Gentilhombre de la Camara de la Magestad del Emperador.

3 vols., small 8vo. *Madrid, June, 1610.*

£5 5s

- 1611 A.D. [4121] ARENAS (*Pedro de*). Vocabulario Manual de las Lenguas Castellana, y Mexicana. En que se contienen las palabras, preguntas, y respuestas mas comunes, y ordinarias que se suelen offerer en el trato, y comunicacion entre Espanoles, é Indios.

12mo. *Morocco. Mexico, Henrico Martinez (1611).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXVIII.).

£52 10s

Sabin 1935. Ternaux 340. Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, 256.

A VOLUME OF GREAT RARITY.

The volume is in two parts, Spanish-Mexican Vocabulary, and Mexican-Spanish, with a separate title-page to each part.

THE FIRST MAP OF HUDSON'S BAY.

THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF HUDSON'S DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AMERICA, AND THE SECOND PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHERN COASTS OF AUSTRALIA, BY DE QUIROS.

1612 A.D. [4122] HUDSON (*Henry*). Descriptio ac delineatio Geographica Detectionis Freti, sive, Transitus ad Oceanum, supra terras Americanas, in Chinam atque Japonem ducturi, Recens investigati ab M. Henrico Hudsono Anglo.

Narratio . . . super tractum, in quinta Orbis terrarum parte, cui Austrialiæ Incognitæ nomen est, recens detecto, Per Capitaneum Petrum Fernandez de Quir.

Woodcut of a Ship on reverse of title, large woodcut of Esquimaux, and 5 large folding maps.

Small 4to. *Old calf. Amsterdam, Hessel Herritsz, 1612.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXIX.).

£250

Not identical with Church Catalogue No. 354.

A hitherto unrecorded variant of the FIRST EDITION of the most remarkable Collection of Voyages of Discovery of this period, with two additional maps and four additional pages.

The Editor has collected together in this book a relation of the three most marvellous discoveries of the previous years in the most unknown parts of the world, viz.:—

(1) The Discovery of the North West passage to America, by Henry Hudson; including the Hudson River, and Hudson's Bay, etc.

(2) The Discovery of the Northern Coasts of Australia, by Fernandez de Quiros.

(3) The voyage of Isaac Massa to Siberia.

For the Discoveries of Hudson in the Northern part of America this is the first news printed concerning the voyage. For De Quiros it is the *First Edition in Latin* of his report to the King of Spain, where he gives particulars of the countries of Terra Australis; and for Isaac Massa it is also the *First Edition* of his Relation of Siberia.

The volume is accompanied by five large Maps, namely:—

(1) Map of the two Hemispheres, showing the discoveries of Hudson in America, and of De Quiros in Australia, also of Massa in Siberia.

(2) Chart of the discoveries of Hudson in North America, designed by Hudson himself. It is the first map of Hudson Bay and the adjacent country.

(3) Chart of the Northern Coast of Asia.

(4) Map of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

(5) Map of Magellan's Strait and Tierra del Fuego.

In this, the First Edition, at the end of Massa's Treatise, is added a little dissertation on the possibility of a North-West passage between Asia and America. This portion is omitted in the Second Edition.

PLATE LXXIII.

LES
SINGULARI-
TEZ DE LA FRAN-
CE ANTARCTIQUE, AV-
trement nommée Amerique:& de
plusieurs Terres & Isles de-
couvertes de nostre
temps.

Par F. André Thevet, natif d'Angoulême.



A PARIS,
Chez les heritiers de Maurice de la Porte, au Clos
Bruneau, à l'enseigne S. Claude.

1558.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

TITLE PAGE FROM THE QUARTO EDITION OF
THEVET'S SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE.

PARIS, 1558.

See Item No. 3983.



WOODCUT FROM THE QUARTO EDITION OF
THEVET'S SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE.

PARIS, 1558.

See Item No. 3983.

1612-1618 A.D. [4123] BARROS (*Joao de*) and COUTO (*Diogo de*). *Decada Primeira da Asia de Joao de Barros, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram no descobrimento & conquista dos mares & terras do Oriente.* Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1628: / *Decada Segunda da Asia de J. de B.* . . . Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1628. / *Decada Terceira da Asia.*—Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1628. (With woodcut heraldic vignette on each title). / *Quarta Decada da Asia de Joao de Barros.* (With engraved title-page). Madrid, na Impressao Real, 1615. 5 *Decada Quinta da Asia* . . . por Diogo do Couto, Chronista e guarda mor da Torre do Tombo do estado da India. (With woodcut portrait of Couto on verso of title). Lisbon, Pedro Crasbreck, 1612. / *Libro primeiro da Sextra Decada da Historia da India.* [No title-page.] / *Decada Setima da Asia* . . . por Diogo do Couto. (With woodcut portrait of Couto on verso of title-page.) Lisbon, Pedro Craisbreck, 1616.

7 volumes, 4to. *Uniformly bound in old calf, blind stamped. Lisbon and Madrid, 1612—1628.*

£105

It should be noted that nearly all the copies of Vol. VI. were burnt in a fire and none of the few remaining copies had titles.

ACCOUNTS OF DRAKE, HAWKINS AND CAVENDISH.

1613 A.D. [4124] SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA (*Doctor Christoval*).
 Hechos de Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, quarto Marques de
 Canete.

324 pp., 4to. *Calf. Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1613.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXX.).

£75

Sabin, No. 24317.

A very rare and important volume concerning the discoveries in South America.

Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza was Captain General of Chili and the twelfth Viceroy of Peru (1590-1596). Sent by his father (then Viceroy of Peru) to Chile, he distinguished himself in the wars against the Araucan Indians, whom he vanquished in seven battles. In the present biography is given a valuable description of this war and also of the incidents which happened during his Viceroyalty.

Suarez de Figueroa gives in this book an account of the expeditions of Drake, Cavendish and Hawkins, and battles with these famous English explorers, including the sacking of the Port of Nombre de Dios.

"Ercilla's apparent determination to belittle the achievements (in his work 'La Araucana') of the Governor of Chile, called forth the 'Hechos de Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, el Marques de Canete,' by Suarez de Figueroa, who, although not a Chilean, was induced to write on a Chilean topic. His work was an attempt to overtake and smother an advanced damaging report. Don Garcia, when in command of the expedition against the Araucanians, as already suggested, condemned Ercilla to death, a sentence later modified under the protests of persons who comprehended its injustice. After this incident, Don Garcia did not find either his leadership or his character glorified in 'La Araucana.' This was a source of regret not only to himself, but also to his family. He died in obscurity, and after this event his relatives sought to habilitate his memory for posterity. They approached Dr. Cristobal Suarez de Figueroa, proposing that he should undertake the task, should become the eulogist of a person on whom an unfavourable verdict had already been pronounced. He accepted the proposal, and of the seven books into which his work was divided the first three treat of Don Garcia's campaigns in Chili; the others deal with his government as viceroy of Peru, Mendana's expedition to the Solomon Islands, and the inglorious years of disgrace. It may be said in favour of the book that it presents papers or documents given to the author by the Mendoza family, which furnish details of the viceroy's life, not otherwise known. The book is written in 'flowing and elegant language that is only rarely found in the historians of America,' and in order to add interest to the work the author introduced rhetorical descriptions of a country he had not seen and of battles that were scarcely referred to in the documents."—(Dr. Moses, "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

- 1613 A.D. [4125] LOZA (*Francisco*). Vida de Gregorio López, en algunos lugares de esta Nueva España, y principalmente en el Pueblo de Sancta Fee, dos leguas de la Ciudad de Mexico.

Woodcut Coat of Arms on reverse of title.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Handsomely bound in full morocco, gold tooling on sides, g. e. Mexico, en la Empronta de Juan Ruyz, 1613.*

£31 10s

Sabin, No. 42575. Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. II., No. 276, only knew of one copy.

The first edition of this interesting *Americanum*, which describes the life and influence in New Spain of a celebrated missionary. According to his biographer, who spent many years in his company, "he seems to have had no father, mother, or family, for nobody ever heard him refer to his people, neither did he write to them, or enquire about them in the thirty-four years which he spent in New Spain."

Gregorio Lopez was born in Madrid on 4th July, 1542. He is said to have been of noble lineage, though some doubt exists as to his proper surname. He took the name of Lopez to disguise his family's identity. At an early age he went to Navarre, where he lived with a hermit in great poverty for six years. His father went in search of him, and finally ran him to earth at his hermitage, bringing him back to Valladolid, where the Court then resided, and obtained for him an appointment as Court page, much against his will. Court life not appealing to him, and being anxious to follow the life of a recluse, he proceeded to New Spain about 1562, and after visiting Veracruz, went on to Mexico. Altogether he spent some 34 years in New Spain, "in solitude and sanctity," and died on 20th July, 1596. He is not to be confused with another Gregorio Lopez, who was a Chinese Dominican, graduated at Manila, and became Bishop of Nan King, where he died in 1670.

- 1613 A.D. [4126] RESENDE (*A.*). Deliciae Lusitano-Hispanicae, in quibus continentur de magnitudine Hispanici Imperij Relatio; Novi Orbis regionum a Lusitanis subactarum brevis descriptio. De Lusitania ceterae Hispaniae adiuncta Historia.

12mo. *Original vellum. Cologne, 1613.*

£10 10s

The Section De Novo Orbe occupies pages 29-48.

- 1614 A.D. [4127] FIGUEIREDO (*Manoel de*). Hydrographia, Exame de Pilotos, No Qual se Contem as Regras que todo Piloto deve guardar em suas navegações, assi no Sol, variação dagulha, como no cartear, com algumas regras de navegação, de Leste, Oeste, com mais o Aureo numero, Epactas, Marès e altura da Estrella Pollar.

Com os Roteiros de Portugal pera o Brasil, Rio da Prata, Guiné, San Thomé, Angolla et Indias de Portugal, et Castella.

With two large fine engraved maps of the world, one of which is entirely devoted to the New World, and shows the land described by Fernandez de Quiros, called Australia.

4to. *Half calf. Lisbon, Vincente Alvarez, 1614.*

£25

The work contains two additional parts:

I. Roteiro de Portugal Pera O Brasil, Rio De Prata, Angola, Guiné, Sam Thomé.

II. Roteiro E Navegação Das Indias Occidentais, Ilhas Antilhas Do Mar Oceano Occidental, com suas derrotas, sondas, fundos, et conhecenzas.

- 1614 A.D. [4128] ORDONEZ DE CEVALLOS (*Pedro*). Viage Del Mundo.

With portrait, large woodcuts of arms on title.

4to. *Old calf. Madrid, Luis Sanchez, 1614.*

£15 15s

The greater part of the book is devoted to travels to and in America.

L E S
S I N G V L A R I -
T E Z D E L A F R A N C E A N -
T A R C T I Q U E , A V T R E M E N T N O M -
m é e A m e r i q u e , & d e p l u s i e u r s T e r -
r e s & I l l e s d e c o u u e r t e s d e n o -
s t r e t e m p s :



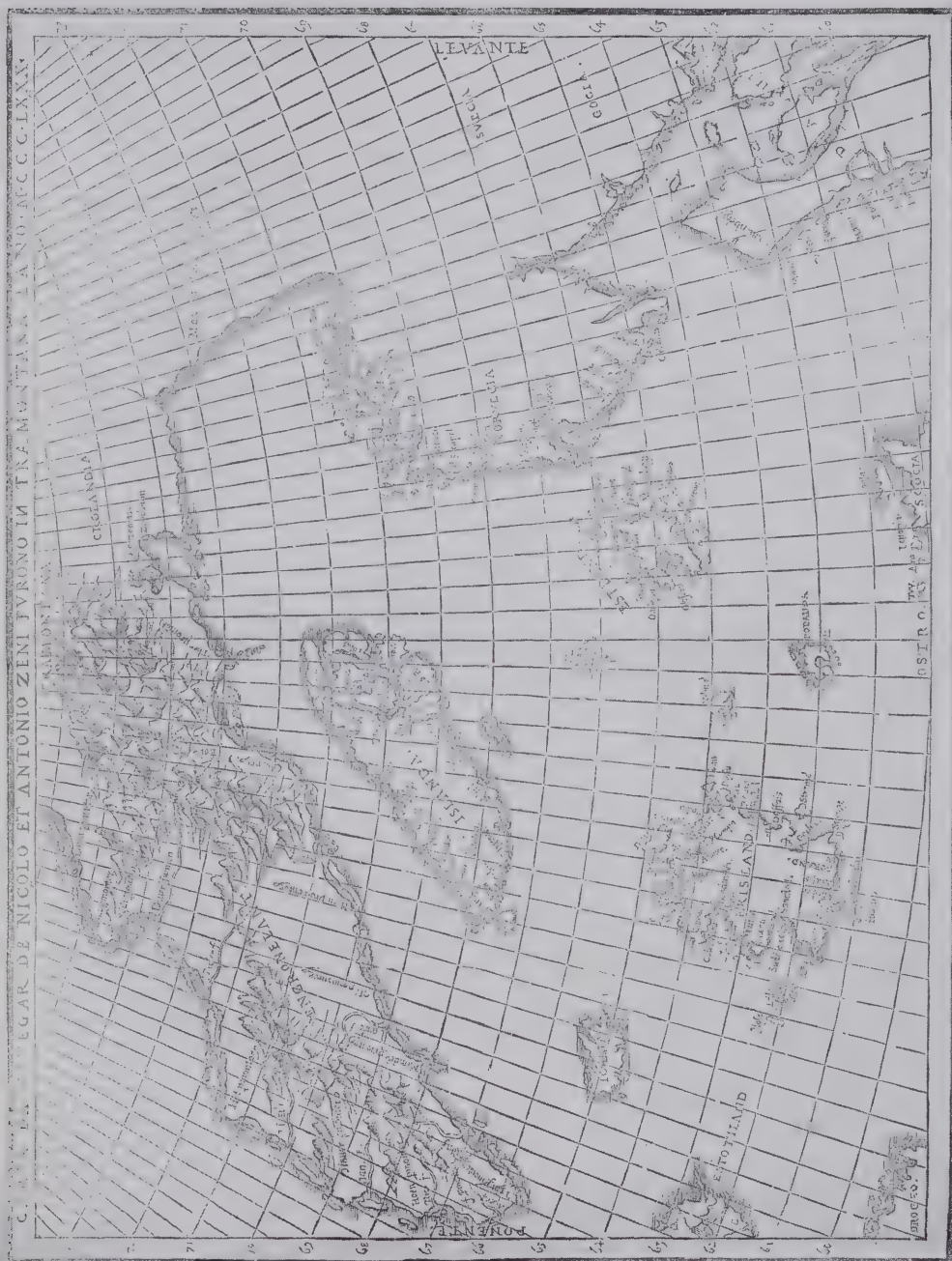
*P A R F. A N D R E T H E V E T , N A -
T I F D A N G O V L E S M E .*



A A N V E R S ,
*De l'imprimerie de Christophle Plantin
a la Licorne d'or.*
I 5 5 8 .
A V E C P R I V I L E G E D U R O Y .

TITLE PAGE FROM PLANTIN'S EDITION OF
THEVET'S SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE ANTARCTIQUE.
ANTWERP, 1558.

See Item No. 3984.



THE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
ZENO'S COMMENTARII DEL VIAGGIO.
VENICE, 1558.
See Item No. 3985.

“THE NEW WORLD IS IMPROPERLY CALLED AMERICA.”

1614 A.D. [4129] ALDRETE (*Bernardo*). *Varias Antiguedades de Espana Africa y otras Provincias.*

Engraved title and maps.

Thick 4to. *Old calf, g. e. Antwerp, 1614.*

£10 10s

The author objects strongly to the use of the word “America” to designate the new world. “The New World is improperly called America through the vain presumption of those who want to deprive Spain of what is right. It is certain that the first man who gave Columbus advice of the New World was Alonso Sanchez de Huelva, a sailor born in Huelva, who had crossed the ocean in a great storm. Father Joseph de Acosta mentions this fact, but does not mention his name, which is given by the Inca Lasso de la Vega. It was however known and notorious in the whole of Andalusia, and our historians should mention it. It was also a Spaniard who predicted the Discovery of the New World (Seneca in Medeam verse 374), etc.”

RELATING THE DISCOVERY OF NEW MEXICO.

1614 A.D. [4130] GONZALEZ DE MENDOZA (*Dr. Juan*). *Histoire du Grand Royaume de la Chine. Plus trois voyages faits vers iceluy en l'an 1577, 1579 & 1581; avec les singularitez plus remarquables y veuës et entendües: ensemble un Itineraire du Nouveau Monde, et le descouvrement du Nouveau Mexique, en l'an 1583.*

12mo. *Original calf. Rouen, Nicolas Angot, 1614.*

£10 10s

Wagner, Spanish South-West, No. 7ii.

Sabin 27780. Ortelius, in his Atlas, declared that he had received more information concerning America, from this Itinerary, than from any other single book.

1614 A.D. [4131] MAFFEII (*J. P.*). *Historiarum Indicarum Libri XVI.*

Small 8vo. *Old calf. Caen, 1614.*

£10 10s

The work contains a number of references to Brazil, America, etc., and an account of the discovery of Brazil by Cabral.

- 1614 A.D. [4132] LAS CASAS (*Bartolomé de*). Narratio Regionum Indicarum per Hispanos quosdam devastatarum verissima: per Episcopum Bartholomaeum Casaum, natione Hispanum conscripta.

Engraved title-page, and 17 engraved plates in the text, depicting the cruelties of the Spaniards towards the American Indians.

Small 4to. *Old green French morocco, gilt, g. e. Oppenheim, J. T. de Bry, 1614.*

£6 6s

Sabin, 11284. See footnote to No. 4150 in this catalogue.

- 1615 A.D. [4133] JARRIC (*R. P. Pierre Du*). Nova Historia rerum memorabilium quae tam in India Orientali aliis Regionibus quas Lusitani detexere

2 vols in 1, thick 8vo. *Old vellum. Cologne, Petrus Henning, 1615.*

£10 10s

This is the Latin translation by Matthew Martinez of this important early history of Portuguese discoveries, originally written in French by the Jesuit, Pierre Du Jarric, and contains a long and interesting account of Brazil and the Jesuit Missions there (pp. 296-419).

This historian was born at Toulouse in 1566, was professor of philosophy and theology at Bordeaux for 15 years, and died at Saintes circa 1618.

- 1616 A.D. [4134] ACOSTA (*J.*). Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Indes, tant Orientales, qu' Occidentales; Où il est traicté des choses remarquables du Ciel, des Elemens, Metaux, Plantes, & Animaux qui sont propres de ce pays; ensemble des moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernemens & guerres des mesmes Indiens. Composée en Castillan par Joseph Acosta, & traduite en François par Robert Regnauld, Cauxois.

8vo. *Half bound. Paris, Adrian Tiffaine, 1616.*

£8 8s

- 1616 A.D. [4135] ORTA (*Garcia de*) and MONARDES (*Nicolas*).
Due Libri dell' Historia dei Semplici, et altre cose; che vengono
portate dall' Indie Orientali pertinenti all' uso della Medicina.
Et due altri libri parimente di quelle che si portano dall' Indie
Occidentali.

Small 8vo. Vellum. Venice, Giovanni Salis, 1616.

£6 6s

HISTORY OF THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
AND NEW MEXICO.

- 1617 A.D. [4136] FIGUEROA (*Francisco de; Procurador de las
Provincias de las Indias*). Memorial presentado a Su Magestad,
acerca del Martyrio de nueve Religiosos y de otros dos religiosos,
uno del Orden de S. Domingo y otro de San Francisco.

12 pp., small 4to. Calf. Barcelona, 1617.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXI.).

£105

Wagner, The Spanish South-West, No. 22a.

Incorrectly quoted by Sabin No. 24319.

An exceedingly rare piece, of the highest importance for the history of the
first expeditions to New Mexico, Florida, and California.

The book begins as follows: "Sir, Francisco de Figueroa, of the Company
of Jesus, Procurator of the Provinces of the Indies, declares as follows: Because
of the rebellion of the Indians, called Tepehuanes, Sinaloas, and other tribes, which
took place at the end of the year 1617; were reduced to the populations of San Luis
de la Paz, and others; with this an end was put to the many deaths that took
place, and damages to the Royal Treasury, and to private people, which were
exceptional, many discoveries took place of different tribes of Indians, such as the
Tepehuanes, of Topia, San Andres, Xixenes, the Parras, and Sinaloa, 150, 200,
and 300 leagues of Mexico, in the northern part, and this was New Mexico."

At the end the Author has himself corrected the date (1600), the date of the
martyrdom of Father Gonzalo de Tapia, to 1594 in pen and ink.

"This memorial contains the fullest and most important account that exists
in print of the uprisings of the Tepehuanes in what is now the state of Durango,
Mexico, in 1616, perhaps the most serious Indian rising which occurred in Mexico
after the Mixton war. More than two hundred were killed, all told, including
eight Jesuit missionaries, and one each belonging to the orders of San Domingo
and San Francisco."

- 1617 A.D. [4137] VELASCO (*F. Diego de*). Descubrimiento del camino que la ciudad de Quito, y su Reyno, ha pretendido abrir para el Puerto, y Baya de Caracas, en la mar del Sur. Hecho por el Presentado fray Diego de Velasco, Provincial de la Provincia del Cuzco, del Orden de nuestra Señora de la Merced, siendo Dotrinero de los pueblos de Pasao, y Quaque.

Folio, 4 pp. *New boards.* (*Madrid, about 1617.*)

£21

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 6953.

Announcing the discovery, by a party of Spaniards, of one of the old Indian highways between Carácas, on the Caribbean sea-board, and the "South Sea" or Pacific, which the City of Quito was intending to re-open, and discussing some of the advantages such a road would offer.

Francis Diego de Velasco, at the time of this "relation" was the grand Provincial of Cuzco, and played a most important part in the opening up of the "hinterland" of Peru (including Ecuador and Colombia). In another account sent to Spain, it was announced to the King that Velasco was one of those monks who had performed most important service for His Majesty, apart from his regular religious duties, that he had travelled on foot more than 500 leagues through the inland deserts, and that he had led the party for the opening up of a new road for conquests in the interior of Peru. He afterwards returned to Spain, and became the "*Redeemer of Captives*," being, in that position, instrumental in liberating many captives from the hands of the Moors.

An interesting and most important "relation." The period of the actual discovery was about 1616.

- 1617 A.D. [4138] ACOSTA (*J.*). Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Indes, tant Orientales, qu' Occidentales. Où il est traicté des choses remarquables du Ciel, des Elemens, metaux, plantes, & animaux qui sont propres de ce pays, ensemble des moeurs, ceremonies, loix, gouvernemens & guerres des mesmes Indiens. Composée en Castillan par Joseph Acosta, & traduite en François par Robert Regnauld, Cauxois.

8vo. *Old calf, small gilt design in centre of covers, gilt panelled back.*
Paris, Adrian Tiffaine, 1617.

£8 8s

- 1618 A.D. [4139] LESCARBOT (*Marc*). Histoire de la Nouvelle France. Contenant les navigations, découvertes et habitations faites par les François et Indes Occidentales et Nouvelle France, par commission de noz Roys Très-Chrétiens, et les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'exécution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusques à hui.

THIRD EDITION. With three folding maps. *Paris, Adrian Perier, 1618.*

Bound up with:

Les Muses de la Nouvelle France.

Paris, Adrian Perier, 1618.

Bound by Duru in full green Levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.

£63

This is the most complete edition of this important work.

- 1618 A.D. [4140] MORALES (*Fray Francisco, A Dominican Missionary*). Relacion del Martirio del B.P.F. Alonso Navarrete, de la Orden de Predicadores, y de su Companero el B.P.G. Hernando de S. Joseph, de la Orden de S. Agustin, en Japon, Ano 1617. Ordenada Por El P.F. Domingo Gonçalez de la Orden de Predicadores, Comissario del Santo Oficio en el Arcobispado de Manila, en Philippinas.

102 pp., 4to. Vellum. *En Philippinas, Por Antonio Damba, Impressor de Libros, 1618.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXII.).

£63

This relation of the death of Father Navarrete, in Japan, is of the greatest rarity. It appears to have been printed in the Philippine Islands by an unknown printer, Antonio Damba, as he says "*Con Licencia*," but we have failed to find his name as a printer. Retana in his work on printing in the Philippine Islands gives a reproduction of the title-page and states that in his opinion the book was printed in Mexico. We fail to see any reason for this assumption and have no doubt that the book was printed in the Philippine Islands, as the fate that would

(Continued over)

MORALES—*continued*.

have overtaken a printer in Mexico who published a book without permission of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities would have been out of all proportion to the profit that he might have made from the sale of the book. Another reason why we believe the book to have been printed in the Philippine Islands, and not in Mexico is, that there is no possible reason why it should not have been printed in the Philippine Islands, seeing that it was a relation of the death of a Jesuit missionary who had been martyred in that missionary diocese; Japan, China and the Philippine Islands being one missionary diocese.

Cordier, col. 289, gives a description of the work, BUT DID NOT KNOW THE LOCATION OF ANY COPY. Retana, *La Imprenta Filipina*, No. 20.

- 1618 A.D. [4141] VELASCO (*Diego de*). Advertencias que el Padre Maestro fray Diego de Velasco, Provincial que fue en la Provincia del Cuzco, del Orden de Nuestra Senora de la Merced, Redencion de Cavtivos en los Reynos del Pirù, tiene hechas sobre el remedio de los excessos que se cometen por el Puerto de Buenos Ayres, y puerto de S. Pablo, y los inconuenientes que se siguen en no tomar remedio eficaz en cerrallos, como V.M. siempre ha procurado.

Folio, 8 pp. *New boards*. (*Seville*, 1618.).

£15 15s

Medina, Vol. VI, No. 6955.

Giving an account of various troubles taking place in Buenos Aires, and to a certain extent also in Lima, Brazil, Chili and Paraguay, owing to the bad feeling between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. The relation contains several interesting references to the large number of Portuguese Jews coming into those parts, and also remarks of the Dutch and English taking advantage of this ill feeling between the two nations.

When Portugal was seized by Philip II. in 1580, Spanish regulations against the existence of Jews, secret or other, in Spanish Dominions, applied to Brazil also, but the insecure hold of Spain on the great Portuguese Colony prevented a rigid application of the Spanish rule.

From 1618 to 1654 the Dutch made repeated attempts to take possession of Brazil, and during the whole time the Jewish element in that country remained friendly to the Dutch and inimical to the Spanish and, after 1640, to the Portuguese. Thus as early as 1618—the period of this relation—Francisco Ribeiro, a Portuguese Jewish captain who had relatives in Holland, is said to have assisted the Dutch in their attempts upon the Brazilian Coast.

Not in Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*.

1619 A.D. [4142] REMESAL (*Fray Antonio de*). Historia de la Provincia de S. Vicente de Chyapa y Guatemala de la Orden de nro. Glorioso Padre Sancto Domingo. Escrivense juntamente los principios de las demas Provincias desta Religion de las Indias Occidentales y lo Secular de la Governacion de Guatemala.

Finely engraved title-page, woodcut vignettes in text, double columns within double-line border.

Folio. *Full blue morocco, gilt panel with fleurons in corners, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Rousselle. Madrid, Francisco de Angulo, 1619.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXXIII.).

£105

Perez Pastor, No. 1633.

SECRET SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SPANISH BOATS RETURNING FROM AMERICA.

1619 A.D. [4143] ORDENANZAS para remedio de los daños e inconvenientes, que se siguen de los descaminos, y arribadas maliciosas de los Navios, que navegan a las Indias Ocidentales.

Folio. *Morocco. Madrid, 1619.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXXIV.).

£85

Medina, Vol. II., No. 689, could not quote a copy, only mentioning it after Ternaux's "*Bibliographie Americaine*." Sabin, No. 57482.

These instructions were given by King Philip II., in 1590, and were kept as State secrets till the year 1619, when they were printed by order of King Philip III., in order that they might be presented to the chiefs of the fleets and captains of the boats.

The Ordenanças are the secret sailing instructions for all Spanish ships sailing from the Indies, and are of the greatest interest. Among the orders is one forbidding any ship to sail from America without a convoy; others forbidding ships returning from the Indies to enter Portuguese harbours under any pretext, not even fishing boats were allowed to take off any member of a crew from a boat coming from the Indies; no cargo was to be carried in the Admiral's ship, etc., etc.

- 1619 A.D. [4144] ORTIZ (*Ceruantes de*). Memorial, que Presenta a Su Magestad el Licenciado Juan Ortiz de Ceruantes, Abogado, y Procurador General del Reyno del Piru, y Encomenderos.

Sobre Pedir remedio del dano, y diminucion de los Indios, y propone ser medio eficaz la perpetuydad de Encomiendas. Presenta el parecer de los juezes comissarios, que fueron a aquel Reyno a tratar de la perpetuydad.

Folio. *Calſ, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back.* (Madrid, 1619.).

£75

- 1619 A.D. [4145] RELACION Diaria del Viage de Jacobo de Mayre, y Guillelmo Cornelio Schouten, en que descubrieron nuevo Estrecho y passage del mar del Norte al mar del Sur, a la parte austral del Estrecho de Magallanes.

26 leaves, small 4to. *Brown morosco, gilt fillet border, panelled back, g. e., inside dentelles.* Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1619.

£52 10s

Not in Salva or Navarrete. Perez Pastor, No. 1632.

This rare Spanish publication is a translation of Classen's journal of the voyage of Lemaire to the Pacific, in search of a new route to the Indies; and gives the daily log, with a table of the winds.

Jacob Lemaire was a Dutch navigator of Egmont, the son of Isaac Mayre, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and it was due to the father's initiative that an expedition was equipped for the purpose of discovering a new route to the Indies and "the unknown Austral lands," by way of some channel other than the Magellan Strait, which was not open to any ships except those of the Dutch East India Company. According to the contemporary prologue, Isaac was desirous of finding a way that would lead also to India, but fearing the restrictions of the Dutch Government, "he announced that he would be taking an ordinary voyage to India, and secretly built and equipped a ship and a tender." The large vessel was called the *Concordia*, of 180 tons, and carried nineteen large pieces of artillery, some smaller guns and munitions, and a crew of eighty-five. The tender was called *Horna*, and accommodated twenty-two men and the remainder of the munitions. Jacob Lemaire was placed in command, and William Schouten was the chief pilot. The *Concordia* sailed first, on the 16th May, 1615, and was joined at Texelia by the tender on 14th June, from which date the diary starts. During their long and tedious voyage, which lasted altogether two years, they had "travelled right round the world, crossed the Equator four times, and discovered

Portrait du combat entre les sauvages Toupinambouls & Murgas Ameriquains.



Ce portrait se doit mettre entre le feuillet 204. & 205. apres Q. iij.

A WOODCUT (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
JEAN DE LERY'S HISTOIRE D'UN VOYAGE AU BRESIL.
GENEVA, 1558.
See Item No. 3986.

L E S

Voyages auantureux

*du Capitaine Jan Alfonçe,
Saintongeois.*

*Contenant les Reigles & enseignemens necessaires
à la bonne & seure Navigation.*



Avec Priuilege du Roy.

A Poitiers au Pelican, par Ian de Marnes.

TITLE PAGE FROM
CAPITAINE JAN ALFONCE'S VOYAGES AVANTUREUX (TO CANADA).
POITIERS, 1559.

See Item No. 3987.

RELACION—*continued*.

new Islands and regions in the South." Eight months after their departure they had discovered a canal, south of the Magellan Strait, which was named the Strait of Lemaire on 12th February, 1616. Further discoveries were an island in the vicinity, which was given the name of Statenlant, after the Dutch States; Maurice of Nassau Island; Cape Maurice; Barnebelt Islands; and Hohormi; after which, they made for Juan Fernandez Island, to replenish their stores, and finally reached the Moluccas in September, where they anchored off Terrenate, "glad enough to meet some of our own countrymen again."

The expedition ended unhappily at Java, however, when a new Prefect of the Dutch East India Company seized the vessels and merchandize. Lemaire protested and asked for a judicial ruling from the Dutch Courts; was sent back to Holland, virtually a prisoner, with his pilot and men; but died on the way home, on 31st Dec., 1616.

1619 A.D. [4146] LUGO (*Father Bernardo de*). Gramatica en la lengua general del Nuevo Reyno, llamada Mosca.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full blue levant morocco, gold lines and fleurons on side, full gilt back, crimson levant morocco doublures and dentelles, watered silk flyleaves. Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1619.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXXV.).

£52

A magnificent copy.

"A VOLUME OF GREAT RARITY. The author was Professor of the Mosca language at the Convent of the Rosary in Santa Fé. The entire edition of this grammar was sent to America. A 'Confessionario' (not announced on the title-page) occupies pp. 124-159. The preliminary pages contain verses in Chibcha or Mosca in honour of Father Lugo."

Chibcha, also called Muysca or Mosca, was the language spoken by an Indian nation, now extinct, living in the environs of Santa Fé de Bogota, Colombia. The language was spoken very little at the commencement of the XVIIth Century, and by 1765 had entirely disappeared. Prior to the Spanish Conquest, Mosca was the principal tongue of one of the three centres of American civilisation.

- 1619 A.D. [4147] LA PLAZA (*Juan de*) and MEDINA (*Lorenzo de*). Printed Agreement (in Spanish) between Francisco de Borja, Principe de Esquilache, Viceroy of Peru and Chile, on the one hand, with the Captains Juan de La Plaza and Lorenzo de Medina, residents in the Port of Callao of the City of Lima, by which the Captains agree to administer, take charge of, provision and pay the wages of the Royal Fleet in the Mar del Sur (the Pacific) for the term of four years from 1st April, 1619, on due payment of an agreed sum from the King of Spain. The agreement contains 69 paragraphs.

26 pp., folio. *Wrappers*. (*Lima*, 1619.).

£12 12s

See Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Vol. I., No. 81, for another edition of the same book.

- 1619 A.D. [4148] [CLUSIUS.] *Histoire des Drogues, Espisceries, et de Certains Medicamens Simples, qui naissent és Indes & en l'Amérique.*

Le tout fidellement translaté en François, par Antoine Colin, maistre Apoticaire Juré de la ville de Lyon; par luy augmenté de beaucoup d' Annotations, de diverses drogues estrangeres & illustrée de plusieurs figures, non encores veuës. Seconde edition reveuë & augmentée.

With numerous woodcut illustrations of plants, etc.

8vo. *Old vellum*. Lyons, Jean Pillehotte, 1619.

£8 8s

Sabin, Nos. 13801 and 14355.

This includes the works of Acosta; Prosper, Alpin; Nicolas Monardes; Pierre Bellon; and Garcia Orta.

PORTUGUESE COMEDY INTRODUCING THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

1620 A.D. [4149] SARDINA MIMOSO (*Juan*). Relacion de la Real Tragicomedia con que los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus en su Colegio de S. Anton de Lisboa recibieron a la Magestad Catolica de Felipe II, de Portugal, y de su entrada en este Reino, co lo que se hizo en las Villas, y Ciudades en que entrò.

Small 4to. *Full levant morocco, g. e. by Chambolle-Duru. Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1620.*

£42

A PERFECT COPY OF AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE, EARLY PORTUGUESE TRAGI-COMEDY, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF THE NEW WORLD, by Manuel I., King of Portugal, which was composed and performed in the Royal Jesuit College of Saint Antonio, before Philip III. of Spain (II. of Portugal), and his wife Doña Isabel, on the 21st and 22nd of August, 1619.

The play describes the great deeds of the Portuguese discoverers, of Vasco da Gama, the first discoverer of the East, of Don Francisco de Almeida, first Viceroy of India, and of the most famous Governor, Alfonso de Albuquerque.

It is most interesting to read the account of the theatre which was specially prepared for the performance, and which is described on six pages.

Among the characters were King Manuel and his councillors, Vasco de Gama, the Town of Lisbon, Cintra, the river Tagus, the Ocean, the Earth, Air, Fire and Water, South, West, and East, the Comet, Brazil, the Provinces of Malabar, Cambaya, etc.

In the middle of the comedy is a most interesting scene, in which a page arrives with all signs of joy, with the information that a galleon has just arrived with the news of the discovery of new Lands. The King orders the captain of the galleon to advance; he advances, and gives the news of the discovery of Brazil. He brings "Brazil" with him, and introduces him to the King; together with six parrots, monkeys, Tapuias and Aymures. The King and the Tapuijas sing a chorus in Portuguese, and afterwards in Brazilian. After a lengthy scene there is a chorus between the King who speaks Portuguese, and the monkeys who speak alternately Portuguese and Brazilian.

The book was absolutely unknown to Rodriguez, "Bibliography of Brazil."

THE SPANISH CRUELITIES IN AMERICA, INCLUDING FLORIDA.

- 1620 A.D. [4150] LAS CASAS (*Bartolomé de*). Le Miroir de la Tyrannie Espagnole perpetrée aux Indes Occidentales. On verra icy la cruauté plus que inhumaine, commise par les Espagnols, aussi la description de ces terres, peuples, et leur nature. Mise en lumière par un Evesque Bartholome de las Casas, de l' Ordre de S. Dominic. Nouvellement refaictre, aver les Figurs en cuyvre. Engraved border to title, and 17 engraved plates in the text shewing the cruelties of the Spaniards against the American Indians. *Amsterdam, Jan E. Cloppenburg, 1620.*

Together with:

Le Miroir de la cruelle & horrible Tyrannie espagnole perpetrée au Pays Bas, par le tyran Duc de Albe, & aultres Commandeurs de par le Roy Philippe le deuxiesme.

(With separate title-page).

With thirty-six engravings, illustrating the various forms of cruelty perpetrated by the Spaniards in America and the Netherlands.

In 1 vol, small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in crimson levant morocco, gold lines and corner fleurons on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Amsterdam, 1620.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXVI.).

£25

Sabin 11270. This work is most valuable for the particulars it contains of the cruelties committed by the Spaniards in America, from the year 1493, when they first commenced to inhabit that Continent, to about 1550—cruelties carried on for such a length of time and with a pertinacity so remarkable as to call forth, even in those days, a remonstrance against such inhuman barbarity. It contains accounts of the atrocities in various parts of America, one three-page section being entitled “De la Provençe Floride.” Other sections include the Río de la Plata, St. Juan and Jamaica, Mexico, Guatimala, Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru, etc.

Las Casas went out to America with Columbus, in 1493, at the age of nineteen. On his return to Spain he embraced the ecclesiastical profession in order that he might act as a missionary in America, “there to spend his days in preaching the Gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors.” Twelve times he crossed the ocean to plead at the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting the amelioration of their lot. The book, especially illustrated, was very popular in the Low Countries, where it was used as a special warning of what the people were to expect should Spain regain her ascendancy over them.

❧ Les Tables de la

DECLINAISON OU ESLOI-
gnement que fait le Soleil de la ligne
Equinoctiale chacun iour des quatre ans.

Pour prendre la hauteur du Soleil a l'Astrolabe.

Pour prendre la hauteur de l'estoile, tant
par le triangle que par l'arbaleste.

Pour prendre la hauteur du Soleil & de la
Lune, & autres estoiles.

De la ligne Equinoctiale, & des Tropiques.

Declaration de l'Astrolabe, pour en vser en
pilotage par tout le monde.



Avec Priuilege du Roy.

A Poitiers au Pelican, par Ian de Marnef.

1559.

TITLE PAGE OF NAUTICAL TABLES FROM
CAPITAINE JAN ALFONCE'S VOYAGES AVANTUREUX (TO CANADA).

POITIERS, 1559.

See Item No. 3987.



Historia de las cosas de Ethiopia

en la qual se cuenta muy copiosamente, el estado y potēcia del
emperador della. (que es el q muchos han pensado ser el preste Juan) con otras
infinitas particularidades, assi de la religiō de aquella gēte. como de sus cerimo-
nias, segun que de todo ello fue testigo de vista Frāçisco Alua-
rez, capellan del rey don Elhannel de Portugal.

Dirigida al ilustrissimo señor don Bartol de Alagō y Dehesa, Cōde de Castalla, y señor de la villa de Pina, y de las varonias
de Bisfayun y Despeo, y casa d Ançano, y Alcarde por su magestad, de la ciudad de Villena, y villas d Almadā y Yecla, mi señor.

TITLE PAGE FROM ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA.

SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 3993.

1620 A.D. [4150A] AVISOS DE ROMA, venidos en este ultimo Ordinario que llego aqui a los primeros deste mes de Março 1620. Dase cuenta de la vitoria que ha alcançado junto a la Cefalonia, don Otavio de Aragon, y como cogio la gran Capitana de la Isla Turquesca, escapandose el capitan della con otros Turcos en un Zayque y como los Malteses cogieron un Galeon con treynta pieças de artilleria y cobraron dos barcas de Christianos, cargadas de trigo.

With woodcut vignette of a ship on title.

8 pp., small 4to. *Valencia, Felipe Mey, 1620.*

£5 5s

Spanish news-tract, describing the defeat of the Turks by Don Octavio de Aragon; the coronation at Prague of the wife of the Count Palatine as Queen of Bohemia, and the edict, ordering all Catholics to leave the country within a year; the consequent exhortation of the Pope to his followers, who included the Duke of Lorraine, to uphold Catholicism, etc. News was also received "that the Spaniards in the West Indies had taken possession of a new Island, which was extremely rich in gold, silver and gems."

1620 A.D. [4151] INSTRUCCION Y MEMORIA, de las relaciones que se han de hazer, para la descripcion de las Indias, que su Magestad manda hazer, para el buen govieno y ennoblecimiento dellas.

Folio, 3 pp. *Wrappers.* (*Spain*, about 1620.).

£10 10s

Instructions, and memorial of the reports which have to be made, for the description of America, which his Majesty orders to be done for their better government and imprisonment.

Any unusual events that took place in America, or any new discoveries that were made, had to be reported to the Spanish authorities in Spain, and this work gives a list of fifty special subjects that should be dealt with in making these "relations" or reports, among them being that the name of the explorer or discoverer should be given, together with the one who ordered the expedition, any towns or settlements, rivers and various natural features, native inhabitants, various animals, productions, etc.

At the commencement is an order authorising the copying and distributing of this document to those in authority, and to the various towns and settlements throughout America.

1620 A.D. [4152] PORCACCHI (*Thomas*). L'Isole Piu Famose Del Mondo.

Engraved title, and 48 engraved maps with letterpress descriptions.

Folio. *Original vellum.* *Padua*, 1620.

£5 5s

Sabin No. 64152. "To this edition some additional matter has been added."

The American Maps, each with a long description, included in this volume are:—Temistitan, Mexico, Mondo Nuovo, Isola Spagnola, Isola Cuba, Jamaica, Isola de St. Giovanni, Mappamondo.

WITH THE SCARCE LARGE FOLDING MAP.

1621 A.D. [4153] NODAL (*Bartolomé Garcia de e Gonçalo de*).
 Relacion del viaje por orden de su Magd. y acuerdo del Real Consejo de Indias, hizieron los Capitanes Bartolome Garcia de Nodal y Gonçalo de Nodal, hermanos, naturales de Pontevedra, al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de S. Vicente y reconocimiento del de Magallanes.

With engraved title page showing portraits of the two navigators and their vessels, and the very large folding map of Magellan Straits.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. *A magnificent copy in crimson levant morocco gilt, doublures of blue levant morocco with a beautiful gold dentelle, watered silk fly leaves, g. e. Madrid (Fernando Correa de Montenegro), 1621.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXVII.).

£450

First edition. Not in Salva or Heredia. Sabin No. 55394: "This edition of the voyage for the discovery of the Magellan Straits performed by the two brothers Nodal, with the original map, is one of the rarest books of its class. The map (for some unknown reason) is found in very few copies. The Strait of San Vincente had been traversed by Le Maire shortly before the brothers Nodal, and his name has remained to designate it."

The brothers were recalled from their respective engagements by the Consejo de Indias, Bartolomé Garcia was serving with the Pacific Fleet, while his brother Gonçalo was in Corunna. On the King's instructions (Philip III.) they were summoned to Madrid, where the expedition was proposed to them. They were to proceed to Lisbon, where two vessels of eighty tons each were built for them by Alvia de Castro, the King's shipbuilder. Each vessel was armed with four guns weighing from ten to twelve quintals, four mortars, thirty muskets and arquebuses, etc., and manned by forty sailors, all of whom were Portuguese. They carried supplies for ten months, "and as the voyage was so far and risky, there was not one who went voluntarily, but all had to be forced," the authors tell us. They sailed from Lisbon on the 27th September, 1618, the crew having been given ten months' pay in advance, and the two Captains in high spirits over the adventure. They returned from their famous journey on the 9th July, 1619, Captain Gonçalo having disembarked at Cape St. Vincent on the 7th to inform the King of Spain, who was then in Lisbon, all about the voyage.

THE MOST FAMOUS HISTORY OF THE INDIANS OF PERU.

1621 A.D. [4154] ARRIAGA (*Pablo José de*), Soc. Jes. Extirpacion de la idolatria del Piru.

156 pp., 4to. *A magnificent copy bound by Lortic in crimson levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e. Lima, Geronymo de Contreras, 1621.*

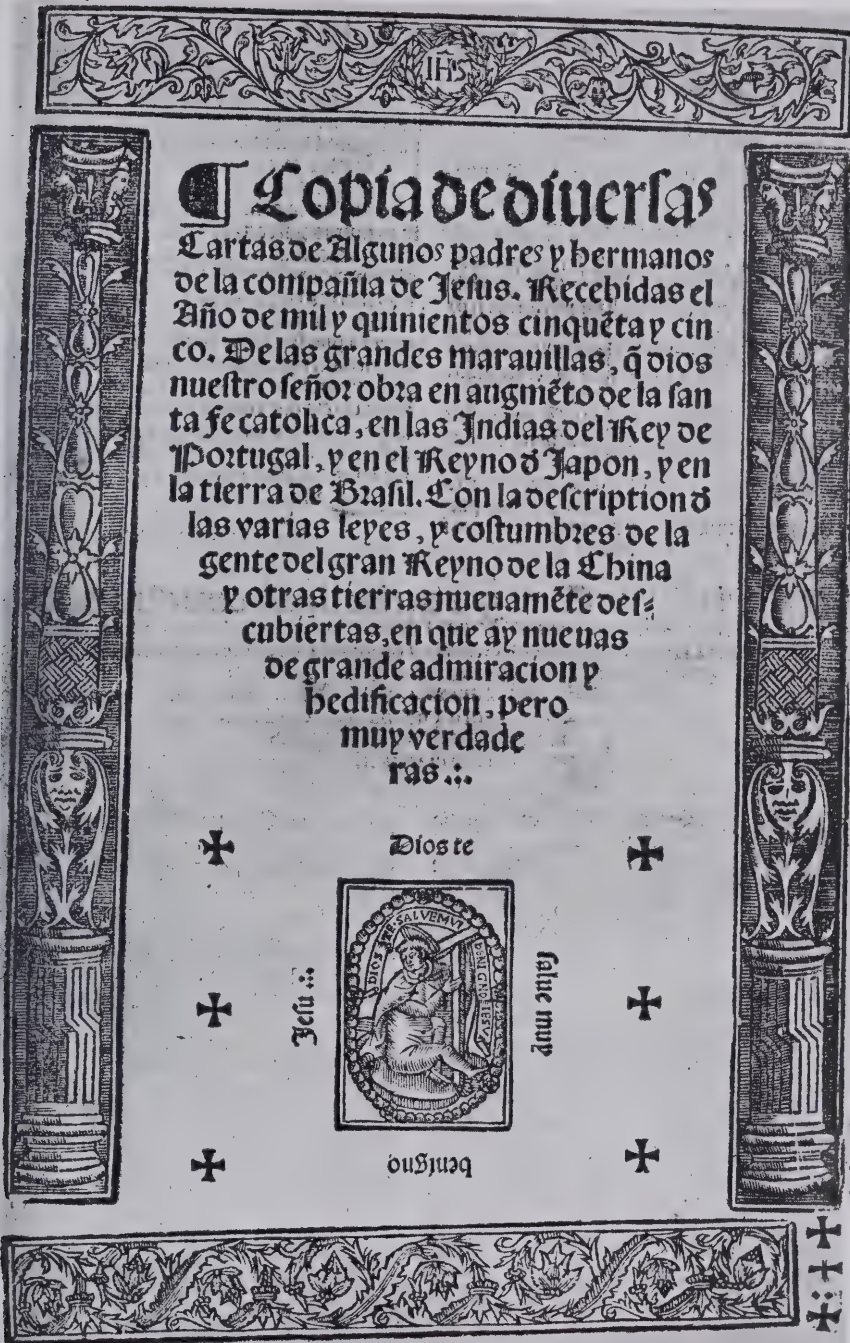
(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXXXVIII.).

£175

Sabin No. 2106. Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Vol. I., No. 92, devotes 77 pages to this book. He could only quote the copy in the *Bibliotheca Nacional* at Santiago de Chile.

Only one other copy of this book known to us, which is of the greatest importance for the history of the steps taken for the Evangelisation of Peru, by the Jesuits. The chapters are as follows:—

- Chapter 1. How idolatry in the Archbishopric of Lima is to be discovered.
- Chapter 2. What things are worshipped to-day by the Indians, and in what their idolatry consists.
- Chapter 3. The priests of idolatry.
- Chapter 4. What is offered in their sacrifices, and how.
- Chapter 5. What feasts are held by the Huacas.
- Chapter 6. Of the abuses and superstitions of the Indians.
- Chapter 7. Of the reasons and causes of the idolatries of the Indians of to-day.
- Chapter 8. Other causes of the idolatries of the Indians.
- Chapter 9. The numerous idolatries of the Provinces which have not yet been visited.
- Chapter 10. The Provinces which are visited contain much idolatry.
- Chapter 11. The means of uprooting idolatry.
- Chapter 12. How and what is to be done by the visiting Priest to extirpate idolatry.
- Chapter 13. What the visitador and the missionaries must do when among the people, and how they must divide their time and their sermons.
- Chapter 14. How the visit must be begun.
- Chapter 15. How the Indians must be examined, etc.
- Chapters 16 & 17. How the visit must be continued, etc.



TITLE FROM ALVAREZ, HISTORIA DE LAS COSAS DE ETHIOPIA.

SARAGOSSA, 1561.

See Item No. 3993.



THE ORIGINAL BINDING (WITH THE BONCOMPAGNI ARMS) OF
JOAO DE BARROS L'ASIA (IN ITALIAN).

VENICE, 1562.

See Item No. 3998.

ARRIAGA—*continued.*

Chapter 18. The state of the remedies of the extirpation of idolatry in this Archbishopric in the beginning of Lent, 1621.

Chapter 19. The state of Christianity in this Archbishopric and other parts of Peru.

Chapter 20. The great importance of the missions; further, edict and constitutions against idolatry; forms of absolution; litany to the feast of the Cross; and at end a vocabulary of native words used in the text, which are explained in Spanish.

This is one of the books which the newly-founded Cortes Society of America is intending to print in English in their new series of "*Documents and Narratives concerning the Discovery and Conquest of Latin America.*"

1621 A.D. [4155] PHILOPONUS (*Honorius*). Nova Typis transacta Navigatio, Novi Orbis Indiae Occidentales admodum Buelli Cataloni in Universam Americam, sive Novum Orbem.

With engraved title, portrait of St. Brandan and of P. Buell, and 17 other full-page plates showing Cruelties of the Indians, etc.

Folio. Bound by David in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Munich, 1621.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXIX.).

£75

One of the most curious and interesting pictorial volumes of Americana, and of high rarity in fine condition.

Father Buell was sent out by the King of Spain to Christianise the New World, Pope Alexander VI, named him Vicar General of the Western Indies, of which he is regarded as the first patriarch. He was accompanied by twelve monks, and they embarked with Christopher Columbus in 1493, upon his second voyage. Upon Buell's arrival in America he had many differences with Columbus, and was one of those who spoke most spitefully against him. Buell returned to Spain with the Admiral in order to justify his conduct.

The plates are very interesting and include full length portraits of Columbus and Father Buell, Indian tortures, battle scenes, the tobacco plant, Indian King smoking, a naval battle, etc. They were engraved by W. Kilian.

- 1621 A.D. [4155A] PHILOPONUS. Another Copy of the same book, bound in vellum, but a variant which differs in the preliminary leaves.
(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXXXIX.)

£75

The first copy has the engraved title, followed by two leaves "Dedicatoria," which end on the fourth page with the subscription, "Don F. Honorius Philonus (sic) Monachus S. Benedicti." The second copy has the same engraved title, but at p. 4 of the dedication the name in the subscription is correctly spelled "Philoponus," and beneath this begins an epistle "Ad lectorem," which ends on the following leaf. Then two leaves, "Observatio de magneti nautico," followed by the plate of an owl standing on a cushion. The plates follow as in the other edition. In this edition there is no word "Finis" on p. 101 (as there is in the previous copy) but there is additional matter entitled "Vaticinium de Messia et Evangelii ipsius predicatoribus," which extends to the foot of the next page. Then follows an unnumbered leaf, headed "Ordinis S. P. Benedicti," and at the bottom of the page is a list of plates. On the verso of this leaf is a very long list of errata, which does not figure in the other copy. In both copies, the first plate, which is not numbered is a full length figure of Columbus standing on the side of a ship, he turns to the right, and on the left is a large figure of a globe. Beneath is an inscription "Almirante de navios para las Indias. Wolff. Kilian sculp."

- 1621 A.D. [4156] VOCABULARIO na lingua Brasilica, the original manuscript. With coloured drawing of the Jesuit device on title.

Small 4to. *Contemporary binding of calf.* 1621.

£52 10s

The greater part of this volume consists of a general vocabulary of the Brazilian language, and is written anonymously and dated 1621; but a short vocabulary of physical and medical terms is appended, dated 1613, which is stated to have been compiled "for the convenience of confessors," by Padre Pero del Castillo, a Jesuit. The two vocabularies are in different handwriting. Neither of these vocabularies is mentioned in Viñaza's *Lenguas Indigenas de America*; but this bibliography cites a printed grammar of the *Lingua Brasilica*, which was published in Lisbon circa 1621, and was the work of the Jesuit Padre Luis Figueira. Probably this vocabulary was the work of the same priest.

1622 A.D. [4157] HERRERA (*A. de*). Description des Indes Occidentales, qu'on appelle aujourd'hui Le Nouveau Monde, par Antoine de Herrera, Grand Chroniqueur des Indes, et Chroniqueur de Castille. Translatée d'Espagnol en François. A laquelle sont adjoustées Quelques autres Descriptions des mêmes pays, avec La Navigation du vaillant Capitaine de Mer Jacques le Maire.

With seventeen very fine large folding maps, and interesting engravings, portraits, etc.

Folio. *Bound in full levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental designs on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Amsterdam, Michel Colin, 1622.*

£45

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 12a.

This is the French edition of Herrera's Latin *Novus Orbis* both of which are translated from the Spanish *Descripcion de las Indias*.

The volume is highly valuable as it contains the First Edition of the genuine voyage of Le Maire (also issued in Latin and Dutch in same year).

It concludes with the Spanish and English voyage to Magellan States and the description of America given by Ordoñez de Cevallos and Peter Bertius.

1622 A.D. [4158] WHITBOURNE (*Sir Richard*). A Discourse containing a Loving Invitation both Honourable, and profitable to all such as shall be Adventurers, either in person, or purse, for the advancement of his Majesties most hopefull Plantation in the New-Found-Land, lately undertaken. Written by Captaine Richard Whitbourne of Exmouth, in the County of Devon.

FIRST EDITION. 56 pp., small 4to. *Half calf.* London, Felix Kyngston, 1622.

£15 15s

Church Catalogue No. 398.

This is the "*Discourse*" alone, which was herewith first published separately. It is dedicated to Henry Lord Cary, Viscount Falkland. This work was written by the "*Father of New-Found-land*," and bears the same relation to that colony that the works of Champlain do to New France. The writer was especially successful in directing the attention of Englishmen to Newfoundland.

Whitbourne gives a general description of Newfoundland, and invites settlers to the country.

Whitbourne was a Devonshire man, and served against the Armada in 1588, in a ship of his own. He had already made a voyage to Newfoundland about 1580. He met Sir Humphrey Gilbert at St. John's a few years later, and frequently returned to the same shores afterwards.



Regimíento de nauegació

Contiene las cosas que los pilotos hã
de saber para bien nauegar: Y los remedios y auisos que hã de
tener para los peligros que nauegando les pueden suceder.

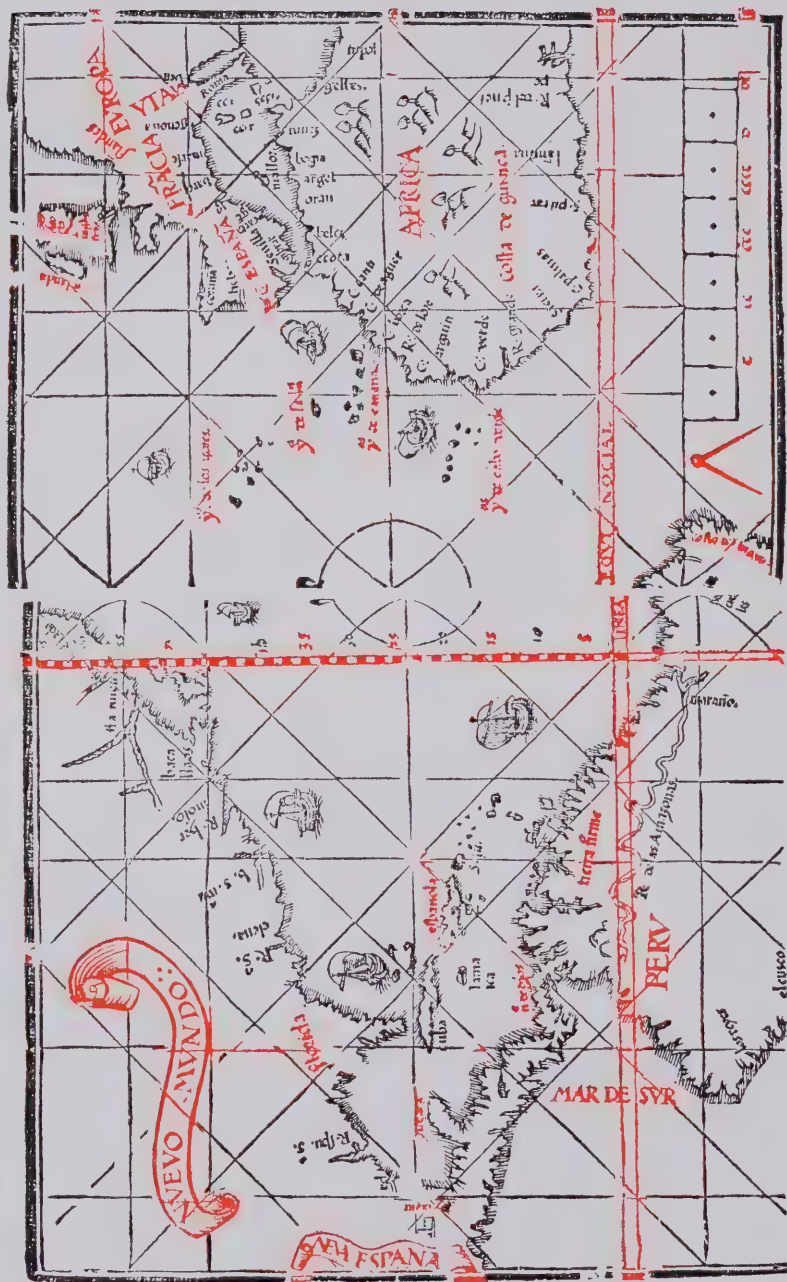
**Dirigido a la Real Magestad del Rey don
Philipe nuestro Señor.**

Por el Maestro Pedro de medina vezino de Seuilla.

TITLE PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA, REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION.

SEVILLA, 1563.

See Item No. 4000.



THE LARGE DOUBLE-PAGE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
PEDRO DE MEDINA'S REGIMIENTO DE NAVEGACION.

SEVILLA, 1563.

See Item No. 4000.

- 1623 A.D. [4159] RELACION de lo sucedido en los Galeones y Flota de Tierra firme.

10 pp., folio. N.P., N.D. (*Havana*, circa 1623).

£15 15s

An account of the arrival of some of the treasure-ships of the Tierra firme fleet at the port of Havana; and of the loss of the flagship "Nuestra Señora de Atocha" and galleon "Margarita" off the coast of Florida at Matcumbe, in September, 1622. The account gives a full list of the crews and soldiers on board, most of whom perished.

- 1623 A.D. [4160] LEY SOBRE se nam dar dinheiro a risco dos Navios que navegam para as partes ultramarinas.

Small folio, 4 pp. *Wrappers*. [*Given at Lisbon*, 23rd August, 1623].

£10 10s

Decree forbidding seamen from accepting money from merchants, to be "risked" upon the vessels travelling between Portugal and India, as many of these ships "had surrendered to the enemy without attempting to defend themselves as they could have done."

- 1623 A.D. [4161] RELACION de Las Vitorias que don Diego de Arroyo y Daça, Gouernador y Capitan general de la prouincia de Cumana tuuo en la gran Salina de Arraya, a 30 de Nouiembre, del año passado de 1622, y a treze de Enero deste año, contra ciento y quatro nauios de Olandeses.

4to. *Half morocco*, g. e. *Madrid*, Alfonso Martin, 1623.

£10 10s

ILLUMINATED GRANT OF ARMS.

- 1623 A.D. [4162] FERNANDEZ DE PAREDES (*Juan*). *Famous Soldier and Navigator. Companion of Pizarro. Helped in the conquest of Mexico, and explored Chili, Peru, etc. Died 1538.* Official certified copy (made in 1623) of the Grant of Arms by the Emperor Charles V. to Juan Fernandez de Paredes on the 30th January, 1523, at Valladolid, granting to him and his heirs male and female, the right to use as Arms a standard captured by him from a French ensign at the battle of Quiroz, near Pampeluna. Executed at the request of Don Ambrosio de Paredes resident of Valladolid, great grandson of the aforesaid Juan Fernandez, the original being in the possession of his cousin Francis de Paredes.

With frontispiece having a very fine full length coloured portrait of Fernandez in full armour, bearing standard, and surmounted by Arms, occupying the full page.

Together 5 pp., 4to. (*Vellum*). 13th August, 1623.

£10 10s

A remarkably fine Spanish Royal Letters Patent and of great historical importance, evidently relating to Juan Fernandez, one of the earliest explorers to the New World, and the companion of Pizarro. It also throws additional light on his early history, about which little is known. His fame, however, was such that in 1623 his great grandson went to very considerable expense in having this certified official copy of the original Letters Patent made with the finely painted frontispiece.

In addition to the Coat of Arms in the frontispiece, another Coat of Arms in colour appears in the text of the document.

1623-4 A.D. [4163] SCOTT (T.). An Experimentall Discoverie of Spanish Practises, or The Counsell of a well-wishing Souldier, for the good of his Prince and State : Wherein is Manifested from known experience, both the Cruelty and Policy of the Spaniard, to effect his own ends, etc.

A Second Part of Spanish Practises, or A Relation of More Particular wicked plots, and cruell, inhumane, perfidious, and unnaturall practises of the Spaniards : With More Excellent reasons of greater consequence, delivered to the Kings Maiesty to dissolve the two treaties both of the Match and the Pallatinate, and enter into Warre with the Spaniards : Whereunto is adjoyned a Worthy Oration Appropriated, unto the most Mighty and Illustrious Princes of Christendome, wherein the right and lawfulness of the Netherlandish warre against Philip King of Spayne is approved and demonstrated.

Both Parts in one volume.

Small 4to. *Half calf. Printed, Anno. 1623-4.*

£31 10s

This Discourse is addressed to James I, King of Great Britain, and largely concerns his rights in America. The Author also quotes Sir Francis Drake whom he knew personally. He further writes:—

“And where as he saith in the foregoing project, that hee hath right and good title to the Crowne of England, by vertue of his Grandfather and Predecessors (which I know to be otherwise) yet contrailly can I prove your Majestie, by the vertue of your Grandfather of famous memory Henry the 7, to bee as rightfull Heire to all the firme land of the Indies, as the King of Spain, is to the Islands of Cuba. . . . I know no reason why your Majestie should not doe as he hath done; that is, to possesse as much as you can of those Heathen Countries; especially where the Spaniard is not seated, nor hath no command; whereby you might not only propagate the Christian faith, amongst these Pagans and Infidels, as you are bound to doe, as much as you can; but a golden world to the Crown of England; whereby you be more enabled, as well to undertake a forraign warre against the enemy of the Christian name; as also to make your State the more Strong by the Indian treasures, against such of your neighbours as shall envie your Highness. And therefore to come to this Title: If he claim his interest by possession, and first Discovery (which doubtless must be the strongest Title that he can challenge) then your Majestie hath as much title for all the firme land of the Indies, as he hath for these Ilands before named. As for Proofoe of this, the

(Continued over)

SCOTT—*continued.*

Captaines of Henry the 7, being Sebastian Cabot, and his companions, discovered the Iland of the Indies, on the north part of the Indies, from 60 degrees, coasting the north latitude; the very year before Christian Columbus discovered the high land of Dania, on the south part of the Indies; which was the first day that ever the Spaniards saw the maine, and tooke possession of that new Discovery in the behalf of Henry the 7, and his successours their Lord and Master. So as if first Discovery and Possession be his Title, your Majestie preceding him in that said Title, must necessarily precede him in the right thereof. If he claime it by the gift of Pope Alexander the sixth, then it must be argued whether the said Pope had power to give it; yea, or no; if not, then the gift is voide in itselfe: If yea, he must prouve it either by Divine or Human Arguments; for Human he cannot, for that no way belonged to him, or any other Christian Prince or Potentate, at that time; or were so much as ever heard of, before that present Discovery of Columbus, upon which the gift was made in the year of grace 1492," etc.

THE MISADVENTURES OF A VICEROY OF MEXICO.

1624 A.D. [4164] MEMORIAL de lo sucedido en la ciudad de Mexico, desde el dia primero de Noviembre, de 1623 hasta quinze de Enero de 1624.

Folio. *Calf.* (*Mexico*), 1624.

£31 10s

Medina, Vol. II., No. 772. Sabin No. 47628.

Very important document consisting of 25 leaves, and certainly printed in Mexico in 1624.

Don Diego Carillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marquis of Gelves, seventeenth Viceroy of Mexico, succeeded to his title in September, 1621; his nature was hard and he was subject to fits of temper. From the beginning of his rule he decided to clear the roads of the highwaymen with which they were infested. He disbelieved everything that was told him about the inundations to which the City of Mexico was subject, and in order to show that the height of the Lagoons could prevent the floods from taking place, he had the dykes of the Rio de Cuautitlan broken through. The river immediately covered the lagoons and was the cause that in December, 1623, at the time of the rains the town was inundated. The quarrels that he had with the Archbishop Juan Perez de la Serna caused the revolt under the leadership of Pedro de Vergara Gaviria, senior judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, to break out in the month of January, 1624, which obliged the Viceroy to seek refuge in the Convent of San Francisco, which he only left to re-embark for Spain at the end of the same year.

The Archbishop was recalled and named Bishop of Zamora.

This document is written in favour of the Archbishop. As soon as the Marquis de Gelves returned home he answered this Memorial with some Pamphlets of his own in 1625.

NAV FRAGIO

Da viagem que fez a Nao Sancta Maria
da barca, deste Reyno pera a India: em q̃
hia por Capitão môr dom Luis fernandez
de Vasconcellos. No año de.M.D.L.VII.



¶ Foy impresso em Lixboa em casa de Marcos borges
impressor del Rey nosso senhor. Aos quatro de
Janeiro. De. M. D. LXVI.

¶ Vendem se na impressam detras de Nossa
senhora da palma. Com licença impresso.

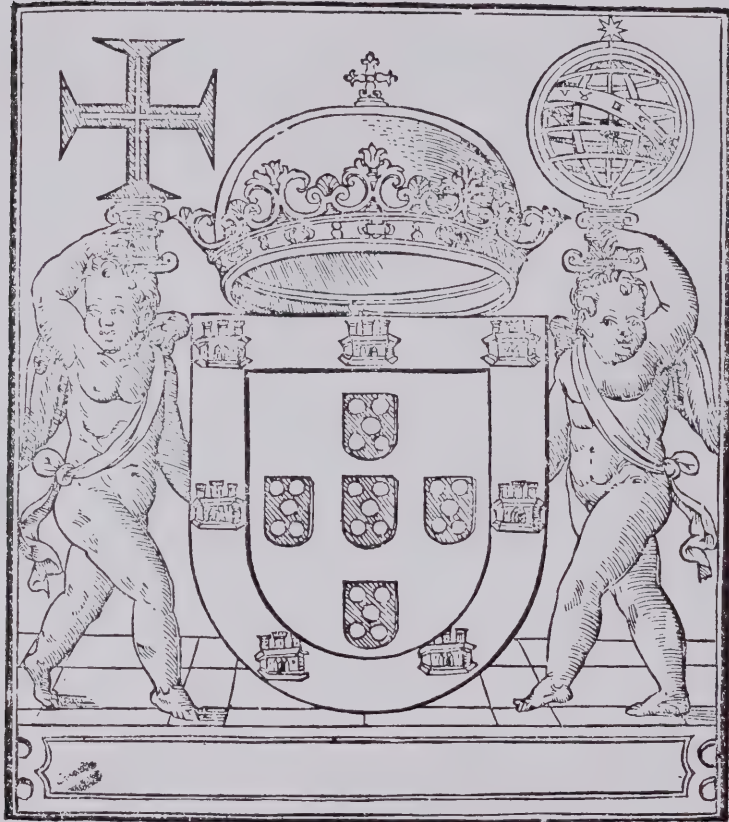
TITLE PAGE FROM
FERNANDEZ DE VASCONCELLOS, NAUFRAGIO.
LISBON, 1566.

THE ONLY COPY KNOWN.
See Item No. 4008.

PLATE LXXXVI.

CHRONI

CA DO FELICISSIMO REI DOM EMA-
NUEL, COMPOSTA PER DAMIAM DE
GOES, DIVIDIDA EM QVATRO PARTES,
das quaes esta he ha primeira.



¶ Foi vista, & approvada per ho R. P. F. Emanuel da veiga examinador dos liuros.
¶ Em Lisboa em casa de Francisco correa, impressor do serenissi-
mo Cardeal Infante, a hos xvij dias do mes de Julho de 1566.
¶ Esta taxada esta primeira parte no regno em papel a duzentos, & cinquenta reaes, & fora delle
segundo ha Jittancia dos lugares onde se vender, & has outras tres partes pelo mesmo
modo naquillo em que forem taxadas.

Com priuilegio Real

Damiam de Goes

TITLE PAGE FROM
DAMIAM DE GOES, CHRONICA DO REI DOM EMANUEL.

LISBON, 1566-7.

WITH GOES' AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURES.

See Item No. 4009.

- 1624 A.D. [4165] ZARATE (*Pe. Fr. Gabriel de*). Sermon en la Dedicacion y fundacion de la Iglesia y Monasterio de Santa Caterina de Sena de la ciudad de Lima.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Svo. *Scarlet calf, gilt back.* Lima, *Geronymo de Contreras*, 1624.

£25

Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 113.

This copy has the title-page, which is missing in Medina's copy.

The work consists of the text of the sermon preached by Padre Gabriel de Zarate at the consecration service for the Church and Monastery of St. Catherine of Sienna at Lima, on the 11th February, 1624; and is dedicated to the Marques de Montesclaros, Viceroy of Peru. The author was the Provincial of the Order of Preachers, and Prior of the Convent of Nuestra Señor del Rosario in Lima.

PRIVILEGES FOR THE DISCOVERER OF NEW MEXICO.

- 1624 A.D. [4166] ONATE (*Juan de*). Printed Royal Decree (in Spanish) issued by Philip IV. of Spain, authorizing Don Juan de Oñate, then Governor of New Mexico, and his suite to wear their customary uniforms (which had been forbidden, under a previous Decree), during a tour of inspection of the mines in the district. (Given at Madrid, 6th May, 1624).

2 pp., folio. *Guadalcavala*, 25th April, 1625.

£25

This printed Decree carries at end the signature of the Royal Notary and others.

New Mexico was first settled by Don Juan Oñate's expedition of 1698, "which set out for Bartolome, Chihuahua, to conquer New Mexico, and achieved its object."

In one of the ramifications this expedition extended Spanish knowledge of the lower Colorado River Country. In 1604-5, Oñate marched westward along Bill Williams Fork, to the Colorado, descended the latter to its mouth, and then retraced his steps to New Mexico. Oñate reported that a strait existed between the Californias and the mainland, thus leading the Spaniards to believe that California was an island.

- 1624 A.D. [4167] ATTAYDE (*Antonio de, Capitão Geral do Armada de Portugal*). Cargos que resultarao da devassa que os Governadores de Portugal mandarão tirar de Dom Antonio de Attayde, Acerca du perda da nao da India, Nossa Senhora da Conceissão, que os inimigos queimarão o Anno de 1621. E. Resposta de Dom Antonio a os Cargos.

62 pp., folio.

Together with the :

Sentencas dadas sobre a devassa que se tirou de Dom Antonio de Attayde, Capitao General da Armada de Portugal.

8 pp., 4to.

The two works in one vol., folio. *Leather (a little wormed)*. Lisbon, 1624.

£15 15s

The official Report of the Court Martial and Findings of the Court on the Portuguese Captain-General for allowing the Dutch to capture the treasure ship "Nossa Senhora da Conceicao" from Brazil. At this period the Dutch were gaining the mastery over the Portuguese Colony of Brazil.

- 1624 A.D. [4168] GELVES (*Marques de*). Relacion del estado en que el Marques de Gelves hallo los Reynos de la Nueva España, de lo sucedido en el tiempo que la governo, y del tumulto y lo demas, hasta que volvio a España.

64 pp., folio. *New boards*. (Madrid, 1624).

£15 15s

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 6604.

Document justifying the conduct of the Marquis de Gelves during his vice-royalty in Mexico, under the circumstances mentioned in the note to No. 4164 of this catalogue. This document was written and published by the Marquis as soon as he arrived home in Spain in 1624.

AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE OF THE DISCOVERER OF NEW MEXICO.

- 1624 A.D. [4169] ONATE (*Juan de*). Official Document signed (in Spanish) by which Don Juan de Oñate, "Conqueror and Governor of New Mexico, and Inspector General of His Majesty's Mines in Spain," nominates Don Juan de Rucavado, who had had experience in the mining districts of Zacatecas, to serve under him in Spain in the work of inspecting mines and testing metals.

1 page, folio. *Madrid, 2nd February, 1624.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXL.).

£52 10S

See note to No. 4166 of this catalogue.

- 1624 A.D. [4169A] VERGARA GAVIRIA (*Pedro de*). Puntos Breves en Defensa del Licenciado Pedro de Vergara Gaviria Oydor mas antiguo de la Real Audiencia de Mexico, acerca del alboroto sucedido en aquella ciudad a los 15. de Enero de 1624, en descontento de la persona y gobierno del Virrey Marques de Gelves.

With autograph signature of the author at end.

Folio. *Wrappers.* N.P., 1624.

£10 10S

Title reads in translation:—

"Short details in defence of Pedro de Vergara Gaviria, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, with reference to the revolt that took place in Mexico City, 15th January, 1624, owing to discontent with the person and rule of Marquis of Gelves, the Viceroy."

- 1624 A.D. [4170] ACOSTA (*J. de*). Historie Naturael en Morael van de Westersche Indien. Waer inne ghehandelt wort van de merckellijckste dinghen des Hemels / Elementen / Planten ende Gedierten van dien: Als oock de Manieren / Ceremonien / Wetten / Regeeringen / ende Oorlogen der Indianen.

With numerous interesting woodcuts.

4to. *Original vellum. Amsterdam, Hendrick Laurensz, 1624.*

£10 10s

- 1625 A.D. [4171] GUERREIRO (*B.*). *Soc. Jes.* Iornada Dos Vassalos De Coroa de Portugal, Pera se recuperar a Cidade do Salvador, na Bahya de todos os Santos, tomada pollos Olandezes, a oito de Mayo de 1624, et recuperada ao primeiro de Mayo de 1625.

With the very rare folding map of the City and Harbour of Salvador in Brazil.

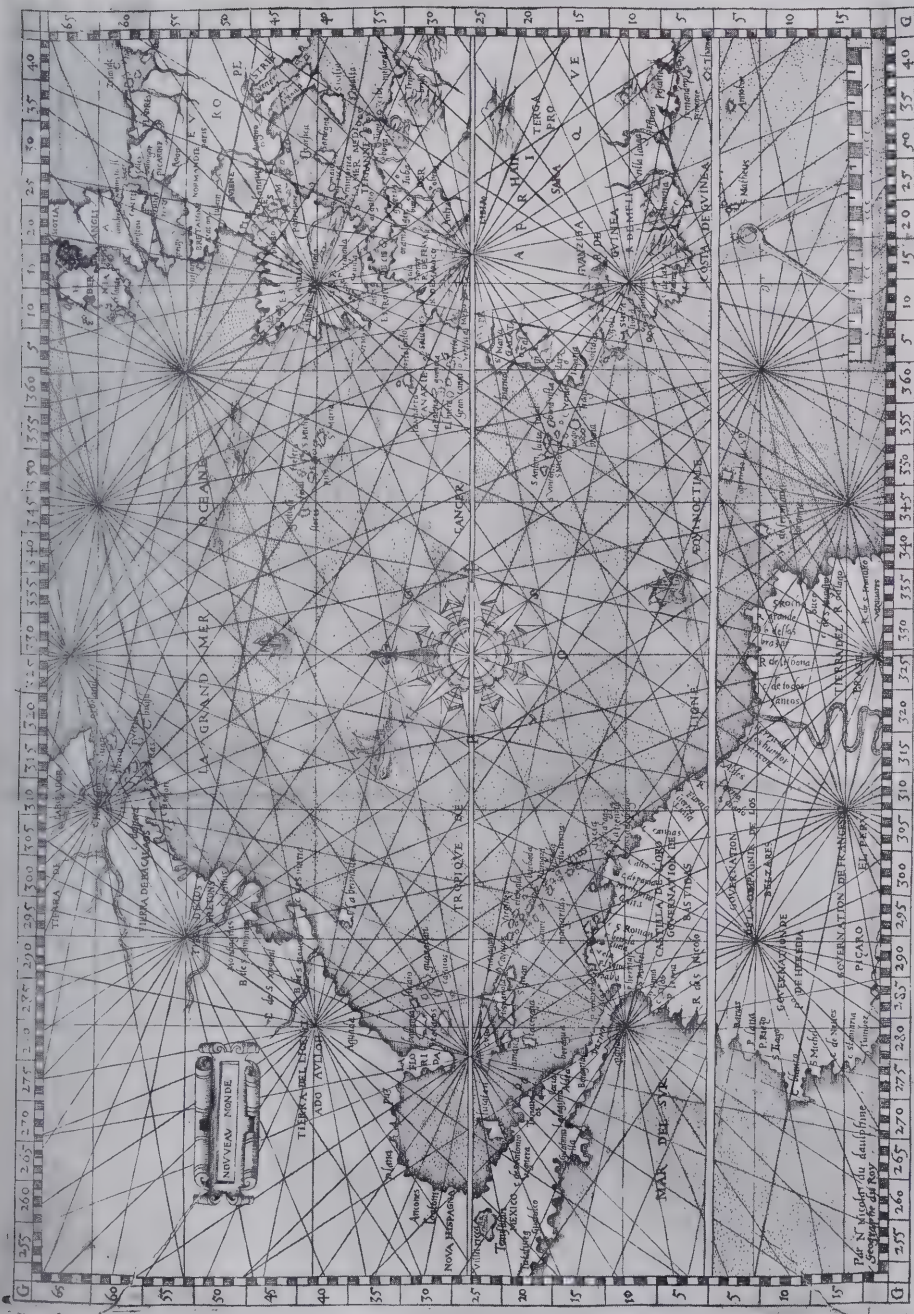
4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Mattheus Pinheiro, 1625.*

£52 10s

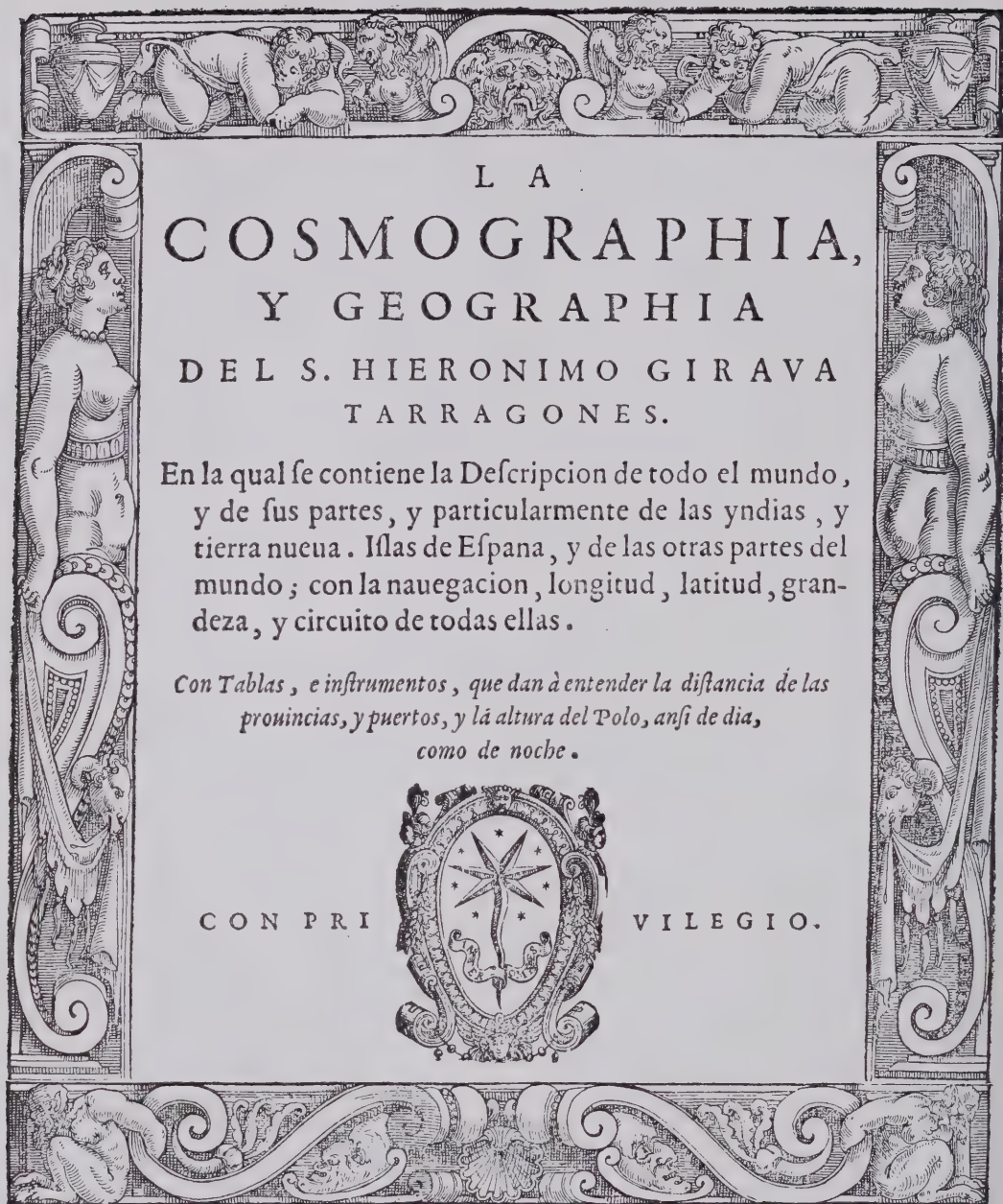
It is almost impossible to find a copy of this work with the original copper-plate engraving, such as in our copy.

Innocencio, Vol. I., 332—never saw a copy of this book, and described it incorrectly.

PLATE LXXXVII.



THE LARGE FOLDING MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM PEDRO DE MEDINA'S
L'ART DE NAVIGUER.
LYONS, 1569.
See Item No. 4012.



En Venetia, por Iordan Zileti, y su compañero. M D LXX.

TITLE PAGE FROM
HIERONYMO GIRAVA'S COSMOGRAPHIA Y GEOGRAPHIA.

VENICE, 1570.

See Item No. 4016.

1625 A.D. [4172] [BAHIA.] La Défaite Navale de tros mil, tant Espagnols que Portugais, mis & taillez en pièces par les Hollandois, à la Baya de Todos los Sanctos. Traduite de Flamand en François.

12 mo., 14 pp. and 1 blank leaf. *Morocco gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Paris, Jean Martin, 1625.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLI.).

£52 10s

Rodrigues 840. Not in Sabin.

In 1623 Bahia was captured from the Portuguese by the Dutch, and this pamphlet describes one of Spain's great attempts to recapture that city, in which the Dutch were successful for a time, although they were obliged to give the city up a short while afterwards. Mention is made of probable help coming from the English Fleet under the Duke of Buckingham (here spelt Boucquiquant).

1625 A.D. [4173] [JACQUES L'HERMITE.] La Furieuse Défaite des Espagnoles, et la sanglante Bataille donnée au Perou, tant par mer que par terre. Entre les dits Espagnols et les Hollandois, conduits par leur Admiral, Jacques l'Hermite.

8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean Martin, 1625.*

£35

IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS OF CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA AND CANADA.

1625 A.D. [4174] LAET (*Joannes de*). Nieuwe Wereldt ofte Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien, wt veelerhande Schriften ende Aenteekeningen van verscheydn Natiën by een versamelt . . .

With 10 finely engraved folding maps, of the West Indies; Central America and the Gulf of Mexico; New Granada (Venezuela and Colombia); Peru; Chili; Tierra del Fuego and the South of South America; the basin of the Rio de la Plata; Brazil; Guiana; and Venezuela.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Original vellum. Leyden, Isaack Elzevier, 1625.*

£17 10S

Sabin 38554. No copy in the Church Catalogue. Not mentioned in Cowan's California Bibliography. Bartlet, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 127.

This important work is one of our very best early histories of America. The celebrated Flemish Geographer, Joannes de Laet, was born at Antwerp about the end of the 16th Century, and became a Director of the Dutch West India Company. This is the most valuable of his works, and offers a judicious résumé of all that had been written on America by the most reliable authors, and, in the words of Father Charlevoix, is "filled with excellent researches, both as regards the establishment of the Europeans in America, the Natural History of America, and the Character and Manners of the Americans."

At the end of the Preface, Laet gives a list of the authorities and books consulted by him, among which may be mentioned, the various works of Captain John Smith on Virginia and New-England; the works of Antonio de Herrera, Pedro de Cieça de León, Father Joseph de Acosta, Lopez de Gomara; Champlain's travels in Canada; Lescarbot's History of Canada; Whitbourne's Newfoundland; Harcourt's Voyage to Guiana; etc.

The first Book relates to the various *West Indian Islands*. The second Book relates to *Nova Francia, or Canada*; containing 25 chapters on the early travels in Canada of Champlain, Jean Alfonse, etc. Book III. concerns *Virginia*, and contains 25 chapters on the exploits of Capt. John Smith, Sir Walter Raleigh, etc. Book IV. contains 18 chapters relating to the early history of *Florida*. Book V. is on Mexico. Book VI. is particularly interesting, and contains 25 chapters on New Galicia, relating almost entirely to the early discoveries and exploration of *California*, the Gulf of California, *New Albion*, and *New Mexico*.

The remaining books relate to Guatemala, Tierra Firme (North Coast of S. America), Nuevo Reyno de Granada (various parts of N. and S. America), Peru, Chile, Rio de la Plata (Argentine), Brazil, Guiana, and New Andalucia (Venezuela).

- 1625 A.D. [4175] RELACAM Verdadeira de tudo o succedido na restauração da Bahia de todos os Sanctos desde o dia em que partirão as armadas de Sua Magestade, té o em que em a dita Cidade forão arvorados sens estandartes com grande gloria de Deos, exaltação do Rey & Reyno em nome de seus Vassallos, que nesta empresa se acharão, anihilação & perdo dos rebeldes Olandezes ali domados.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1625.*

£15 15s

An important publication, describing the defeat of the Dutch in Brazil, and the terms upon which Bahia de Todos os Sanctos capitulated to the Hispano-Portuguese commander, Don Fadrique de Toledo, in 1625.

- 1625 A.D. [4176] RODRIQUEZ DE BURGOS (*Bartholomé*). Relacion de la Jornada del Brasil, escrita a Juan de Castro, escrivano mayor de la Armada.

With woodcut Arms of Leon and Castille.

4 pp., folio. *Half morocco, gilt, g. e. Cadiz, Juan de Borja, 1625.*

£15 15s

The text of the report written by the fleet's notary, of the Spanish expedition, under Don Fadrique de Toledo, to Brazil. A detailed description is given of the military operations at Bahia de Santiago.

- 1625 A.D. [4177] RELACION Del Sucesso del Armada, y Exercito que fue al Socorro del Brasil, desde que entro en la Bahia de Todos Santos, hasta que entro en la ciudad del Salvador, que posecian los rebeldes de Olanda sacada de una carta, que el senior don Fadrique de Toledo escrivio a su Magestad.

4to. *Half morocco, g. e. Cadiz, Gaspar Vezino, 1625.*

£10 10s

1625 A.D. [4178] CASOS Notables, sucedidos en las Costas de la Ciudad de Lima, en las Indias, y como el Armada Olandesa procurava coger al armadilla nuestra, que baxa con la plata de ordinario a Cartagena, y se passò dexâdolos burlados: desde el mes de Junio deste año passado de 1614.

Folio, 4 pp. *Half morocco, g. e. Madrid, Bernadino de Guzman, 1625.*

£10 10s

Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 125.

This edition not in Medina, but see No. 782. Sabin, see footnote to No. 11342.

An interesting "relation" telling of the noteworthy events that had occurred off the coast of Peru, near Lima, and of how the Dutch fleet had tried to capture the small Spanish fleet carrying the silver ore to Carthagena, and how the Spanish fleet had escaped. Also relating the confession made by a Greek soldier who was captured, and who had been with the Dutch fleet, concerning the Dutch losses, their rations, and other matters. The relation traces the movements of this Dutch fleet from its leaving Holland on April 29, 1624, its touching at the Guinea Coast, and sailing round into the "South Sea," and sending a vessel to Count Maurice of Nassau telling him of the expedition's progress, etc.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S RAID'S.

1625 A.D. [4179] VANDER HAMMEN Y LEON (*Lorenzo*). Don Felipe el Prudente, Segundo deste nombre, Rey de las Españas y Nuevo Mundo.

With woodcut vignettes.

Small 4to. *Mottled calf, gilt back. Madrid, viuda de Alonso Martin, 1625.*

£10 10s

Salva 3207.

A very clever and concise biography, and description of the eventful reign of Philip II. In it the author describes the evacuation of Florida by the French settlers, in 1566; the colonization of the Philippines; and Francis Drake's raids on the Spanish-American ports.

THE FAMOUS MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
HIERONYMO GIRAVÁ'S COSMOGRAPHIA Y GEOGRAPHIA.

VENICE, 1570.

See Item No. 4016.

Qualidades
de Chicorá

Guadalupe .

lugar de penas en Tierras muy frias , donde los Dioses permitten purgar los pecados para despues passar al Parayso, que está en Tierra muy templada (reen tambien que biuen muchas Gentes en el Cielo y muchas debaxo de la Tierra , y que en el Mar ay Dioses . Ay en esta Prouincia Plata y gran copia de Aljofar y Piedras preciosas . Crian se alli los Cieruos en los campos con sus Pastores , como por aca las Ouejas : y hazen queso de leche de Cieruas . Ay tambien junto à esta Prouincia, en la mesma Latitud otra Prouincia que llaman Guadalupe : pero es semejante en todo à la ya dicha Chicorá , por lo que no dire nada della , pues tambien hasta la Florida no ay cosa digna de memoria . Y assi entrando en la Florida comencare su descripcion en el rio Iordan , continuando la hasta Anauac , que oy llaman Nueva España .

FLORIDA.

Florida por
que llama-
da assi .
Terminos
de la Flori-
da .

Iuan Ponce de Leon descubrio en el año de M. D. XII. la Florida y la llamó deste nombre, por que la descubrio en el día de Pascua Florida . Cae la punta de la Florida en Grados 23. de Latitud, y es vna punta de Tierra à semejança de Italia : la qual entra en el Mar cien leguas, contando desde el Ancon Baxo , hasta la punta . Tiene veynte leguas de ancho , aunque en la parte mas ancha tiene cinquenta . Tiene de la parte de Levante la Chicorá , y las Islas Bahama y Lucaya : de la de Poniente la Nueva España, de la qual se parte en la Tierra, que llaman Anauac: de la

A PAGE (IN CASTIGLIONE'S FAMOUS SCRIPT TYPE) FROM
HIERONYMO GIRAVA, COSMOGRAFIA Y GEOGRAPHIA.

VENICE, 1540.

See Item No. 4016.

1625 A.D. [4179A] VALVERDE TURICES (*Santiago*). Al
Exc^{mo} Sor. Don Gaspar de Guzman, Conde de Olivares, Duque
de San Lucar . . . Chanciller mayor de las Indias, Alcayde
perpetuo de los Reales Alcaçares de Sevilla.

With engraved coat-of-arms of the Conde-Duque de Olivares on title.
16 pp., small 4to. *Boards. Seville, Juan Cabrera, 1625.*

£10 10s

A rare and curious little treatise on the medicinal and other properties of
the beverage, *aloxa*, which had recently been imported in Spain from the Indies.
The writer compares it with chocolate, stating that "aloxa is as beneficial as a
cool summer beverage, as chocolate is in colder weather." The tract is dedicated
to the Conde-Duque de Olivares as Chancellor for the Indies.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF SAN SALVADOR, IN BRAZIL, FROM THE
DUTCH, BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

1625 A.D. [4180] AVENDANO Y VILELA (*Francisco de*). Rela-
cion del viaje y suceso de la Armada que por Mandado de su
Magestad partio al Brasil, a echar de alli los enemigos que lo
ocupavan.

With woodcut vignette on title, representing the King and two bishops.
7 pp., 4to. *Morocco gilt, uncut, t. e. g., by Rivière. Seville, Fran-
cisco de Lyra, 1625.*

£15 15s

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 125.

An interesting relation, by an eyewitness, of the expedition which set out
from Cadiz on 14th January, 1625, for Brazil, "for the purpose of expelling the
enemy who occupied it." The report gives the terms on which the Dutch ceded
San Salvador to Don Fadrique de Toledo, Marquis de Villanueva (the Spanish
commander), and a summary of the spoils which the conquerors seized. These
represented an amusing miscellany, including money, silver, munitions, slaves,
wine, spices, and Dutchmen.

1625-6 A.D. [4181] PURCHAS (*Samuel*). Purchas his Pilgrimes, and Purchas his Pilgrimage.

With the exceedingly rare engraved frontispiece, the scarce folding map of Virginia, by Capt. John Smith, folding map of New Foundland, New France, New England, Greenland, North America, Nova Scotia, etc.

5 fols., folio. *Fine copy in the original calf. London, William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1625.*

£105

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 308.

An exceptionally fine copy of this monumental English work, which, with that of Hakluyt, form the two most famous collections of voyages.

Samuel Purchas was born in 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1604 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Eastwood, Essex, which he soon relinquished that he might devote his time to the preparation of his great work. He afterwards became Rector of St. Martin's, in London, and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the time of his death was in expectation of a deanery procured for him by Charles I. In later years he became embarrassed, and died in 1628, at the age of 51, in distressed circumstances, in consequence of losses sustained by the publication and preparation of this work, for which he stated that he consulted "above thirteene hundred authors of one or another kind."

Each of the five volumes is divided into five books, many of which are of the greatest American interest and importance, especially so for the particulars relating to the early English discoverers and navigators. Especially noteworthy are:—

THE FIRST PART. Second Book. "A Description of all the Circum-Navigations of the Globe."

THE THIRD PART. Third book. "Voyages and Discoveries of the North Parts of the World, by Land and Sea, in Asia, Europe, the Polare Regions, and in the North-West of America." Fourth book. "English Northerne Navigations, and Discoveries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-West Passage, and other Arctike Regions." Fifth book. "Voyages and Travels to and in the New World called America: Relations of their Pagan Antiquities and of the Regions and Plantations in the North and South parts thereof, and of the Seas and Islands adjacent."

THE FOURTH PART. Book Six. "English Voyages, to the East, West, and South Parts of America: Many Sea and Land Fights, . . . and many strange adventures of English-men amongst the Americans." Book Seven. "Voyages to and about the Southerne America." Book Eight. "Voyages to and Land-Travels in Florida, Virginia, and other parts of the Northerne America. French Plantings, Spanish Supplantings; English-Virginian Voyages, and to the Ilands Azores."

PURCHAS—*continued*.

Book Nine. "English Plantations, Discoveries, Acts, and Occurrents, in Virginia and Summer Ilands, since the Yeere 1606, till 1624." Book Ten. "English Discoveries and Plantations in New England, New-found-land; with the Patent and Voyages to New Scotland: Relations also of the Fleets set forth by Queene Elizabeth against the Spaniards."

PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMAGE . . . "containing a Theologicall and Geographicall Historie of Asia, Africa, and America, with the Ilands adjacent."

1626 A.D. [4182] RECIO DE LEON (*Juan*). Señor. Relacion que Juan Recio de Leon Maesse de Campo general, Poblador de las Provincias de Tipuane, Chunchos, y Paptitis: . . . presento a V. Magestad, etc. 18 pp.

Together with :

RECIO DE LEON (*Juan*). Los Servicios que refiero a V. M. en el memorial de la jornada y pacificacion que tengo hechos a V. M. antes della, son en la forma siguiente. 8 pp.

Together 26 pp., folio. *Wrappers*. (*Madrid*, circa 1626.).

£21

Sabin 68364 and 5.

"This is a memorial sent to the King of Spain by Juan Recio de Leon, Field-Marshal; founder of the Provinces of Tipuane, Chunchos, and Paytitis; Deputy-Governor, Capt.-General, and Chief Justice of the said Provinces and their discoverer; who has travelled from the Kingdoms of Peru a hundred leagues each way, up the River Diabeni, as far as the Northern Sea; in which he suggests to the King what should be done for the King's service and for the enlargement of his revenue, as well as for God's service, and the salvation of the great number of souls who inhabit those provinces and the ones beyond."

In the second part of his Memorial the author speaks of the services he had already performed in South America, and of the posts he had held.

1626 A.D. [4183] LAS CASAS (*Bartolomé de*). Istoria ò brevis-
sima relatione della distruttione dell' Indie Occidentali.

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION. *Fine copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e. (by David). Venice, Marco Ginammi, 1626.*

£21

Sabin 11242. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., p. 132.

This is the first edition of the first Italian translation of Las Casas' first and most celebrated tract, and has the original Spanish in parallel columns with the Italian. The translation is by Giacomo Castellani.

"The Destruction of the Indies" is one of the most gruesome books ever written, and one of the boldest works that ever issued from the press. It gives a short account of the cruelties of the Spaniards in each of the colonies, including Jamaica, Trinidad, Florida, Rio de la Plata, and Peru.

1626 A.D. [4184] PROTESTACION que los Vezinos de la Nueva-España dieron escrita à don Martin Carillo, Visitador de Mexico, contra la sedicion y tumulto de la dicha ciudad, y en favor el Gobierno de don Diego Pimentel, Marques de Gelves.

32 pp., small folio. *New boards. Mexico, 1626.*

£12 10S

Not in Leclerc, Medina, Salva, the Church Catalogue, or Sabin.

Title reads in translation, as follows:—

"Protestation given in writing by the inhabitants of New Spain to Don Martin Carrillo, Inspector of Mexico, against the tradition and tumult of the said city, and in favour of the government of Don Diego Pimentel, Marques de Gelves."

This Memorial in favour of the Viceroy is in the form of a petition from the Basque Colonists in Mexico to the Spanish Inspector asking for the recall of the Viceroy and complaining of the tumult that has taken place since his departure from the city. The events referred to are fully described in the note to 4164 of this catalogue.

Included in the documents are: "Letter written to the Supreme Court of Mexico by the Basques of Puebla, 1612, about the negro rising, and several decrees granting permanent privileges to the Basque provinces. The protestation is dated Mexico City, 15th July, 1626, and bears a long list of names of prominent Mexicans, of Basque origin. It is signed by the Secretary of the 'Sancta Cruzada,' Bernardino de Urrutia."

- 1627 A.D. [4185] SIMON (*P. Fray Pedro*). Primera Parte de las Noticias historiales de las Conquistas de Tierra Firme, en las Indias Occidentales (all published).

Small folio. *A magnificent copy bound by Lortic in blue full levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Cuenca, Domingo de la Yglesia, 1627.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLII.).

£42

An important work, containing the history of the Provinces of Cumana and Venezuela.

- 1627 A.D. [4186] JESUIT LETTERS. Lettere Annue d'Etiopia, Malabar, Brasil, e Goa. Dall' Anno 1620 fin' al 1624.

12mo. *Original vellum. Rome, Francesco Corbelletti, 1627.*

£15 15s

Rodrigues, "Bibliotheca Brasiliense," 1405.

Of particular American interest are the Jesuit reports sent from Brazil, from the Colleges of Baiese and Castella, from the College and Residency of Fiume Gennaro, from Spirito Santo, Piratininga, and Pernambuco.

- 1627 A.D. [4187] LIBRE de Consolat dels Fets Maritims ara novament corregit y emendat ab algunes declaracions de paraules als margens.

(In the original Catalan). With fine woodcut of a ship under sail on title.

Folio. *Half morocco. Barcelona, Antoni Thomas, 1627.*

£15 15s

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY LETTERS.

1628 A.D. [4188] HISTOIRE de ce qui s'est passé en Ethiopie, Malabar, Brasil, et ès Indes Orientales. Tirée des Lettres écrites és années 1620 jusques à 1624. Addressée au R. P. Mutio Vitelleschi, Général de la Compagnie de Jesus. Traduite de l'Italien en François par un Père de la mesme Compagnie (par le Père Jean Varde).

8vo. *Half calf.* Paris, 1628.

£24

Sabin No. 32008.

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 1226. Pages 149-170 are devoted exclusively to Brazil; they contain an abridgment of the letters sent to Europe by Father Ferdinand Cardim, and are signed Michael Baralho D'Araujo.

In addition to the Brazilian items there are letters from Ethiopia, Malabar, Macao, Goa, Cochin-China, etc., which contain many curious details about the manners and inhabitants of the country.

1628 A.D. [4189] NAJERA (*Antonio de*). Navegacion Espectativa, y Practica, Reformadas Sus Reglas, y Tablas por las Observaciones de Ticho Brahe, com emienda de algunes Jerros esenciales.

With numerous diagrams.

4to. *Half morocco.* Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628.

£25

- 1628 A.D. [4190] TAMAYO DE VARGAS (*Tomas*), *Chief Chronicler of the Indies*. Restauracion de la ciudad del Salvador, i Baia de Todos-Santos, en la provincia del Brasil. Por las Armas De Don Philippe IV. el Grande, Rei Catholico de las Españas, Indias, etc.

With large folding view of San Salvador, inserted.

Small 4to. *Bound by Petit in levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, g. e.* Madrid, Viuda de Alonso Martin, 1628.

£18 18s

Medina, Vol. II., No. 850, only knew of one copy. Salva, No. 3409.

- 1628 A.D. [4191] MOLINA (*Christoval de*). Text of a petition, addressed to the King of Spain, with regard to the re-organization of Slave-labour in New Spain.

14 pp., folio. N.D., N.P. [*Mexico*, c. 1628.]

£10 10s

The petitioner states that he is a Regidor at Mexico, and has held various judicial posts in New Spain and Peru, under the governorship of the Conde de Monterey. His object is to plead that the Indians of New Spain should be employed in the mines on annual contracts, as in Peru, where that arrangement had resulted in happier conditions for the slaves, and greater tithes for the Royal Treasury; and that the custom of purchasing slave-labour by the week, which then prevailed in New Spain, should be abolished. In support of his petition, he appended the testimony of reliable witnesses, regarding the preferable conditions at Potosi, Peru.

- 1628 A.D. [4192] FARIA Y SOUSA (*Manuel de*). Epitome de las Historias Portuguesas. Primero i Segundo Tomo. Divididos en quarto Partes.

2 vols. in 1, with several woodcut Coat-of-Arms in the text.

4to. *Original vellum. Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1628.*

£4 4s

Sabin 28003. The author of this work was a very celebrated Castillian poet and historian. He was born in Portugal in 1590, and died at Madrid in 1649. The History extends to 1628, and contains particulars regarding Portugal's Conquests in the East and in Brazil. The work is much esteemed for its veracity and impartiality.

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICA.

- 1629 A.D. [4193] LEON PINELO (*Antonio de*). Epitome de la Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental, nautica y geografica.

With finely engraved title.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Calz. Madrid, 1629.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLIII.).

£63

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 7707, devotes 7 pages to this work. Sabin, No. 40050. See Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, p. 285.

Very fine copy of the first edition, which is now excessively rare, of the first American Bibliography which was ever printed. Most copies want the engraved frontispiece, which is in our copy.

This work is extremely important for American bibliographers, and is generally cited under the name of Pinelo, which was a surname adopted by Antonio de Leon named "The Chronicler of the Indies."

The author was born in Peru, and educated at Lima. He wrote many important works, which for the most part only exist in manuscript. (See also No. 4212 of this catalogue).

"The circumstances of the early life of Antonio de Leon Pinelo are still obscure. Available sources offer very little definite information; but it is inferred from statements in his 'Life of Santo Toribio' that his childhood and youth were passed in Lima, and that with his younger brothers, Juan and Diego, he studied at the University of San Marcos. Having completed his studies at the University, he went to Spain; there his talents in learning were recognised, and he was appointed relator of the Council of the Indies."—(Dr. Moses, "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

CHRONOGRAPHIA

O REPORTORIO DE

los tiempos, el mas copioso y preciso
que hasta ahora ha fa-
lido à luz.

COMPUESTO POR

*Hieronymo de Chaues Astrologo.
y Cosmographo.*



CON PRIVILEGIO.

EN SEVILLA.

1576.

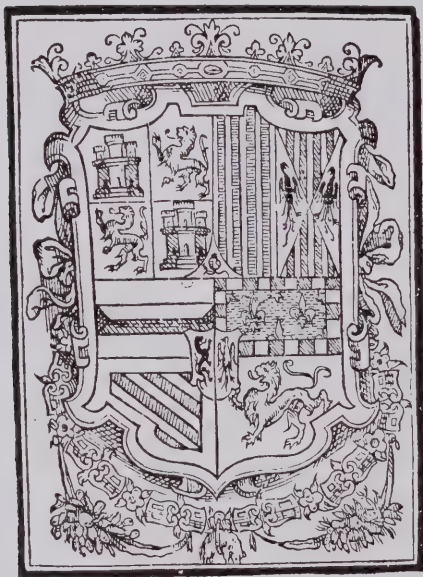
TITLE PAGE FROM CHAVES' CHRONOGRAPHIA.
SEVILLA, 1576.

See Item No. 4026.

HISTORIA DEL DESCVBRIMIEN- TO Y CONQVISTA DELAS PROVIN

cias del Peru y de los successos que en ella ha auido, desde que se conquistò, ha-
sta que el Licenciado de la Gasca Obispo de Siguença boluio a estos rey
nos: y de las cosas naturales que en la dicha prouincia se hallan di-
gnas de memoria. La qual escreuia Augustin de Zarate,
Contador de mercedes de su Magestad, siendo
Contador general de cuentas en aquella
prouincia, y en la de Tierra firme.

*Imprimiose el año de cinquenta y cinco en la villa de Anuers por mandado de la Magestad
del Rey nuestro señor, y con licencia de la Magestad Cesarea, y agora se torna
a imprimir con licencia de la Magestad Real, auiendo se visto y
examinado por los señores del supremo Consejo de Casti-
lla, como parece por la real cedula que esta
en la segunda hoja deste libro.*



EN SEVILLA

En casa de Alonso Escriuano. Año de
M. D. LXXVII.
CON PRIVILEGIO.

TITLE PAGE FROM
ZARATE, DESCUBRIMIENTO Y CONQUISTA DE PERU.

SEVILLA, 1577.
See Item No. 4028.

PROHIBITION RECOMMENDED IN PERU IN ORDER TO MAKE THE MINERS DO
MORE WORK.

- 1629 A.D. [4194] PENALOSA Y MONDRAGON (B.). Libro de las Cinco Excelencias del Español que despueblan a España para su mayor potencia y dilatacion. Ponderanse para que meyor se adviertan las causas del despueblo de España: y para que los lugares despoblados della, se habiten y sean populosos.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Old vellum. Pamplona, 1629.*

£21

First Edition. Bartlett, Bibliotheca Americana, Vol. II., pp. 145-46.

This very important work on the depopulation of Spain and the remedy thereof, contains several chapters of American interest. Folios 38-42. Of the justified Conquest and legal Suzerainty of the Spaniards over America because they planted there the Catholic Faith. Folios 65-67: Of the Spanish Possessions in America (California being described as a peninsula). Folios 114-146: Of the immense riches obtained from America and of its wonderful gold, silver, and quicksilver mines; of Potosi and its mines and miners; of the Spanish Eagerness to exploit the American mines; of the damage done to Spain and the Spaniards in the Peruvian mines from the wines of Peru, and of the necessity of Prohibition, etc.

- 1629 A.D. [4195] NUEVAS ciertas y fidedignas de la Vitoria que ha alcançado Don Fabrique de Toledo General de la Armada del Catolico Rey de España nuestra Señor, de ochenta y Siete Vaxeles de Olandeses en la Isla de San Christoval cerca de la Avana, con otras nuevas dignas de ser sabidas. Su fecha de 2 de Deziembre 1629.

With woodcut heraldic device on title, and two woodcut illustrations of ships on last page.

4 pp., small 4to. *Boards. Barcelona, Estevan Liberos, 1629.*

£10 10S

News-tract describing the capture of many Dutch ships by the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Fadrique de Toledo. Seven vessels were seized off the Canary Islands, and, by torturing some of the Dutch crew, the Spanish admiral was able to trace the Dutch fleet of eighty ships, to the Isla de San Christoval, near Havana, where Don Fadrique wrought damage to numerous enemy vessels, seized the remainder, and captured four thousand negroes who were to have been employed in the building of fortifications.

- 1630 A.D. [4196] BAERS (J.). *Olinda Ghelegen int Landt van Brasil, inde Capitanía van Phernambuco, met Mannelicjke dapperheyt ende groote couragie inghenomen, ende geluckelijck veroverd op den 16 Februarij A^o 1630. Onder het beleyd van den seer Manhasten ende cloeckmoedigen Zee-helt, den Heere Henrick Lonck, Generael weghen de Geoctroyeerde, West Indische Compagnie, over een machtige Vloote Schepen, door den VVel-Edelen, seer gestrengen ende grootmoedige Heere Diederich van Weerdenburg, Heere van Lent, Velt-Overste ende Colonel dry Regimenten Infanterie.*

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Amsterdam, Hendrick Laurents, 1630.*

£22 10s

This is an account written by an eye witness, John Baers, a preacher of the Gospel, of the capture of Olinda, September, 1630, by General Henrich Lonck, and Colonel Diederich van Weerdenburg.

- 1630 A.D. [4197] BETHENCOURT (*Jean de*). *Histoire de la Première découverte et Conquête des Canaries. Faite dès l' an 1402, par Messire Jean de Bethencourt, Chambellan du Roy Charles V. Plus un traité de la Navigation et des Découvertes modernes (par Bergeron).*

FIRST EDITION. With fine copper plate portrait by Moncornet.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean de Hevoueville, 1630.*

£16 16s

Bergeron's valuable treatise was the first scientific review of the history and results of geographical discovery.

ASKING FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE FAVOURS AND GRANTS SHOWERED
ON FRANCISCO PIZARRO FOR HIS DESCENDANTS.

- 1630 A.D. [4198] PIZARRO DE ORELLANA (*Fernando*). Discurso, en que se muestra la obligacion que su Magestad tiene en justicia, conciencia, y razon politica à cumplir, y mandar executar la merced, que la Magestad Imperial hizo à Don Francisco Pizarro del Título de Marquès, con veinte mil Vassallos en la parte donde mas bien le estuviesse, como à Descubridor, Conquistador, y Pacificador de los opulentissimos Reynos del Perú, en favor, y gracia de los successores de su Casa, y Mayorazgo, para que de tan grandes hechos no se obscurezca la memoria.
72 pp., folio. *Wrappers*. (*Madrid*, 1630).

£15 15s

Sabin, No. 63188. Medina, Vol. VI., No. 6758, could only trace one copy of this work.

- 1630 A.D. [4199] IBANEZ (*Father Diego*). Memorial sent to the King of Spain, commencing: "Señor. Fray Diego Ibañez, de la Orden de San Francisco, Guardian de Mexico, y Procurador General de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio en las Indias Occidentales de Nueva-España, dize," etc.
Folio 54 pp. *Wrappers*. (*Mexico*, about 1630).

£7 10s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

This was probably printed in Mexico, as the other pieces ascribed to Father Diego Ibañez are printed there.

In this Memorial the Author points out to the King the uneasiness which had been caused in parts of Mexico by certain Bishops trying to exceed their lawful authority and jurisdiction over many of the missionaries and other clerics, by altering customs which had been in use for a hundred years, and cites various apostolical briefs in confirmation of his statements.

MAGNIFICENT COLOURED MANUSCRIPT ATLAS OF BRAZIL BY THE
ROYAL CARTOGRAPHER.

1631 A.D. [4200] ALBERNAS (*Joao Teixeira; Royal Cartographer*). Estado do Brasil, Coligido das mais sertas noticias que pode aiuntar Dom Jeronimo de Ataide.

Magnificent coloured manuscript atlas of Brazil, containing 36 maps of the various parts of Brazil, including the whole of the coast and the coastal settlements, and with particular maps of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and the mouth of the Amazon.

Large folio. *Calf.* (*Brazil*), 1631.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. CXLIV., CXLV., AND CXLVI.).

£950

This exceedingly important and valuable original manuscript Atlas was made for the Governor-General of Brazil, Dom Jeronimo de Ataide. [See his portrait, Plate No. CLXV. in this catalogue.] The maps are beautifully coloured and ornamented with various Coats-of-Arms, coloured compasses, ships, etc. First the Royal Cartographer, Joao Teixeira Albernás gives a general map of Brazil, then a series of 35 maps taking the coast line in sections from the Gulf of San Matias in the Argentine to the borders of the Guianas.

Of especial interest are: Map of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, shewing the settlements of Buenos Aires, Monte Video, etc.

Map shewing the district of Santos and Sao Paulo.

Map of Rio de Janeiro and the harbour, with two and a half pages of manuscript description (*see illustration*).

Map of Bahia harbour, giving Bahia and the various settlements, and with four insert plans of the forts guarding Bahia.

Large scale map of Bahia, showing the operations between the Dutch and Portuguese Fleets when that city was captured from the Dutch (*see illustration*).

Map of the Mouth of the Rivers Amazon and Para, etc. All the settlements and important houses along the Coast are given.

Vocabulario en lengua cas-

tellana y quate malteca. que se llama: cak chiquel chi,

A par allamar, sies a hombre,	Tare, sies a muger.	Tere,
llamandole abozes. o,	yxt. Ase.	tare,
Aa, del que halla a otro hazien-	Ato,	Ayto,
do algun maleficio,		
Aa, del que serie,	hi hi hi,	ha ha ha,
A al guna par te,	bala,	vuc bala,
A ambas par tes,	hufukgam,	gula gamo, gula,
A ambos lados,	hu tak gam,	
A bad pre lado, odigni dad,	Ahauh,	quinabeyp, quiri filp,
A badezo es carauazo pon coñoso,	ycan,	xpag pan,
A ba desa de mon zas,	Teexel,	
A ba ñar algo,	quina bafin,	tiuabaf, quithuhumula,
A ba ña cosa,	a vabim,	
A ba ha m ^{ya} assi,	avabinic,	abinem,
A balan car se ochar se pore //	tin fi cafui,	tingha kifui //
soz suelos,	tin vro kifui,	
A ba lan car se me tiendose //	tin fulupifui,	tin copifui,
entre otros,		
A balan car se echar se al agua,	fin fu lupif,	
A bar car entre los brazos,	fin caluf,	tinzetef, tinghelef,
A bar cada cosa assi,	calum.	zetem, ghe lem,
A bar car de baxo del so baco,	fin makel,	
A bar cada cosa assi,	makem,	
A bar ca dor tal,	Mahe yom,	
A barran car se,	tin hakui	chicivan, tintic mayk haur,
	chicivan,	tin torif kaur, chicivan

TITLE PAGE FROM THE MANUSCRIPT VOCABULARY OF THE GUATEMALA
LANGUAGE.

WRITTEN ABOUT 1578.

See Item No. 4029.



Esta tasado en ciento ynouenta y dos maravedis.

TITLE PAGE FROM
CHRISTOVAL ACOSTA, DE LAS DROGAS Y MEDICINAS DE LAS INDIAS.
BURGOS, 1578.
See Item No. 4030.

1631 A.D. [4201] GERALDINUS (*Alexander*). Itinerarium ad Regiones sub Aequinoctiali plaga constitutas Alexandri Geraldini Amerini, Episcopi civitatis S. Dominici apud Indos Occidentales, etc.

With a curious engraved vignette on the title, and an engraved title following the printed one.

Small 8vo. *Fine copy bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and corner fleurons on side, gilt back, g. e.* Rome, Guilelmi Facciotti, 1631.

£27 10s

Sabin 27116. John Carter Brown Catalogue, 376.

An extremely scarce and curious volume on the discovery of the West Indies, etc., written in 1524. Its writer was the intimate friend of Columbus, who prevailed over King Ferdinand to fit out the first expedition in search of unknown lands, and proved the feasibility of discovery by mathematical demonstration, that it was possible to go to the East via the West.

Geraldini was born at Amerini about 1455, and as a young man found his way to Spain. At first he became a soldier in the wars against Portugal, and next was employed at court in the service of Isabella, then as priest, private secretary, tutor and companion in the household of Ferdinand and Isabella. Soon after, as confidential agent or legate, he was sent to Pope Alexander VI., and to the various princes of Europe, including Henry VIII. of England, and with whom he concluded many bargains or treaties. His editor claims also that he visited Africa and its many rulers, the isles of the Atlantic and even India. When Charles came to Spain, Geraldini was made bishop of St. Domingo, and after some five years' residence in that city died there in 1525.

At the beginning of the work are twelve leaves of verses in commendation of the author and his travels by various writers, in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Hungarian, and English, the latter written by John Walker, and from these we learn that the bishop had had the charge of four queens, the greatest of whom was Catherine of Aragon, queen of Henry VIII. of England.

1631 A.D. [4201A]. Ditto. Another Copy in contemporary vellum.

Rome, Guilelmi Facciotti, 1631.

£18 18s

Small wormhole in a few leaves.

- 1631 A.D. [4202] RELACION de la Jornada que la Armada de su Magestad a hecho al socorro del Brasil, y batalla que entre ella, y la dos Estados de Olanda se dieron en doze de Septiembre deste año de 1631, en diez y ocho grados de altura a la banda del Sur de la equinocial y paraje de los Abrojos.

Folio. *Boards, leather back.* 1631.

£15 15s

ON CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

- 1631 A.D. [4203] COLMENERO DE LEDESMA (*Autonio*). Curiosa Tratado de la naturaleza y calidad del chocolate, dividido en quatro puntos. En el primero se trata, que sea chocolate; y que calidad tenga el cacao, y los demas ingredientes. En el tercero se trata el modo de hacerlo, y de quantas maneras se toma en las Indias, y qual dellas es mas saludable. El ultimo punto trata de la cantidad, y como se ha de tomar, y en que tiempo, y que personas.

8vo. *Vellum.* Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1631.

£10 10s

This (original) edition not cited by Leclerc, who describes the French translation published in Paris, 1643, as "a curious and very rare treatise," in which the writer discourses upon the various chocolate ingredients grown in Mexico, Campeachy, &c., and the manner in which it is prepared and served.

THE MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF CHAMPLAIN.

1632 A.D. [4204] CHAMPLAIN (*Samuel de*). Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, faits par le Sr De Champlain Xainctongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine du Ponant, & toutes les Descouvertes qu' il a faites en ce païs depuis l' an 1603. jusques en l' an 1629. Ou se voit comme ce pays a esté premierement decouvert par les François, sous l'authorité de nos Roys très-Chrestiens, jusques au regne de sa Majesté à present regnante Louis XIII.

With a genuine impression of the exceedingly rare large engraved folding map of Canada, and copper-plate and woodcut engravings.

Small 4to. *Bound by Lortic in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Louis Sevestre, 1632.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXLVII.).

£175

Sabin 11839. Church Catalogue No. 420. Field-Indian Bibliography No. 268. Harrisse-Nouvelle France No. 51.

"Of all the editions of Champlain, this is the only complete one."

This work gives us the first accurate account we have of the life, habits and warfare of the Indians in the interior of the present State of New York.

This copy is complete with the *Traitté de la Marine* and the 20 pages containing the *Doctrine Chrestienne*, l'Oraison Dominicale, etc., in the Indian and French languages. It is perhaps the most important of the old editions, as it contains a collective narrative embodying a review of all preceding French expeditions to the New World, followed by and interwoven with Champlain's own voyages to Canada: a short account of the First (1603), which had been published in 1604; and an abridgment of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth (1608-13), as they had been published in the volume dated 1613. These voyages end on p. 210. Pages 239-308 contain the Seventh Voyage (1615-16), while the Eighth Voyage (1617) is only mentioned between pp. 211 and 214 as unimportant. The Second Part contains the Ninth Voyage and a History of Canada (1620-31), pp. 1-310; a Treatise on Navigation, pp. 1-54; followed by the *Doctrine Chrestienne*, du R.P. Ledesme and l'Oraison Dominicale par le R.P. Massé, with separate signature-marks and pagination.

This was the last of Champlain's works.

WITH THE FIRST PRINTED HURON VOCABULARY.

1632 A.D. [4205] SAGARD (*F. Gabriel*). Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons, situé en l' Amerique vers la Mer douce, és derniers confins de la nouvelle France, dite Canada. Avec un Dictionaire de la langue Huronne. Etc.

With finely engraved frontispiece.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Magnificent copy, bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges. Paris, Denys Moreau, 1632.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLVIII.).

£105

Church Catalogue 421. John Carter Brown Catalogue 394 and 396. Sabin 74883.

A magnificent copy of the exceedingly rare first edition. "Copies are rarely found in good condition, and perfect in every respect."

This is one of the most important of the early works relating to Canada, and the North American Indians. Shea remarks that it is rich in its details of Indian manners, beliefs, and language, and is the main authority for the history of the Recollect missions from 1615 to their expulsion in 1629.' The Huron Vocabulary, which occurs at the end of the volume as a separate work, is the first that was ever printed.

Father Sagard, a member of the Recollects in Paris, was directed by a congregation of his order to accompany Father Nicholas, in a mission to the savages of New France. He sailed from Dieppe in the latter part of March, 1624, and arrived at Quebec after a voyage of three months and six days, during which he endured such sufferings, that he says the whole of his life has not equalled in pains. He proceeded at once to the scene of his mission among the Hurons, one hundred and fifty leagues west of Quebec. Here he remained but a few months; when it was determined to send him to Quebec, for supplies. His fortitude was not equal to the emergency, and worn down by the privations and sufferings of a missionary life, he allowed himself to be persuaded by his brethren that it was not his vocation. He accordingly returned to his convent in Paris, where he wrote this work, and four years later, his "Histoire du Canada."

PICTURAE VEL DELINEATIO HOMINVM NVPER EX ANGLIA AD-
vectorum, una cum eorum armis, tentoriis, & naviculis.



WOODCUT FROM

MARTIN FROBISHER, NAVIGATIO IN REGIONES OCCIDENTIS.

NUREMBERG, 1580.

See Item No. 4036.

LES
TROIS MONDES

PAR LE SEIGNEUR
de la Popelliniere.



A PARIS,
A L'Oliuier de Pierre L'Huillier,
rue Saint Iaques.

1582.

Avec privilege du Roy.

TITLE PAGE FROM
THE QUARTO EDITION OF LA POPELLINIERE'S LES TROIS MONDES.
PARIS, 1582.
See Item No. 4040.

- 1632 A.D. [4206] RIBEIRO (*Joao Pinto*). Discurso Sobre Os Fidalgos, E Soldados Portugueses nao militarem em conquistas alheas desta Coroa.

With very fine large engraving of a ship on title.

Bound by Lortic in full levant blue morocco, gilt arms on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbec, 1632.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLIX.).

£52 10S

The full title of the work is seen on Leaf 1:—

Que Dos Fidalgos Deste Reyno nao passarem a India, et se deuertirem Soldados pera Frandes, resultao os danos do estado do Oriente.

Discorresse sobre o remedio et emenda deste mal.

The author complains that the Portuguese nobles do not want to leave Portugal for the Indies, and instead of that they divert soldiers to Flanders, so that Brazil and other Portuguese Colonies are abandoned to the Dutch.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

- 1632 A.D. [4207] CARRILLO (*Fernando*). Origen, y Causa de los Repartimientos de Indios, daños que resultarán de quitarlos a las labores de panes, y el medio de que se podrá usar, para que no aya Juezes Repartidores, que era de donde nacia los daños a los naturales.

Folio, 8 pp. *Wrappers. Dated from Mexico, 15th December, 1632.*

£21

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," 428. Sabin 11055.

This is a memorial sent to the King of Spain asking for the improvement of the condition of the Mexican Indians, relating "The Origin and Cause of the distribution of the Indians; the harm which was caused by the cessation of agricultural labour; and the means which should be adopted so as to avoid having distributing agents, who are the real cause of the injuries done to the natives."

1633-1799 A.D. [4207A] ADVERTENCIAS tocantes o estado do
Brazil e mais conquistas.

Collection of nine Portuguese manuscripts and four drawings, referring to affairs in Brazil, Africa and India, etc.

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back.* 1633-1799.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXLIXA.).

£150

This miscellaneous collection comprises the following items: Document dated Lisbon, 4th March, 1641, setting forth the various points raised by Duarte Guterres Stoque, on the projected treaties with Holland in regard to Brazil and other Portuguese colonies; a summary of the state and resources of the Dutch West India Company in Brazil, from its inauguration, to the year 1640; written by Duarte Guterres Stoque; a report on the rivers of Guama, and the navigation thereto from Portugal and India; signed by Joao da Costa (1633); a contemporary account of the voyage of Catherine of Braganza, Queen of England, from Lisbon to London, on the occasion of her marriage with Charles II.; relation of the embassy from the King of Guinea to Dom Luis Peregrino de Ataide, Viceroy of Brazil, soliciting an alliance with the King of Portugal (1751); "Memorias Militares do Estado da India," referring to the far Eastern dominions (1728); Text of a petition from the Camp-master Manoel de Freytas da Fonseca who had been sent by the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Albuquerque, for the purpose of fortifying Montevideo "which faces the new colony of Sacramento," for the purpose of protecting Portuguese commerce with Buenos Aires; "and as the expedition was not successful, the Camp-master was arrested with all the other officers on their return." The writer describes in full, all the incidents connected with the expedition (c. 1766). There is also a report on the territory adjoining the Rio das Enguias, signed by Estevao Cabral and dated from Lisbon, 3rd December, 1796; and a lengthy manuscript (c. 1799) referring to some 120 questions "which should be placed before His Royal Highness for decision," referring to government affairs in Brazil, and intended for the notice of the Prince Regent. The drawings include a plan of the fortress of Nossa Senhora dos Prazeras in 1776; and a coloured sketch of three Indians smelting Iron-ore.

- 1633 A.D. [4208] RELACION de la Famosa Vitoria, que la Armada que fue a las Indias este año de 1633, de que fue General el Marques de Cadereyta, alcanço del enemigo Olandes, echandole del Puerto, y Fortaleza de S. Martin. Dase cuenta de todos los sucessos desde el dia que salieron de España, hasta que llegaron al dicho Puerto, y las personas que mas se señalaron.

Folio. *Half morocco. Seville, Pedro Gomez de Pastrana, 1633.*

£10 10s

- 1633 A.D. [4209] RELACION Verdadera de la Famosa Vitoria que ha Tenido el Marques de Cadereita, capitan general de Los Galeones, en la Isla de Sam Martin, contra el enemigo Olandes, que estava apoderado della.

Folio. *Half morocco. Seville, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1633.*

£10 10s

- 1634 A.D. [4210] CARDENAS (*Fr. Bernardino de*). Memorial y Relacion Verdadera para el Rei N.S. y Su Real Consejo de las Indias, de cosas del Reino del Peru, mui importantes a su Real servicio y conciencia.

With coat-of-arms of the King of Spain on title.

Small 4to. *Blue morocco, gilt border, gilt panelled back. Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1634.*

£75

Not in Salva. Sabin (No. 10807) states that it is "a very rare book, apparently not printed for sale, as it has none of the usual Licences, approbations, etc., customary at the period of its publication."

The text is a report on the state of affairs in Peru as regards the Indians, and the writer suggests a better means of local government in certain districts. He was, at the time, Legate of the Argentine Santo Concilio.

1635 A.D. [4211] DAVILA (*Dr. Francisco, a Canon of the Cathedral of Lima*). Memorial y Informacion sobre las bobedas debaxo su Cementerio.

24 pp., folio. *Wrappers.* Lima, *Geronymo de Contreras*, 1635.

£12 10s

Not in Sabin.

This work of the learned canon was unknown to Medina, la Imprenta en Lima.

The Cathedral of Lima had erected some booths and let them as shops in its cemetery, but had been prevented by the City authorities. The above gives a history of the dispute and is a defence of the ecclesiastical authorities.

1635 A.D. [4211A] JUDICE (*Gen. Nicolas*). Text of a Memorial addressed to the King of Spain, in which the writer complains of the behaviour of General Don Antonio de Oquendo.

Small folio. *Wrappers.* N.P., N.D. [Circa 1635.]

£7 10s

General Nicolas Judice, General in command of the troops on board the fleet at Tierra Firme, complains of the high-handed action taken by General Antonio de Oquendo, in command of the Galleons, who, in contravention of the King's decrees and other instructions, had deprived Judice of his command, and subjected him to imprisonment and other indignities at Portobello and Habana; and, by his lack of judgment, lost some vessels off Habana. The petitioner requests that he should be reinstated and compensated for his annoyance, and that Don Antonio de Oquendo should be duly punished.

THE FIRST BOOK ON "AMERICAN DRINKS."

1636 A.D. [4212] LEON PINELO (*Ant. de*). Question moral si el chocolate quebranta el ayuno eclesiastico. Tratase de otras bebidas y confecciones que se usan en varias provincias.

With finely engraved title by J. de Courles.

4to. *Morocco, g. e. Madrid, Viuda de Juan González, 1636.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CL.).

£52 10s

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 7712. Not in Sabin.

The "*question moral*" is whether it is mortal sin for ecclesiastics to drink chocolate before celebrating Mass. Tobacco is referred to in several places, and folios 36-42 are devoted to discussion as to whether tobacco may be smoked before Communion, as to the nature of tobacco, its use and names, and whether the use of tobacco breaks the fast.

Antonio de Leon was born in Peru, and studied at Lima. He was named "*The Chronicler of the Indies*," and is the author of the famous and very rare first American Bibliography ever printed. (No. 4193 of this catalogue).

THE BOOK IS DEDICATED TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE INDIES, and the author mentions in his preface that he has investigated all the principal drinks which have been discovered in the world, especially in the New World of the Indies, that is, America. In his work Pinelo investigates the question of all American drinks, used by the Indians in New Spain, Peru, Nicaragua, Guatamala, etc., etc. The author complains that the American Indians drink too much. He mentions 118 different drinks, not including mixed drinks.

1636 A.D. [4213] DURAN (*N.*), Soc. Jesu. Litterae annuae Provinciae Paraquariae Soc. Jesu ad R. P. Mutium Vitellescum missae ejus nomine ac jussu scriptae a P. Jacobo Rançonier.

12mo. *Old vellum. Antwerp, J. Meursius, 1636.*

£14 14s

Sabin 21407. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 188.

- 1637 A.D. [4214] SUCCESOS felices que por mar y tierra ha dado N.S. a las armas Españolas, en las Islas Filipinas contra el Mindanao; y en las de Terrenate contra los Holandeses por fin del año de 1636 y principio del de 1637.

8vo. *Morocco, g. e., by Rivière. Manila, Tomas Pimpin, 1637.*

£31 10S

Medina (La Imprenta en Manila) 50.

Retana (Origenes de la Imprenta Filipina, No. 48) is of the opinion that this relation was printed at the Jesuits' press in Manila; and is consequently one of the earliest examples of Philippine typography, printed on Chinese paper.

This is the earlier of two contemporary reports of the successes of the Spanish arms against the King of Mindanao (the other having being printed at Seville in 1639). In addition, the tract offered herewith contains an account of the events at Terrenate, where the Spaniards fought the Dutch in 1636-7, an account which is omitted from the later publication.

- 1638 A.D. [4215] DURAN (R. P. Nicolas). Relation des Insignes Progrez de la Religion Chrestienne, faits au Paraquai, Province de l'Amerique Meridionale, et dans les vastes Regions de Guair et d'Vruaig.

Nouvellement decouvertes par les Pères de la Compagnie de Iesvs, és anées 1626 et 1627.

Envoyé au R. P. Mutio Vitelesci, Général de la mesme Compagnie, par le R. P. Nicolas Duran, Provincial en la Province de Paraquai.

8vo. *Bound by Hardy, in full crimson levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Sebastian Cramoisy, 1638.*

£45

1638 A.D. [4216] LINSCHOTEN. Histoire de la Navigation de Jean Hugues de Linschot Hollandois: Aux Indes Orientales. Contenant diverses Descriptions des lieux jusques à present decouverts par les Portugais: Observations des Coustumes & singularitez de delà, & autres declarations.

Avec annotations de B. Paludanus. Troisiésme edition augmentée. 2 engraved titles; engraved portrait of the author; 13 engraved folding maps; and 30 engraved plates.

Folio. *Calf, gilt.* Amsterdam, *Evert Cloppenburgh*, 1638.

£21

The second part of this volume has separate pagination and a new title with inscription: — "Le Grand Routier de Mer, de Jean Hugues, de Linschot Hollandois. Contenant une instruction des routes and cours qu'il convient tenir en la Navigation des Indes Orientales, et au voyage de la coste du Bresil, des Antilles, et du Cap de Lopo Gonsalves. Avec description des Costes, Havres, Isles, Vents, et courants d'eaux, et autres particularitez d'icelle Navigation. Le tout fidelement recueilli des memoires et observations des Pilotes Espagnols et Portigais. Et nouvellement traduit de Flameng en François. Amsterdam, 1638."

The third, and final, portion of this work is of particular interest. It also has separate pagination and a new title-page, with an engraved shipping vignette. It is entitled "Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle, comme de la Nouvelle France, Floride, des Antilles, Jucaya, Cuba, Jamaica, &c."

"This inestimable book, a treasure of all the learning respecting the East and West Indies and the Navigation thither, at the end of the 16th Century, has been in the highest esteem for nearly a century, and was given to each ship sailing to India, as a log-book. Hence the many editions, which is also the cause why *fine* copies, especially with *all* the plates and maps, are so *very rare*. A large part of the book is occupied by translations of original Spanish and Portuguese documents on geography, ethnography, statistics, navigation, etc., and in these respects the book is of the highest Importance and Authority."

PRINTED IN MEXICO, 1638.

1638 A.D. [4217] CEPEDA (*Fernando de*). Relacion que embiò à su Magestad el Marquès de Cadereyta, Virrey de la Nueva España, en que dà cuenta del feliz suceso que ha tenido esta Monarquía en la detencion de la Flota, por el gran peligro que tenia de los enemigos en el camino; y como la armada de los Galeones del General D. Carlos de Ybarra la defendio con su acostumbrado valor, y de sus famosos Capitanes, y valientes soldados.

FIRST EDITION. 20 pp., folio. *Wrappers. Mexico, Francisco Salbago, 1638.*

£15 15s

Sabin No. 11694. Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II., No. 501, could only quote one copy, viz., in Madrid. See also Beristain, Vol. III., p. 318.

1638 A.D. [4218] RELACION de la Vitoria que alcanzaron las Armas Catolicas en la Baía de Todos Santos, contra Olandeses, que fueron a sitiar aquella Plaça, en 14. de Junio de 1638.

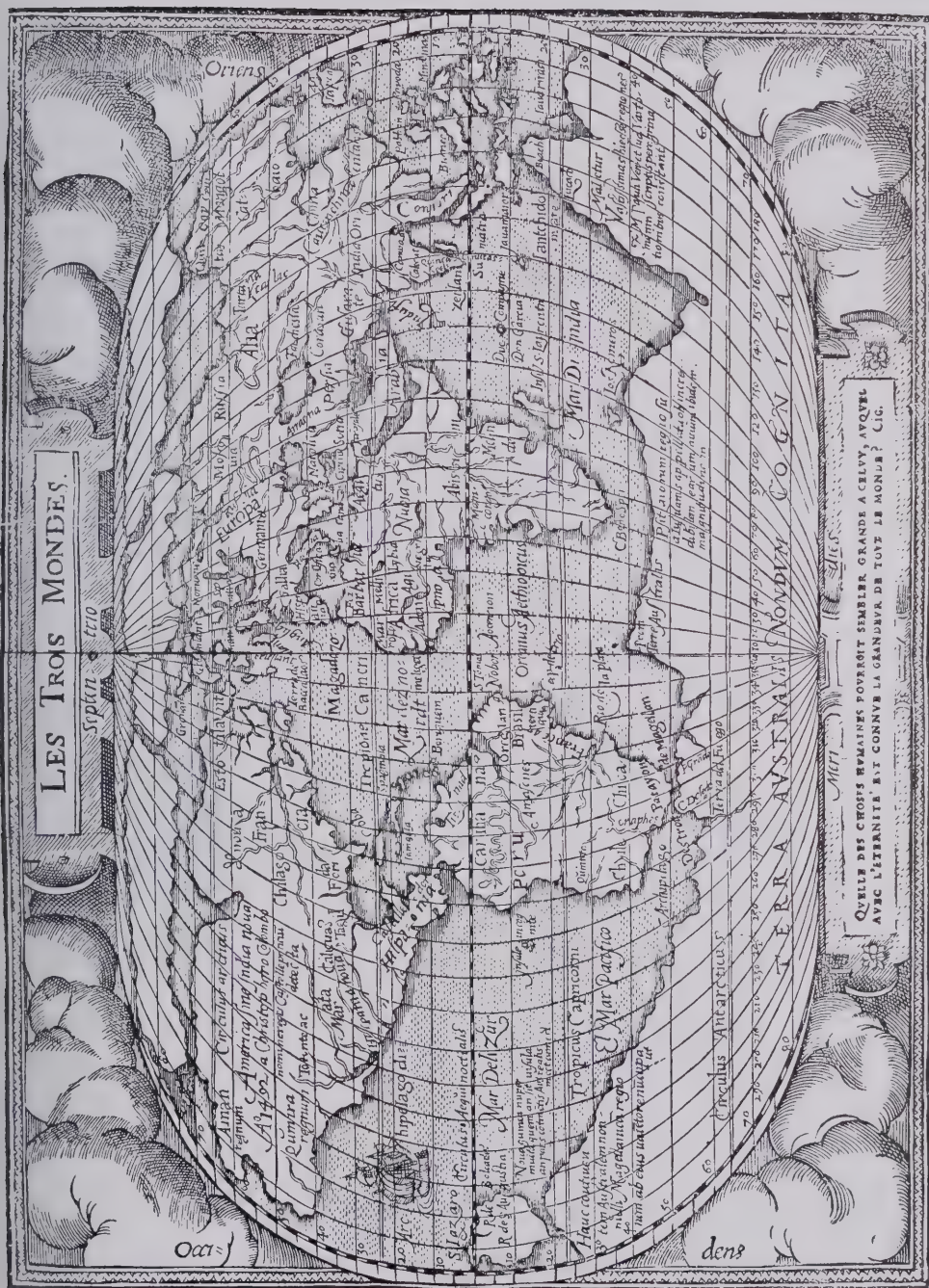
Woodcut Arms of Spain on title.

12 pp., folio. *Boards. Madrid, Francisco Martinez, 1638.*

£15 15s

Medina No. 983. Sabin 69187.

Official account of the Dutch and French Expedition of 1,600 men against the Spanish in Bahia, in which the Spanish, under the governor Don Pedro de Silva were successful, the Dutch being driven off. The Dutch had made the River S. Francisco, midway between Bahia and Pernambuco, their base. Pernambuco was in Dutch hands at this time, and Bahia had been, for a few years previous; this expedition being undertaken to recapture the city.



THE LARGE DOUBLE-PAGE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
LA POPELLINIÈRE'S LES TROIS MONDES

PARIS, 1582.

See Item No. 4040.



TITLE PAGE FROM
THE OCTAVO EDITION OF LA POPELLINIERE, LES TROIS MONDES.
PARIS, 1582.

See Item No. 4041.

- 1638 A.D. [4219] BANUELOS Y CARRILLO (*Admiral Geronimo de*). Tratado del estado de las Islas Philipinas y de sus conveniencias. Dirigido al Excmo. Sr. Don Garcia de Haro, Conde de Castrillo.

Small 4to. *Morocco, gilt, g. e. Mexico (Bernardo Calderon)*, 1638.

£15 15s

Medina (Imprenta en Mexico), No. 498. Not in Salva or Heredia.

- 1638 A.D. [4220] PEREZ MANRIQUE (*Dionisio*). Sobre la conversion de los Indios Moxos en la Provincia de los Charcas.

21 pp., folio. *Wrappers. (Sevilla, circa 1638.)*

£10 10s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

Proposing the conquest and conversion of the Moxos Indians of Bolivia, and giving many details of the Missions in S. America from the earliest days.

- 1639 A.D. [4221] TWO FAMOUS SEA-FIGHTS. Lately, made, Betwixt the Fleetes of the King of Spaine, and the Fleetes of the Hollanders. The one, in the West-Indyes: The other, the Eight of this present Moneth of February, betwixt Callis and Gravelin. In the former, the Hollander suffered. In the latter, the Spaniard lost. Two Relations not unfit for these Times to animate Noble Spirits to attempt and accomplish brave Actions.

Small 4to, 16 pp. *Full levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Emile Rousselle. London, Nath. Butter and Nic. Bourne, 1639.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLI.).

£125

Not in John Carter Brown or Church Catalogues.

THE MISSIONARY HISTORY OF PARAGUAY, PARANA AND URUGUAY.

1639 A.D. [4222] RUIZ DE MONTTOYA (*Antonio*), Soc. Jes.
 Conquista espiritual hecha por religiosos de la Compania de
 Jesus, en las Provincias del Paraguay, Parana, Uruguay, y Tape.

FIRST EDITION. 4to, *A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in full
 levant morocco, gold tooling on sides and back, doublures of blue levant
 morocco with elaborate gold tooling, watered silk fly leaves, g. e.
 Madrid, 1639.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLII.).

£65

Sabin No. 74029. Medina, Vol. II., No. 1001, only knew of one copy.

A history of the Jesuits of Paraguay and the surrounding countries,
 containing much valuable information on the Indians, their Religious Rites, etc.
 It is full of bitter and most vehement complaints of the inhuman conduct of the
 Spaniards with regard to the Indians.

Father Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, celebrated Missionary of Paraguay, was
 born at Lima in 1593. He joined the Jesuit Order in 1606 and was sent as a
 missionary to America. He converted over a hundred thousand Indians. He
 died at Lima in 1652.

No copy in the Church Catalogue.

"A book of the greatest importance was that by Padre Antonio Ruiz de
 Montoya, called 'Conquista espiritual hecha, etc.' (offered for sale above).

"Montoya, as if defending himself against criticism beforehand on account
 of his style and lack of proper arrangement of his material, confesses his rusticity
 imposed by long residence among savages; and that he wrote from memory, and
 without the documents that ought to have guided his pen, so that the result was
 a mass of information thrown together without system or order." (Dr. Moses—
 Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

THE PIRATES AND CORSAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

- 1639 A.D. [4223] CEPEDA (*Fernando de*). Relacion que embiò à su Magestad el Marquès de Cadereyta, Virrey de la Nueva España, en que dà cuenta del feliz suceso que ha tenido esta Monarquía en la detencion de la Flota, por el gran peligro que tenia de los enemigos en el camino; y como la armada de los Galeones del General D. Carlos de Ybarra la defendio con su acostumbrado valor, y de sus famosos Capitanes, y valientes soldados.

Folio, 12 pp. *Half morocco, t. e. g. Madrid, Diego Diaz, 1639.*

£25

Medina, Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana, 994. Not in Sabin.

This is the account, sent to the King of Spain, telling of the lucky chance which detained the Spanish treasure fleet in port (Havana), and so saved it from being captured by the pirates who were lying in wait for it, and how the Galleons under Don Carlos de Ybarra defended this fleet with their usual bravery. News had been received from the Leeward Islands, Havana, Campeachy and FLORIDA of the ravages of the pirates, and of the expected arrival of the Dutch under "Pie de Palo" (or "Wooden-Leg," the Spanish nickname for the corsair, Admiral Piet Heyn). A relation follows from Gabriel de Pastrana of Brussels to a friend in Seville, with news of the sailing of "Pie de Palo" with a fleet, to intercept the Spanish Galleons.

Another relation from the President of the "Audiencia" of Santo Domingo, gives information of the movements of the Dutch pirates and Corsairs in the West Indies, including the seizure of several Frigates by the pirate Diaguillo the Mulatto, a native of Havana, who usually signs himself "Diego of the Realms of Lucifer."

At the end is a relation from the Spanish Admiral, Don Carlos de Ybarra, sent to the Marquis de Cadereyta, the Viceroy of Mexico, giving an account of the naval operations against the Dutch.

The celebrated "Pie de Palo" was especially famous for his great feat of capturing the Spanish treasure galleons in 1628, and getting away with over 15,000,000 guilders worth of treasure, most of which went into the coffers of the Dutch West India Company, in whose employ he was. It is interesting to note that that year the Company distributed the unprecedented dividend of 50 per cent. to its shareholders. The pirate Diaguillo, or "El Mulato," also won great notoriety in the West Indies, and often worked in conjunction with "Pie de Palo."

- 1639 A.D. [4224] LEON PINELO (*Antonio de*). Relacion que en el Consejo Real de las Indias hizo el Licenciado Antonio de Leon Pinelo Relator de su Alteza. Sobre la Pacificacion, y poblacion de las provincias del Manchè, i Lacandon, que pretende hazer Don Diego de Vera Ordoñez de Villquiran.

16 pp., folio. *Wrappers*. (*Madrid*, circa 1639.).

£21

Sabin No. 40056. Medina Vol. II., No. 7714.

Concerning the pacification and colonization of the Provinces of Manchè and Lacandon (lying between Honduras and the Mexico Province of Chiapas and apparently forming the Guatemalian Provinces of Poten, Alta Vera Paz, and Izabal) which Don Diego de Vera Ordonez de Villquiran solicits to be allowed to attempt. A long account of these districts, containing many details of their early history, and remarks on the Puchutla, Acalaes, and Lacadones Indians, etc.

- 1639 A.D. [4225] LAYNEZ (*Padre Fr. Juan*). Copia de una Carta que escrivio el Padre Fr. Juan Laynez, Predicador, y Comisario Provincial de la Provincia de Lima a el Reverend. Padre Fr. Joseph de Sisneros, Padre de la Santa Provincia de la Concepcion, y Comissario de todas las del Pirù. En que le da Cuenta del Viage de los Galeones, Batalla con Pie de palo, y otros sucessos hasta que llegaron a España.

32 pp., small 4to. *Boards*. *Malaga*, Juan Serrano de Vargas y Ureña, 1639.

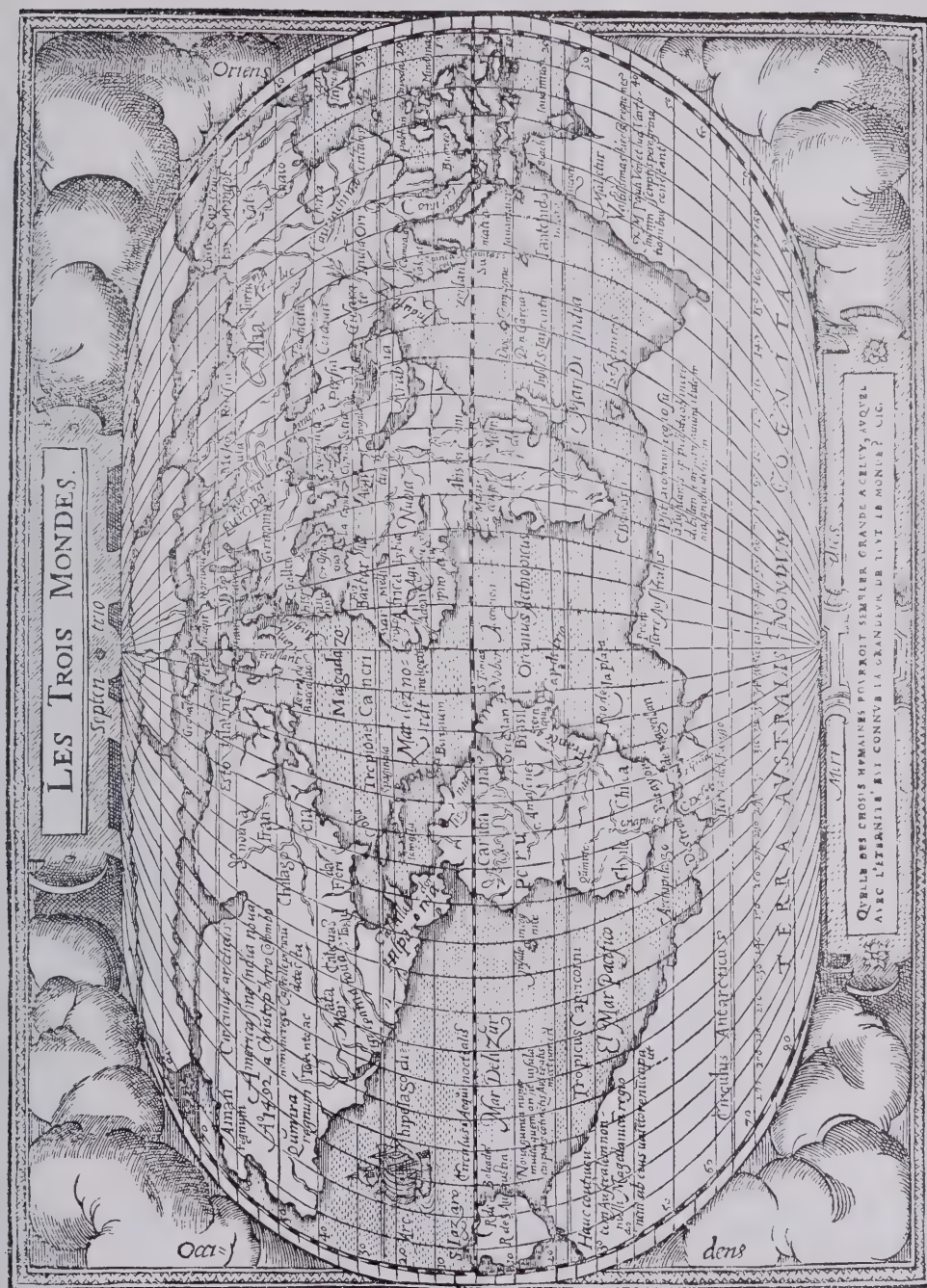
£21

Medina, Vol. II., No. 997, only knew of one copy.

A detailed account of the voyage of the Spanish galleons to America, and of the great naval battle off Cuba with the fleet of "Pie de Palo," or "Wooden-leg" (the Spanish nickname for Admiral Piet Heyn), in which the Dutch were worsted, and also of other engagements with the Dutch and English buccaneers in the West Indies, off Cuba, The Isle of Pines, the Coast of Florida, etc., during 1638.

"Pie de Palo" was especially famous for his great feat of capturing the Spanish treasure galleons in 1628, and getting away with over 15,000,000 guilders worth of treasure, much of which went into the coffers of the Dutch West India Company, in whose employ he was. It is interesting to note that that year the Company distributed the unprecedented dividend of 50 per cent. to its shareholders.

Not in Leclerc, Salva, Church Catalogue, or Sabin.



THE LARGE DOUBLE-PAGE WORLD MAP FROM
THE OCTAVO EDITION OF LA POPELLINIÈRE, LES TROIS MONDES.
PARIS, 1582.

See Item No. 4041.

¶ The first Booke
OF THE HISTO-
rie of the Discoverie and Con-

quest of the East Indias, enterprised by
the Portingales, in their daungerous
Naugations, in the time of King
Don Iohn, the second of that
name.

Which Historie conteineth
much varietie of matter, very profitable
for all Naugators, and not vnplea-
saunt to the Readers.

Set foorth in the Por-
tingale language, by *Hernan*
Lopes de Castaneda.

AND NOW TRANS-
lated into English, by
N. L. Gentleman.

¶ Imprinted at London, by
Thomas East.

1582.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LOPES DE CASTANEDA, DISCOVERIE OF THE EAST INDIES.
LONDON, 1582.

See Item No. 4042.

- 1639 A.D. [4226] MUNOZ (*Bernardo*). Relacion verdadera, y carta nueva de un traslado embiado del Brasil, por un Artillero de Su Magestad, llamado Bernardo Muñoz, a un hijo suyo: dandole cuenta de una grande victoria que las Armas Catolicas han tenido sin pensar, en el sitio de el Brasil, a 29 de Noviembre de el año de 1638, y fue desta manera.

4 pp., small 4to. *Wrappers*. Madrid, Antonio Duplastre, 1639.

£12 12s

Contemporary account of the unexpected victory of the Spaniards over the Dutch off Pernambuco, Brazil, in November, 1638. The report gives the number of casualties, and the quantity of guns which were seized; adding that "the Dutch at Pernambuco are in fear of a big fleet from Portugal which is expected to attack them." The fear was not unfounded, since Pernambuco and other Portuguese possessions in Brazil were wrested from the Dutch a year later.

- 1639 A.D. [4227] LOBKOWITZ (*J. Caramuel*). Philippus Prudens Caroli V. Imp. Filius Lusitaniae, Algarbiae, Indiae, Brasiliae, Legitmus rex demonstratus.

With beautifully engraved coats-of-arms, title-page and 25 magnificent portraits of the Kings and Queens of Portugal.

Folio. *Old calf*. Antwerp, Plantin, 1639.

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.

This very important work is devoted to proving the claims of Philip, the son of Charles V., as the only legitimate King of Brasil, India and Portugal.

- 1639 A.D. [4228] CADEREYTA (*Marques de*). Text of a report addressed by the Marques de Cadereyta, Viceroy of New Spain, to the King of Spain.

[With woodcut coat of arms.]

Small folio. *Mottled calf*. Madrid, Diego Diaz, 1639.

£10 10s

The report is written by the Licentiate Fernando de Cepeda, from Mexico, on 6th October, 1638, on behalf of the Viceroy, and refers to the exploits of Don Carlos de Ybarra, Vizconde de Centenera, in command of the trans-Atlantic "convoy" fleet in April, 1638, "when he valiantly defended his armada against the enemy"—a Dutch fleet in the neighbourhood of Cuba. The publication incorporates the text of Don Carlos de Ybarra's own despatch to the Viceroy.

THE FIRST INDIAN CATECHISM OF BRAZIL.

- 1640 A.D. [4229] RUIZ DE MONTTOYA (*Father Antonio*), *Soc. Jes.* Catecismo de la lengua Guarani. (In Guarani and Spanish.) Double columns, 12mo. *A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in crimson levant morocco, gold tooling on sides and back, doublures of blue levant morocco, covered with gold tooling, watered silk fly leaves, g. e. Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, 1640.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLIII.).

£150

Medina, Vol. II., No. 1020 devotes 4 pages to this important work. Sabin No. 74028. "*Extremely rare.*" Sabin knew only of a copy in the State Library, Berlin.

This catechism in the language of the Guarani Indian, which is the name of the language spoken in a very large part of the South East portion of South America (Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil) is of extraordinary rarity. One of the dialects, the Tupi, has become the current language of Brazil, and it is called "*Lingoa Geral do Brasil.*" Father Ruiz de Montoya, the celebrated missionary of Paraguay, was born at Lima in 1583, and entered the Order of Jesuits in 1606. He was sent to the missions where he converted more than 100,000 Indians.

This learned missionary died at Lima in 1652. He was a most active missionary and at the same time a most excellent linguist. Even Rodrigues was unable to add a copy of this book to his collection as the work is so rare; half the copies printed were seized by the Portuguese before 1645.

- 1640 A.D. [4230] RUIZ MONTTOYA (*Ant.*). Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Guarani. Compuesto Por el Padre Antonio Ruiz, de la Compania de Jesus.

With engraving on title.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublure of blue morocco tooled to elaborate Grolieresque design, red watered silk fly leaves, g. e. Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1640.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLIV.).

£105

Rodrigues did not possess a copy of this exceptionally rare Indian linguistic publication.

Ruiz Montoya was born in Lima, and lived as a member of the Society of Jesus for 46 years. In this work he gives a full grammar of the native language of Paraguay.

COMMERCE BETWEEN MEXICO AND PERU AND THE PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1640 A.D. [4231] GRAU Y MONFALCON (*Juan, Procurator General of the Philippines in Madrid, Agent of the Principality of Catalonia and Syndic of the City of Barcelona*). Justificacion de la conservacion y comercio de las Islas Filipinas. Al Señor Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, del Consejo de S.M. en el Real de las Indias, Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles.

Engraved Arms on title-page.

4to. Boards. (*Madrid*, 1640).

£85

Tavera No. 1246.

"This must have been a quarto volume from which Thévenot, in his work, published an extract in French entitled 'Mémoire pour le commerce des isles Philipines.' The book thus mentioned was already exceedingly rare in the year 1738, and we do not know of its existence at the present time in any library. Since Grau y Monfalcon wrote the memorials which he presented to the King for the Council of the Indies, he thought it useful to write the 'Justification,' (which we offer for sale above) which he dedicated to Bishop Palafox, who was the most influential member of the Royal Council of the Indies, in order to influence him personally and to present it as a resumé of the arguments he had presented in the earlier documents which the King had passed on for examination to the said Bishop.

"Grau lays stress on four chief points; firstly, in what form and in what quantity there should be trade with the Philippine Islands. Secondly, if permission should be given to a larger extent than heretofore to send merchandise from the Philippines to Mexico and return the value thereof in silver. Thirdly, if the permission already given to send merchandise should apply to goods of Chinese provenance or only to native products of the country. Fourthly, if permission should be given anew for Peru to trade to Mexico because of the damage that the Philippines suffered when this said trade had been suspended.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that in 1593, by a Royal decree dated 11th January, the merchants of the Philippines were forbidden to go to China to buy merchandise."

See also Medina, *Bibliografía Española de las Islas Filipinas*, No. 148, who cannot quote a copy.

Retana: *Aparato Bibliográfico de la Historia general de Filipinas* Nos. 186 and 188, describes this work incorrectly.

- 1640 A.D. [4232] A TRUE RELATION of a late very famous Sea-fight, made betwixt the Spaniard and the Hollander in Brasil, for many dayes together: wherein the oddes was very great, which made the successe doubtfull; but at last the Hollander got the Victory.

Small 4to, title and 14 pp. *Bound by Rousselle in levant morocco, gold lines and corner fleurons on sides, gilt back, g. e. London, Printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1640.*

£25

This rare tract appears to have been one of a series, as, although it has its own title-page, the pagination runs from 129 to 142. It relates to the successes of the Dutch Admiral William Cornelisz against the Spaniards near Bahia, and was based on the account sent to Holland to the Prince of Orange by Count Maurice of Nassau. It was originally printed at Amsterdam in Dutch during the same year.

- 1640 A.D. [4233] GUELEN (*Auguste de*). Brieve Relation de l'Estat de Phernambucq. Dedié à l'assemblée de XIX, pour la très noble Compagnie d'West-Inde.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle, in full blue levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Amsterdam, Louys Elzevier, 1640.*

Willems, *Les Elzevier*, 970, "pièce fort rare."

£25

HYDROGRAFIA

LA MAS CVRIOSQVE HASTA AQVI
ha salido a luz, en que de mas de un derrotero general, se en-
señala nauegacion por altura y derrota, y la del Este Oeste:
con la Graduacion de los puertos, y la nauegacion
al Catayo por cinco vias diferentes.

*Compuesto por el Licenciado Andres de Poza natural de la ciudad de Orduña
abogado en el muy noble y muy leal señorío de Vizcaya.*



Impresso con priuilegio Real en Bilbao por Mathias
Mares, Año de 1585.

TITLE PAGE FROM
ANDRES DE POZA, HYDROGRAPHIA.

BILBAO, 1585.
See Item No. 4047.

L'HISTOIRE

NOTABLE DE LA FLO-

RIDE SITVÉE ES INDES

Occidentales, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par certains Capitaines & Pilotes François, descrits par le Capitaine Laudonniere, qui y a commandé l'espace d'un an trois mois : à laquelle a esté adiousté un quatriesme voyage fait par le Capitaine Gourgues.

*Mise en lumiere par M. BASANIER,
gentil-homme François Mathématicien.*



A PARIS,

Chez Guillaume Auray, rue saint Iean de
Beauvais, au Bellerophon couronné.

M. D. LXXXVI.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LAUDONNIERE, HISTOIRE NOTABLE DE LA FLORIDE.
PARIS, 1586.

See Item No. 4049.

- 1640 A.D. [4234] BOUTON (*Jacques*). Relation de l'Establissement des François depuis l'an 1635. En l'Isle de la Martinique, l'une des Antilles de l'Amerique.

Des moeurs des Sauvages, de la situation et des autres singularitez de l'isle, Par le P. Jacques Bouton, de la Compagnie de Jesus.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full olive levant morocco, gilt, g. e. Paris, Sebastien Cramoisy, 1640.*

£10 10s

- 1640 A.D. [4235] SUCESSOS De La Armada, que fue al Brasil, ye el Largo viaje que tuvieron por tierra. Dase cuenta de los encuentros que tuvieron con el Olandes. En este ano de mil y seyscientos y quarenta.

4to. *Calif. Seville, 1640.*

£10 10s

- 1640 A.D. [4236] VAUGHAN (*Sir Wm.*). The Church Militant, Historically continued from the Yeare of Our Saviours Incarnation, 33, untill this present, 1640. (In verse.)

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Mottled calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. London, Tho. Paine, 1640.*

£7 10s

This work contains references to the discovery of America by Columbus; the quarrel between Spain and Portugal over America; Drake and Cavendish; the English Colonies in Virginia, etc.

The author, Sir Wm. Vaughan, was one of England's foremost Colonial Pioneers, practically founding the Colony of Newfoundland in 1616.

WITH THE MAP OF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

1641 A.D. [4237] DRAKE (*Francis*). Voyage curieux, faict
autour du Monde, par François Drach, Admiral d'Angleterre.
Augmenté de la seconde partie.

With very fine large folding map.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit, full green levant morocco, gilt lines on
sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Antoine Robinot,
1641.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. CLV. AND CLVA.).

£150

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 9d.

"The translator's, or perhaps merely editor's, name was F. de Louven-
court, as we find it subscribed to the dedication to St. Simon Baron de Courtomer.
He had received the narrative from the Baron, one of whose tenants had been
amongst Drake's crew in this voyage, and his own labour may not have been a
translation, but merely an improvement of the French sailor's text. The narrative
is certainly not identical with the English "World Encompassed," although it goes
over the same details, yet the navigator is always styled "*nostre General*," just as
he is "*our general*" in the English account. The Map, however, is the most
curious feature of the book, and is extremely rare. It was by a Dutchman,
"Nich Sype," and exhibits *Nova Albion*, that is the coast of California and nearly
all the interior of North America."

- 1641 A.D. [4238] GRAU Y MONFALCON. Memorial Informativo en favor Del Maese de Campo Don Antonio Urrutia de Vergara. Respondiendo a la Contradicion Hecha Por Parte de don Francisco de la Torre, y a los dos escritos que ha presentado.

Copia de Tres Sentencias, que en 18 del mes de Março pronuncio el senor Obispo de la Puebla, Visitador General por su Magestad de los Reinos de Nueva Espana en las causas de don Francisco de la Torre y el Maese de Campo don Antonio de Urrutia y Vergara, y consortes, y se advierte que todas tres sentencias, en que pudo ser interessado el dicho don Antonio, se publicaron en un dia.

Sentencia en la Querella, y acusacion, que hizo don Francisco de la Torre, contra el, señor Marques de Cerralbo, y el Maese de Campo don Antonio de Vergara.

Two parts in one, small 4to. *Calf, gilt ornamental sides gilt back, inside dentelles.* (ca. 1641.).

£12 10s

Not in Medina.

- 1641 A.D. [4239] GOMES CARNEIRO (D.). Oracao Apodixica A os Scismaticos da Patria. Offerecida A Francisco de Lucena do Conselho de sua Magestade seu Secretario de Estado, Comendador da ordem de Christo etc.

Pello Doutor Diogo Comez Carneiro Brasiliense, natural do Rio de Janeiro.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full mauve levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Lourenço de Anueres, 1641.*

£10 10s

Innocencio, vol. II., p. 159, says that this little work is very rare, as well as all the works of the same Brazilian author.

- 1641 A.D. [4240] SANDOVAL (*Geronimo de*) and VEGA BACAN (*Juan de*). Relacion verdadera de todos los sucessos y encuentros que ha tenido la Real Armada de la Flota, en la carrera de las Indias, con los Olandeses, desde 14 de Enero, hasta 3 de Março, 1641.

Folio, 4 pp. *Wrappers*. Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1641.

£10 10s

Medina, Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana, 1028.

Account of a naval engagement between the Spanish Fleet and a fleet of Dutch Corsairs near the port of Havana, in which the Spaniards suffered heavily, although successful in beating off their enemies.

- 1642 A.D. [4241] ENRIQUEZ DE SOTOMAYOR (*Alonso*). Discurso que hizo el Reyno de Panama, y Provincia de Veragua, de la Vida, y Acciones de don Enrique Anriquez su Governador, y Capitan General, y del Habito de Santiago: en el llanto que hizieron a su muerte el año de 1638.

Engraved Coat-of-Arms on title.

Small 4to. *Wrappers*. Madrid, Pedro Taxo, 1642.

£10 10s

Medina, Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana, 1035.

An account of events in Panama and the Province of Veragua, of the life and actions of Enrique Anriquez, the Governor and Capt. General, various poems, and the Funeral Orations at his death, in 1638.

THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN BRAZIL.

- 1642 A.D. [4242] GUERREIRO (*Bartholomeu, Soc. Jes.*). Gloriosa Coroa d'esforcados Religiosos da Companhia de Jesu mortos polla Fe Catholica nas Conquistas dos Reynos da Coroa de Portugal.

With finely engraved title-page.

Folio. *Old calf, gilt and gauffred edges*. Lisbon, 1642.

£35

1642 A.D. [4243] [OVALLE (*Padre Alonso de*).] *Relacion verdadera de las Pazes que capitulo con el Araucano rebelado, el Marques de Baides, Conde de Pedroso, Governador y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile . . . Sacada de sus informes, y cartas, y de los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus. que acompañaron el Real exercito en la jornada que hizo para este efeto el año passada de 1641. Contiene raros prodigios que precedieron a estas pazes.*

8 pp., folio. *Blue calf, gilt border and back. Madrid, Francisco Maroto, 1642.*

£25

Not in Salva or Sabin.

Medina (Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena, No. 108) states that the author of this publication was Padre Alonso de Ovalle, who wrote one of the best histories of Chile in 1646. In this tract, he describes some of the curious physical and geographical phenomena observed in Chile, and a report of the peace convened between the Marques de Baides, Governor of Chile, and the Araucanian Indians in 1641.

1642 A.D. [4244] TREGOAS ENTRE O Prudentissimo Rey Dom Ioam IV, De Portugal, et os Poderosos Estados das Provincias Unidas.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Alvarez, 1642.*

£15 15s

This is an important treaty made between the King of Portugal and the States-General of Holland, which put an end to the fighting in Brazil that had been going on with great vehemence between the armies and subjects of the two Countries.

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, did not possess a copy of this rare book.

1642 A.D. [4245] OVALLE (*Alonzo de*), Soc. Jes. *Relacion Verdadera de las Pazes que capitulò con el Araucano Rebelado, el Marques de Baides, Conde de Pedroso, Governador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chili, y Presidente de la Real Audiencia. Sacada de sus informes, y cartas, y de los Padres de la Compania de Jesus, que acompanaron el Real exercito en la jornada que hizo para este efeto el Año passado de 1641.*

8 pp., folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Francisco Maroto, 1642.*

£15 15s

Not in Medina. Sabin No. 12802.

Title reads (in translation):—"True account of the Peace which the Marquis of Baides, the Governor of Chili, has made with the rebellious Araucanian Indians. Drawn up from his reports, and letters, and from the Jesuit Fathers who accompanied the royal expedition, which had to be made to effect this Peace, during the past year 1641. Containing the strange wonders that preceded this peace. A volcano that burst out with flaming ashes, and sent large rocks flying through the air, heated the springs and cooked the fish in the rivers. A monstrous beast. . . Two armies in the air fighting against each other, one led by a famous captain on a white horse, with a large sword in hand. Treating of the liberation of the Spanish captives and the solemnity and ceremonies with which the enemy concluded the Peace, and other things of interest and profit."

"Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his 'history of Chile' was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

"The gentleness and docility of Alonso, his inclination to religious reflection and his wealth naturally suggested to his Jesuit instructors the desirability of attracting him to enter the Order. The necessary steps for his initiation were hastily taken, and without the knowledge of his parents he took the vows and assumed the obligations of the Jesuits. When the father learnt of the son's act, he used every means to induce Alonso to withdraw from the Order and to persuade the Provincial to surrender him, but all without result. The Jesuit authorities, to avoid any attempt that might be made to rescue the novice, determined to send him to Cordoba, in the Province of Tucuman. This project came to the knowledge of Alonso's relatives, who proposed to kidnap him on the journey over the Andes. But the Jesuits and their charges completely eluded the armed men sent to the mountain pass to intercept them.

"At Cordoba, Alonso continued his studies, and at the end of his novitiate he returned to Santiago. Soon after his arrival in Chile he was ordained priest, and undertook the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, and on Sundays preached in the public square of the town. He also went as a missionary to the

OVALLE—*continued*.

Indians in various parts of Chile, and had unrealized projects of more extensive work, when the authorities of his order directed him to take up the duties of a professor of philosophy. Later he was appointed rector of the Seminario at Santiago. His reputation for learning and religious devotion increased, and when a few years later it became necessary to treat with the general of the Society concerning questions relating to the vice-province of Chile, the members of the order in Chile resolved unanimously to send Alonso de Ovalle to Rome. He undertook the journey by way of Lima and Panama. At Lima he found that his reputation as a preacher had preceded him, and the people pressed to hear him. From Italy, Ovalle went to Madrid, where he was received by the monarch. Returning in 1650, he embarked for Chile by way of Panama. At Plata, not meeting the ship he expected to take him to Calláo, he set out overland for Lima, over an almost tractless region, with little preparation for meeting his need for food and water. He arrived in Lima suffering under a violent fever from which he died a few days later." (Adapted from Dr. Moses—Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

1642 A.D. [4246] TRATTADO DAS TREGOAS. Tractatus Induciarum et Cessionis omnis hostilitatis actus, ut et Navigationis, ac Commercij, pariterque succurssus factus, initus et conclusus Hagae Comitum die duodecima Junij 1641, tempore Decennij inter Dominum Tristao de Mendoça Furtado, Legatum et Consiliarium Serenissimi, Praepotentis Don Johannis Quartij ejus nominis Regis Lusitaniae, Algarvae, etc., Et Dominos Deputatos Celsorum et Praepotentum Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Unitarum Provintiarum Belgicarum.

4to. *Half morocco. The Hague, Typis Viduae ac Haeredum Hillebrandi Jacobi a Wouw, 1642.*

£12 10s

This is a Peace Treaty between the King of Portugal and the States-General of Holland, published in Latin, Dutch, and Portuguese.

Bound up with: *Articulen van Vrede ende Confoederatie* (together with the Dutch translation of the same, The Hague, 1663).

- 1642 A.D. [4247] ANDRADE LEITAO (*Francisco de*; Ambassador to Holland). Discurso Politico sobre o se aver de largar a coroa de Portugal, Angola, S. Thome & Maranhao, exclamado aos Altos & Poderosos Estados de Olanda.

Large Arms of Portugal on title.

12 pp., small 4to. *New boards. Lisbon, 1642.*

£12 12s

Sabin No. 39940, did not quote the location of any copy.

Written by the Portuguese Ambassador to Holland, two years after Portugal had thrown off the Spanish Yoke and after Holland had restored Brazil to Portugal. It is a proposal that Portugal and Holland should combine against the common enemy Spain and thus protect their American and other Colonies.

- 1642 A.D. [4248] RELACION del Sucesso que tuvo Francisco Diaz Pimienta, General de la Real Armada de las Indias, en la Isla de Santa Catalina. Dase cuenta como la tomò a los enemigos que la posseian, echandolos della, y de la estimacion de los despojos, y numero de los prisioneros.

6 pp., small folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Juan Sanchez, 1642.*

£12 10s

Medina, Vol. II., No. 1041.

The Island of Santa Catalina, now known as Old Providence Island, lying about 150 miles off the coast of Nicaragua, and belonging to Colombia, was one of the favourite headquarters of the pirates in their operations against the Spanish possessions. Nominally belonging to England, it was captured by a Spanish fleet, under Francisco Diaz Pimienta, in 1641. This relation contains the account of this incident. Later, in 166, it was retaken by the famous buccaneers Mansfield, and Hy. Morgan, and subsequently again changed hands several times. Margin of first leaf slightly cut into.

Sabin, No. 28885. Not in Leclerc, Salva, or Church Catalogue.

STIMVLO DE LA PRO
PAGACION DELA FEE.

Contiene

EL VINCULO

DE HERMANDAD ENTRE

los Padres descalços, de nue-
stra Señora del Monte

Carmelo,

y del Seraphico Padre Sant Fran-
cisco, para ayudarse y fauorescer se
en la conuersion de la Gentilidad.

¶ Y vna Exortacion para ello :

Hecha por Fray Hieronymo
Gracian, de la madre de

Dios, Carmelita
descalço.

¶ Con licencia de la sancta y
General Inquisicion.

¶ Impresso en Lisboa en Sant Phi-
lippe, de los Carmelitas descalços,
por Andres Lobato. Año de
M. D. Lxxxvj.

TITLE PAGE FROM

GRACIAN, STIMULO DE LA PROPAGACION DE LA FE.

LISBON, 1586.

(ON THE INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO).

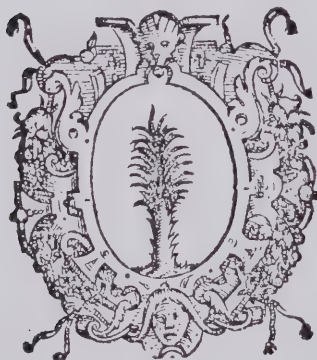
See Item No. 4050.

COMPENDIO

DEL ARTE DE NAVEGAR,
del Licenciado Rodrigo Çamorano,
Cosmografo y Piloto mayor
de su Magestad.

CATEDRATICO DE
*Cosmografia en la casa dela Contratacion
de las Indias.*

* * *



CON PRIVILEGIO.

IMPRESSO EN SEVILLA
en casa de Ioan de Leon.

Año,

1588.

ZAMORANO'S ARTE DE NAVEGAR.
SEVILLE, 1588.

See Item No. 4053.

- 1642 A.D. [4249] ANDRADA LEITAO (*Dr. Francisco de; Ambassador to Holland*). *Copia das Proposições e secunda allegação acerca da restituição do Cidade de S. Paulo de Loanda em Angola, & da Ilha, & Cidade de San Thome, acerca de Ilha, Cidade & districto do Maranham, & outros lugares, Cidades & fortalezas, Naos, & navios guerreados, usurpados & tomados por os vassallos delles, depois do tratado da paz renovada com os ditos Senhores Ordens Geraes, 14 Junio 1642.*
28 pp., small 4to. *Wrappers. Lisbon, 1642.*

£10 10s

Not in Sabin.

A very rare tract concerning the return to Portugal of the various cities and districts in Brazil captured by the Dutch. Rodrigues mentions this book in his *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, but was unable to find a copy to add to his collection.

- 1642 A.D. [4250] CASTEL-MELHOR. *Relação Verdadeira Dos Sucessos do Conde Castel-Melhor, preso na cidade de Cartagena de Indias, et hoje livre, por particular merce de Ceo et favor del Rey Dom Ioao IV nosso Senhor, na cidade de Lisboa.*
4to. *Bound by Duru in full red levant morocco, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1642.*

£10 10s

- 1642 A.D. [4251] BONTIUS (*J.*). *De Medicina Indorum Lib. IV.*
1. *Notae in Garçiam ab Orta.*
2. *De Dieta Sanorum.*
3. *Methodus Medendi Indica.*
4. *Observationes e Cadaveribus.*

With engraved frontispiece.

12mo. *Original vellum. Leyden, Francis Hack, 1642.*

£5 5s

1643 A.D. [4252] CASAS (*Bartolomé de las*). (1) Istoria . . . della distruzione dell' Indie Occidentali . . . tradotto in Italiano dall' Eccell. Sig. Giacomo Castellani, già sotto nome di Francesco Bersabita.

Together with:—

(2) Il supplice Schiavo Indiano . . . tradotto in Italiano per opera di Marco Giuammi.

Together with:—

(3) La Liberta pretesa dal supplice Schiavo Indiano . . . tradotto per Marco Giuammi [with Giuammi's book list at end].

Together with:—

(4) Conquista dell' Indie Occidentale. . . . tradotta per Marco Giuammi.

Small 4to. *Old calf. Venice, Marco Giuammi* (1) 1643, (2) 1657, (3) 1640, (4) 1645.

£18 18s

Not in Sabin. Heredia No. 3318. Salva No. 3286-8. Leclerc cites Nos. (1) (2) and (4) as item No. 330, and No. (3) as item No. 332 of his *Bibliotheca Americana*; and according to Heredia, all but the first are *editions originales*. Though not as supremely rare as the originals of Seville, these Italian editions are very scarce, and much sought after.

Bartolomé de las Casas or Casaús, the champion of the oppressed Indian in America, was a native of Seville (1470-1566) and went out to the New World as early as 1502. He was ordained there as a priest, and lived for some time in Santo Domingo and Cuba, where he worked arduously in the interests of the natives, protesting vigorously against the system of *repartimientos*, or slavery. In 1520 he founded a colony at Cumana, in the hope that, with the assistance of the Dominicans, he would encourage the natives to become peaceful labourers and good Christians; but the attempt was a failure. As a Dominican, he became Bishop of Chiapa, Mexico in 1544 and returned to Spain three years later. He wrote a history of America, *Historia de las Indias*, covering the period from the arrival of Columbus, to 1520, which served as a basis for Herrera's later work. His most famous book, however, was the *Brevisima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias* (No. 1 of this item) which was sent to the Emperor Charles V. in 1542 and published

LAS CASAS—*continued*.

in Seville in 1552. The work exercised an enormous influence in Europe and helped to mould the general adverse public opinion held in Europe with regard to the Spanish methods of colonization in their newly-conquered American states. In consequence of the impression produced by Las Casas, Charles V. summoned a Council at Valladolid to investigate the statements made by the Bishop of Chiapa, but the attitude in Spain was mainly sceptical. Later commentators, of various nationalities, have regarded his reports as a great exaggeration of the true facts, and Fueter states in his *Historiographie* that Las Casas, who offers a marked contrast to his contemporary Oviedo, was a fanatical theorist; that he was obsessed with the notion that the natives were naturally paragons of all the virtues who were only corrupted by the Spaniards; and that he invented fantastical statistics regarding the original native population in order to prove that the diminution in their ranks was due to the brutality of the Spaniards. From overwhelming evidence in manuscript and in print, however, there is little doubt that Las Casas was amply justified in calling the attention of the civilized world to the sufferings of the conquered Indians, even if his zeal on their behalf led him to exaggerate.

1643 A.D. [4253] GENERAL Relacion de las nuevas de Philip-
pinas, venidas en este año de 1643. De Manila. De la India.
De Camboja. Del Japon. De China. De Macau. De Ter-
renate. Y de Ambueno.

Woodcut Arms of Spain on title.

4 pp., folio. *Wrappers.* Mexico City, Viuda de Bernardo Calderon,
1643.

£12 12s

Tavera, "*Biblioteca Filipina*," No. 1178. Retana, No. 186, only knew of one copy of this rare "*Relacion*." Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 568. Containing a brief account of the news from various places in the Far East. The news from Manila contains reports of several attacks on Spanish Shipping by the Dutch, also that there had been no trouble with the Natives that year. From India the blockade of the Portuguese in Malaca by the Dutch is announced, also a victory over twelve Dutch ships off Goa. Mention is made of the persecution of Catholics and the trade of the Dutch in Japan. There is great missionary progress in China, and it is believed that the King is becoming a Christian. Etc.

- 1643 A.D. [4254] PONCE DE LEON (*Francisco*), of the Order of Mercy. (Relacion de servicios hechos en Chile a Dios y a su Magestad.)

3 pp., folio. *New boards. Madrid, 1643.*

£7 10s

Printed relation of services rendered in Chile presented to the King and Council of the Indies for the purpose of obtaining a bishopric in America.

Ponce de Leon was, according to his own act, conquistador and descubridor of the provinces of Marañon, founder of the town of St. Francisco de Borja, and first Priest to preach in the provinces of the Mainas, Geberos, Cocomas, Urariñas, Panipas, Tonchetos, Aguanos and Serbetaneros, on the river Marañon, where he baptised 3,000 Indians.

"His descent from the noble houses of Arcos and Medina Sidonia gave Francisco Ponce de Leon special consideration, and in the official service of his order (the Order of Mercy) he had an opportunity to visit various parts of South America. The most noteworthy of his expeditions was his missionary journey into the valley of the Marañon, where without stipend of any sort he spent three years preaching to various tribes of Indians. He performed important official functions as a member of his order and as a commissary of the Inquisition. Later by the favour of the viceroy, Diego Fernández de Cordoba, Marqués de Guadalcázar (1623-1629), he was appointed general chaplain of the military and naval forces, and served for five years in this capacity in Chile." (Dr. Moses—Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

- 1644 A.D. [4255] [CHILI.] Al Secretario Juan Baptista Sanz Navarrete, Secretario en el Real de las Indias, de la parte de la Nueva España. Disposicion que se deve tener, para acabar la Guerra de Chile, poblar a Valdivia, y demas Fuerças necessarias, remitida su razon.

16 pp., small 4to. *New boards. (Madrid, 1644).*

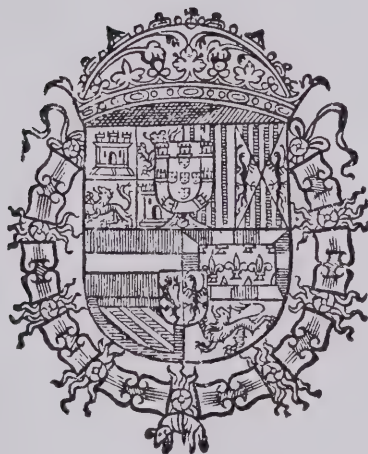
£12 12s

A very interesting Memorial concerning the Conquest of Chili, with many notices about the Indians.

PLATE CV.

PRIMERA PARTE,
DE LAS ELEGIAS
DE VARONES ILLVS.
TRES DE INDIAS.

*Compuestas por Juan de Castellanos Clerigo, Benefi-
ciado de la Ciudad de Tunja en el nuevo
Reyno de Granada.*



CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid,

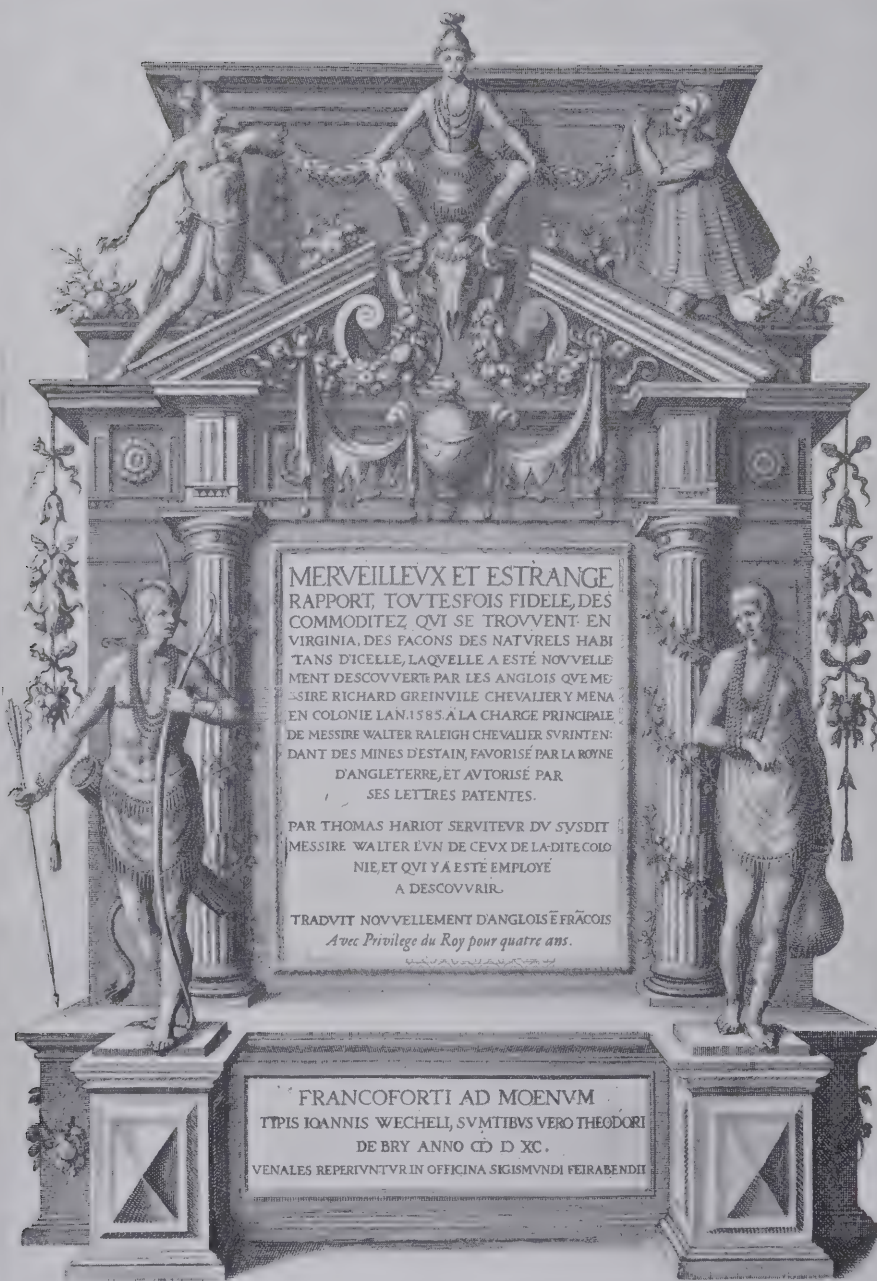
En casa de la viuda de Alonso Gomez Impressor de
su Magestad. Año. 1589.

TITLE PAGE FROM

JUAN DE CASTELLANOS, ELEGIAS DE VARONES ILLUSTRES DE INDIAS.

MADRID, 1589.

See Item No. 4056.



TITLE PAGE FROM
HARIOT'S VIRGINIA (IN FRENCH).

FRANKFORT, 1590.
See Item No. 4058.

DISPUTE CONCERNING THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICANS.

- 1644 A.D. [4256] LAET (*Joannes de*). Responsio ad Dissertationem secundam Hugonis Grotii, de Origine Gentium Americanarum.

12mo. *Crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by David. Amsterdam, Louis Elsevir, 1644.*

£7 10S

Sabin 38562. Willems, "Les Elsevier," 1007. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 223.

Joannes de Laet wrote one of the best early histories of America. In 1642 Grotius had published at Paris his "De Origine Gentium Americanarum," in which he claimed that the natives of America were not of ancient origin but that they had crossed over to America from Europe. Laet wrote a refutation of this, and claimed that America had been populated from other parts of the world at a remote period. Grotius wrote a somewhat haughty reply to this, and Laet, in his turn, replied with the present volume. The discussion aroused considerable interest among savants, many other authorities taking a part in it.

EARLY INFORMATION CONCERNING CALIFORNIA AND THE CALIFORNIANS.

- 1645 A.D. [4257] PEREZ DE RIBAS (*Father Andrés*). Historia de los Triumphos de Nuestra Santa Fee entre Gentes las mas bárbaras, y fieras del Nuevo Orbe: conseguidos por los Soldados de la Milicia de la Compañia de Jesus en las Misiones de la Provincia de Nueva-España.

Refierense assimismo las Costumbres, ritos, y supersticiones que usaban estas Gentes: sus puestos, y temples: las vitorias que de algunas dellas alcançaron con las armas los Catolicos Españoles, quando les obligaron à tomarles: y las dichas muertes de veinte Religiosos de la Compañia, que en varios puestos, y a manos de varias Naciones, dieron sus vidas por la predicacion del santo Evangelio.

Folio. *Vellum. Madrid, Alonso de Paredes, 1645.*

£105

Salva 3376. Heredia 6836. Sabin 60895. Medina 1083. Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 43.

(Continued over)

PEREZ DE RIBAS—*continued.*

An extremely interesting authentic history of the Jesuit activities in the heathen districts of Sinaloa, California and Florida, with a description of the superstitions and rites of the natives, their temples, their conquests, and conversion to Christianity.

The work is divided into twelve parts, or "books," in the first of which the author describes the province of Sinaloa, the natives, their customs, and the first entry of the Spaniards there. Book II. is devoted to the Jesuit foundation of the Sinaloa mission; book III. treats of the conversion of three of the principal tribes of natives to Catholicism; book IV. describes the Mission and conversions in the district of Rio de Mayo, Sinaloa and district; book V. describes the wars between the Spaniards and the Yaqui natives, and their conversion; book VI. treats of the later conversions in Sinaloa; book VII. deals with the question of Missions among barbarous peoples in general, and of the common benefits derived from them; book VIII. is devoted to the history of the Tapia Mission and the conversion of its natives; book IX. describes the San Andres Mission and district; book X. describes the conversion of the Tepehuanes and their subsequent rebellion; book XI. deals with the Missions at Parras and Laguna Grande, while book XII. contains an appendix to the History of the Mission in New Spain, including a long account of the martyrdom of the nine Jesuit missionaries in Florida in 1566.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the writer mentions Admiral Pedro Porter Casanate's expedition. Philip IV. had ordered him to reconnoitre the Californian lands on the Pacific, "to seek for pearls, and colonize the unknown lands and spread the Catholic Faith," and he took with him some Jesuit Missionaries on his voyage of discovery.

Previous to this, however, a Jesuit, Father Jacinto Cortes, had already trodden on Californian soil, and a letter of his, quoted in this book, describes his meeting with the natives. This Father Jacinto had been employed in the Sinaloa Missions for sixteen years, and, on the invitation of the Governor of the Province, Captain Luis Cestin de Cañas, accompanied him in a small vessel across the Gulf of California in 1642, taking with him a few soldiers from the Sinaloa garrison. The father wrote a full account of this expedition to the Provincial, stating that they arrived in July, but owing to contrary winds and tides, they took a short cut and "sighted the islands of California. We left Baibachilato, and coasting past the port of San Ignacio, we came upon a hillock which is in the middle of the sea, not more than twenty leagues from San Ignacio. We continued to the west, and before we had lost sight of Sinaloa, the Californias came into view. We landed at the port, which has been named the port of St. Joseph, where there are some friendly Indians. Passing all the creeks and bays, we came to the one which they call La Paz, about forty leagues. All the Indians gathered together, as friendly as if they were from Sinaloa. On this coast, as far as San Barnabé, there must be something like a thousand of them, all fishermen, their food being mainly shellfish.

"These simple people, orderly in their habits, for there are no drunkards amongst them, and they each have but one wife, are very peaceful, and only wage

PEREZ DE RIBAS—*continued.*

war against the tribe known as the Guaicuras, who live in the islands on the opposite coast, and these Guaicuras wish to eject them from their land and take possession of La Paz. The arms of the Californians are large bows and arrows, with flint, but without poisonous herbs, for, although this is to be found here, they do not know it, or use it. . . .

"These Indians have been assisted against the Guaicuras by the Spaniards who have recently effected an entry in those lands. In fact, as soon as the Spaniards go there, they come in search of them, bringing them fish and fruit from Pitahayas, and requesting them to fire their arquebuses at the Guaicuras—and are very happy when their request is complied with. Once we formed a procession, carrying the Image of the Virgin, chanting our Litanies, and they accompanied us, Indian women and men—more than two hundred of them—with their bows and arrows, thinking that we were going to make war upon the Guaicuras. . . . This land is poor in water and other supplies, but there is a lagoon of drinking water. And when these islands are colonised, it will be necessary to start with the Guaicura territory, in order to provide sustenance for the islands, which is where all the pearl fisheries exist. We have bartered for a few of these, which the Captain is sending to his Excellency, so that he may see some of the fruits of this country. The reason why there are so few (pearls) to send, is because the Indians had hurried away to their caves owing to the heavy rains. We returned after having spent a month there. What I think about this country is: that it seems very extensive, another new world, or another New Spain. If God disposes that we should teach these people, I offer my services; indeed, it is precisely this which has brought me from the College of Mexico, and no other wish."

Porter Casanate's expedition, according to this writer's account, started the following year (1643), the Admiral taking with him some priests of the Company of Jesus, at the request of the Viceroy, the Conde de Salvatierra, "and because he was particularly fond of this Order." The Provincial of the day stated that it was given to the "sons" of Ignatius (Loyola) to introduce Catholicism in those remote western American regions, and, some forty years later, another famous Jesuit, Father Kino, the "Apostle of California," firmly established the faith in the country which was still considered an island.

"Father Perez de Ribas went to Sinaloa himself, in 1604, and actively engaged in Missionary enterprises. In 1617, with Tomas Basilio, he first undertook a Mission to the Yaquis. In 1620 he returned to Mexico as Rector of the Colegio Maximo, and in 1640 became Provincial. In 1646 he was in Rome as Procurador of the Mexican Province, but in 1648 he returned to Mexico, where he died seven years later."

- 1645 A.D. [4258] DIEZ DE LA CALLE. Memorial Informatorio Al Rey Nuestro Senor, en su y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, Camara, y Iunta de Guerra.

En Manos Del Senor Ivan Baptista Saenz Navarrete, Cavallero de la Orden de Alcantara, de su Consejo, su Secretario en el, y el de la Camara, y Junta.

Contiene Lo Que su Magestad Provee en su Consejo y Junta, y por las dos Secretarias de la Nueva Espana, y Piru, Eclesiastico, Secular, Salarios, Estipendidos, y Presidios, su Gente, y Costa, y de que Cajas, y Hazienda Real se paga: valor de las Encomiendas de Indios, y otras cosas curiosas, y necessarias.

4to. *Full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. (Madrid, privately printed, 1645).*

£85

Exceedingly rare. See Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, pp. 130-131.

This was printed for the Council of the Indies, but not published. Only so many copies were printed, as were needed for official reference.

Diez de la Calle, who was Assistant Secretary to the Council for the first time in 1645, prepared and printed an abstract of the statistical account concerning the Spanish Empire and New Spain, California, and Central America, embracing also short historical summaries, which was considered by the King and Council to be a document of singular value for their own information.

The Memorial is a list of officials in America, with the salaries attaching to the several positions, and also contains a list of the *flotas* from 1581-1645, with the names of the commanders.

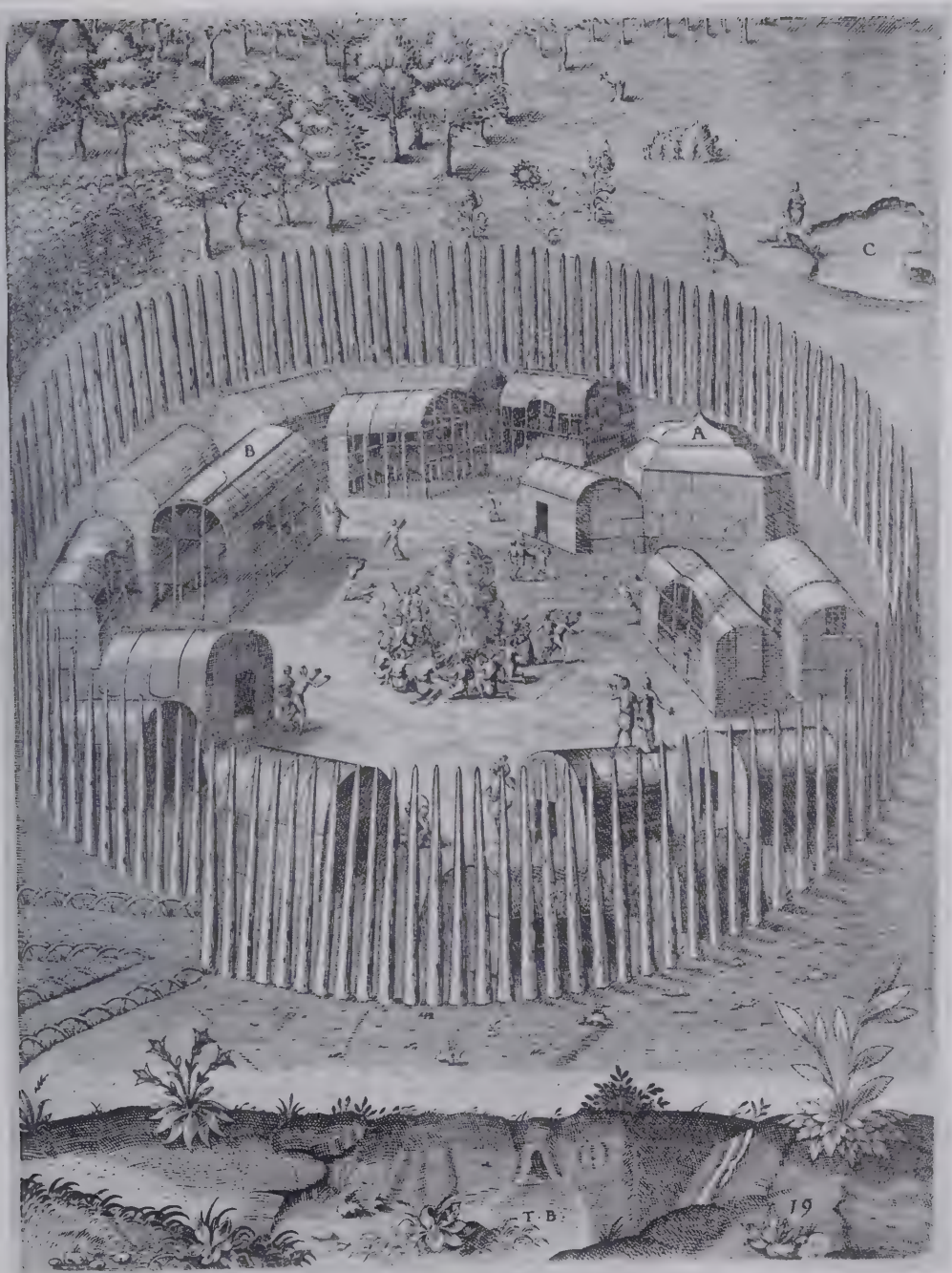
- 1645 A.D. [4259] MOCQUET (*Jean*). Voyages en Afrique, Asie, Indes Orientales, et Occidentales.

With numerous and very interesting copper plate engravings.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit, in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Rouen, Jacques Cailloue, 1645.*

£45

In book 2, Mocquet describes his journey to America, to the River Amazon, country of the Caripous and Caribes, and other countries and islands. The plates show the costumes and appearance of the different nations visited by Mocquet.



“ THE TOWN OF POMEIOOCK, IN VIRGINIA.”

AN ENGRAVING, GREATLY REDUCED, FROM HARIOT'S VIRGINIA (IN FRENCH).

FRANKFORT, 1590.

See Item No. 4058.

dicono che essendo ella come sia di gradi 1360/100 d'antoni lagua 17 1/2 /
 il grado sono in tutto lagua / 6300/ ma uideuandoli amiglia italiani a
 miglia / 4 / la lagua sarebbe iscirchuito di tutta la terra miglia / 2200 /
 è tanto aponto da più di ligianti matematici uideu misurato anchora
 che troui molti altri di diuersa opinione



- 1645 A.D. [4260] CAROCHI (*Horacio*). Arte de La Lengua Mexicana con la Declaracion de los adverbios della.

4to. *Bound in red morocco, inside dentelles, g. e. Mexico, J. Ruyz, 1645.*

£31 10s

This is a fine copy of an exceedingly rare book, which afterwards served as a basis for a compendium published in 1759 by Father I. de Parades.

THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES LEAVE FLORIDA.

- 1645 A.D. [4261] [FRANCISCAN ORDER.] Renuncia que hizo la Religion de nuestro Padre S. Francisco de todas las Doctrinas y Conversiones que tiene en la Nueva España é Islas Filipinas.

4 pp., folio. *Half morocco, gilt, t. e. g. (Convent of San Juan de los Reyes), Toledo, 9th June, 1645.*

£25

Medina (Bibliographia Española de Las Islas Filipinas), No. 164.

A declaration, addressed to the King of Spain by the General of the Franciscan Order, claiming recognition for the Franciscans as the spiritual pioneers in Florida, Zacatecas, Guatemala, Yucatan and the Philippines, and renouncing all their work in the "Spiritual vineyards" there, in view of certain apostolic briefs which had been obtained "by sinister means" for their disturbance and annoyance. He requests that the Franciscans should be provided with a free passage back to Spain.

- 1645 A.D. [4262] LIBRE de Consolat dels fets Maritims ara novament corregit.

With woodcut of a ship on title and a fine woodcut in text.

Folio. *Calif. Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1645.*

£15 15s

- 1645 A.D. [4262A] CÖPPIER (*Guillaume*). Histoire et Voyage des Indes Occidentales, et de plusieurs autres Regions Maritimes, & esloignées.

Engraved frontispiece.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Original vellum. Lyons, Jean Huguetan, 1645.*

£6 10s

Sabin, 16710. John Carter Brown Catalogue, 568.

Coppier writes chiefly concerning the Antilles, and gives curious details concerning the Carib Indians. He also writes concerning Newfoundland, the coasts of Canada, and the Canadian Indians.

- 1645-47 A.D. [4263] TELLEZ (*Balthazar*). Chronica da Companhia de Jesu. Na Provincia de Portugal, E do que Fizeram, nas conquistas d'este Reyno, os Religiosos, que na mesma Provincia entraram, nos annos em que viveo S. Ignacio de Loyola, nosso Fundador.

With engraved frontispieces.

2 vols., folio. *Bound by Rousselle in full maroon levant morocco, gilt lines and elaborate ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, g. e. Lisbon, Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645-47.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLVI.).

£25

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 2343.

Of great rarity according to Rodrigues. The author was born in 1595, and died in 1675, and is considered one of the best Portuguese writers.

MOST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE BEST EARLY HISTORY OF CHILI.

1646 A.D. [4264] OVALLE (*P. Alonso de*). *Historica Relacion del Reyno de Chile, y de las misiones, y ministerios que exercita en el Compañia de Jesus.*

With a curious engraved folding map of the Southern half of South America, including Chili and the Argentine; engraved plan of Santiago and 13 engraved plates of Indian customs, costumes, games, etc.; 21 engraved plates of portraits of the principal Spaniards who had conquered or governed in Chili; 18 full-page woodcuts, comprising views of various Jesuit colleges in Chili, map of the Chiloe Archipelago, and views or plans of Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Quintero, Concepcion, Islands of Santa Maria and Mocha; and 2 extra plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Fine copy in contemporary brown morocco, gilt back, sides and edges, with the Arms of the Grand Duke of Tuscany on the sides; from the Beckford Library. Rome, Francisco Cavallo, 1646.*

£52 10S

Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 244.

Sabin 57972. Medina, "*Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena*," No. 118.

The editions in Spanish and Italian of this celebrated work were published simultaneously at Rome. The Spanish edition is, however, the more complete, and contains the series of interesting portraits not found in the Italian issue.

"Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his 'history of Chili' was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

"The author writes as if addressing readers who were entirely ignorant of his subject. He treats extensively of the natural features of the country, the soil, the rivers, the lakes and mountains. He presents statistics of agricultural products, of the output of the mines, of the plants, fishes and birds. The author's plan of his work is set forth in his preface where he announces the principal topics of the several books; 'The first and second books will show the natural state of the kingdom of Chili, both as to its climate and products; the third will describe the qualities of its first inhabitants; the fourth and fifth will describe the first entrance of the Spaniards into it, and the conquest of it by them; the sixth will contain the various events of the war; the seventh will show the first means of

(Continued over)

OVALLE—*continued.*

peace attempted by Father Luis de Valdivia; the last, the first means of planting the Christian faith and its propagation among the Indians.'

"Soon after his arrival in Chili, he was ordained priest, and entered with zeal upon the work of his ministry. He undertook the moral and religious instruction of the negroes, and on Sundays preached in the public square of the town. He also went as a missionary to the Indians in various parts of Chili, and had unrealized projects of more extensive work, when the authorities of his order directed him to take up the duties of a professor of philosophy. A little later he was appointed rector of the Seminario at Santiago. His reputation for learning and religious devotion increased, and when a few years later it became necessary to treat with the general of the Society concerning questions relating to the vice-province of Chili, the members of the order in Chili resolved unanimously to send Alonso de Ovalle to Rome. He undertook the journey by way of Lima and Panama. At Lima he found that his reputation as a preacher and an orator had preceded him, and the people pressed with gratification to hear him. From Italy, Ovalle went to Madrid where he was received by the monarch. Returning in 1650 he embarked for Chili by way of Panama. At Piata, not meeting there the ship he expected to take him to Callao, he set out over land for Lima, over an almost trackless region, with little preparation for meeting his need for food and water. He arrived at Lima suffering under a violent fever, from which he died a few days later."—(Adapted from Dr. Moses' "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

1646 A.D. [4265] PACIFIQUE DE PROVINS. *Brieve Relation du Voyage des Isles de l'Amerique.* Par Le P. Pacifique de Provins, Capucin, Predicateur et Missionnaire Apostolique, et Superieur Prefect des Missions de son Ordre en ces quartiers, et en la nouvelle France.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle, in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Paris, Nicolas et Jean de la Coste, 1646.

£25

Extremely rare and almost unknown to the bibliographers and writers of America. This Capuchin friar was sent out as the head of a mission to the French West Indies, and wrote the *Brieve Relation* in the island of Guadeloupe in 1645, dedicating it to the Comte de Brion "Viceroy de l'Amerique." He describes the root Patates (potatoes) as "the manna of the poor."

THE BEST HISTORY OF CHILI.

1646 A.D. [4266] OVALLE (*Alonso de*). *Historica Relatione del Regno de Cile e delle Missioni, e ministerii che esercita in quelle la Compagnia di Giesu.*

With large folding map of Chile and the Argentine, 14 full-page engraved plates including the Plan of Santiago, and 18 full-page woodcuts (plans, houses and maps). Twelve cuts are views of the different buildings belonging to the Jesuits in the Province of Chili, and six are plans of the Ports of Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Quintero, Concepcion, Isle of Saint Mary and the Island of Mocha.

Small folio. *Limp vellum (a few margins slightly wormed).* Rome, 1646.

£25

Sabin, No. 57971. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., p. 244.

First Italian issue of the best history of Chili, which appeared at the same time as the Latin issue. The plates are curious. One at page 58 represents a miraculous tree like Jesus crucified, growing in the valley of Limache, in Chili; another the sudden appearance of the Virgin at a battle between the natives and the Spaniards; others, the various games, costumes, etc., of the Indians.

Most copies of this edition are usually wanting some of the plates; OUR COPY IS COMPLETE.

“Alonso de Ovalle became more widely known than most of the early Colonial historians, partly from the fact that his ‘history of Chili’ was one of the first Chilean books of which translations were published in Europe.

See note to No. 4245 of this catalogue.

1646 A.D. [4267] LE BON VOISIN, C’EST A DIRE LE PORTUGAIS.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Holland, 1646.

£15 15s

This curious and rare pamphlet, published in the way of propaganda by the Dutch, gives an extraordinarily interesting account of the trouble in Brazil between the Dutch and Portuguese, with full details, and is of the very greatest importance.

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, did not know this rare and important book.

1646 A.D. [4268] SALINAS Y CORDOVA (*Father Buenaventura de, a Franciscan Commissary General of the Provinces of New Spain*). Memorial informe, y manifiesto al Rey en su Real y supremo Consejo de las Indias representa las acciones propias y la estimacion con que ha servido à su Mag. y a su Religion. Informa la buena dicha y meritos de los que nacen en las Indias, de padres Españoles; y las honras, y premios, con que cada dia los remunera, y lebanta la grandeza, y justificacion de Su Mag. y su Real Consejo de las Indias. Manifiesta la Piedad, y Zelo con que Su Magestad gobierna toda la America, dilatando la Fe Catolica, y conoçimiento del verdadero Dios, por infinitos Reynos, y Naciones de Indios; y la gloria, que de conservarlos, crecerlos y aumentarlos recibe su Real Corona, y Cetro y lo mucho que para esto sirven, y ayudan los Predicadores Evangelicos.

Two parts in 1 vol., folio. *Original vellum.* (Madrid, 1646.)

£15 15s

Sabin, No. 75785, believes the book to have been printed in Mexico.

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 6858.

The author gives an interesting autobiography in this Memorial to the King. He was born in Lima and rose to the highest positions in New Spain and Mexico. He had been an assistant to the Viceroy of Peru and had often pleaded and preached with success in favour of better treatment for the Indians.

In 1635 the author was accused of preaching a disloyal sermon in the Cathedral at Cuzco, in which he stated "that the King of Spain governed tyrannically, that he sent all the silver to Europe and gave grants of lands to the flatterers about him, taking them away from the sons of the Conquistadors and other scandalous and evil-sounding words." In consequence he was sent to Europe in 1638 and thereafter went to Rome. In this work he defends himself from this accusation.

1646 A.D. [4269] SUCESSO della Guerra de Portugueses levantados em Pernambuco contra Olandeses, como por carta del' Maestro a Campo Martino Soarez, et Andrea Vidal de Negreiros, por Antonio Telles de Silva, el anno 1646.

Small 4to. *Boards.* N.P., N.D. [1646.]

£15 15s

A contemporary account of the revolt of the Portuguese in Brazil against the Dutch, and Francisco Vieira's exploits at Pernambuco; when Brazil was restored to the Portuguese Crown, then newly emancipated from Spanish domination.

1646 A.D. [4270] VIEIRA (*Padre Antonio*). Serman Que Pregou O P. Antonio Vieira, da Companhia de Jesus na Misericordia da Bahia de todos os Santos em dia da Visitação de Nossa Senhora Orago da Casa.

Assistindo O Marques de Montalvao, Visorrey daquelle estado do Brasil, et foy o primeiro, que ouvio na quella Provincia.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, g. e. Lisbon, Domingos Lopes Rojs, 1646.*

£12 12s

This important sermon by Father Vieira is not known to Rodrigues, Biblioteca Brasiliense. Antonio Vieira was born in Lisbon in 1609, and died at Bahia in 1697. He lived through the war with the Dutch, and the Dutch occupation. In 1646-47 he was in favour of the idea of buying Pernambuco, which was then in the power of the Dutch, who refused to sell it. Pernambuco then revolted, and the Dutch prepared a fleet ready for war, unless the Portuguese Ambassador, Souza Coutinho, was prepared to cede Pernambuco definitely. Father Vieira was chosen to accompany the Ambassador, who was indignant when it was seen that Portugal was prepared to cede Pernambuco. In 1652 Vieira returned to Portugal.

- 1647 A.D. [4271] FAYOL (*Fr. Joseph*). Relacion de varios successos de mar y tierra en las Islas Filipinas en esto ultimos años, hasta el Temblor. . . . [22 pp.]

Segunda Relacion. Escrivese lo succedido en el Puerto de Cabite, Provincia de la Pampanga y otros partes de la Baya de Manila con el Herege Olandes. . . . [12 pp.]

Small folio. *Blue calf, morocco grain, gilt fillet border, inside dentelles, panelled back.* Manila, *Imprenta de la Campaña de Jesus*, 1647.

£52 10s

Not in Salva, Medina, or Retana.

Two interesting and rare publications, on Chinese rice paper, from the Jesuit press in Manila; the first, containing a contemporary account of the conditions in the Philippines, the battle between the Dutch and the Champans off the coast of Ylocos and Pangasinan, the earthquake in Manila, which resulted in the demolition of the Palace and other buildings, the effect of the earthquake upon other parts of the island, and the storming of Manila by the Dutch fleet.

The second publication describes the conflict between the Dutch and Spanish off Cairte, and Pampango. All these events are related with much spirit, while the descriptions of Manila during the earthquake are picturesque and of considerable historical value.

The author was a Padre of the Order of Mercy, Senior Chaplain of the Royal Chapel of La Encarnacion, of Manila.

- 1647 A.D. [4272] BARLAEUS (*Caspar*). Rerum per Octennium in Brasilia gestarum Historiae.

Engraved and printed title-pages, portrait of Maurice of Nassau, and 58 engraved folding plates and maps.

FIRST EDITION. Large thick folio. *Original vellum.* Amsterdam, *J. Blaeu*, 1647.

£35

Sabin 3408. A magnificent work, and one of the finest early books relating to Brazil. It is scarce, as the majority of the copies were destroyed by a fire at the publishers. Pages 283-289 contain a Chilian vocabulary.

PLATE CIX.

HISTORIA
NATURAL
Y
MORAL DE LAS
INDIAS,

EN QUE SE TRATAN LAS COSAS
notables del cielo, y elementos, metales, plantas, y ani-
males dellas: y los ritos, y ceremonias, leyes, y
gouierno, y guerras de los Indios.

*Compuesta por el Padre Joseph de Acosta Religioso
de la Compañia de Iesus.*

DIRIGIDA A LA SERENISSIMA
Infanta Doña Isabella Clara Eugenia de Austria.

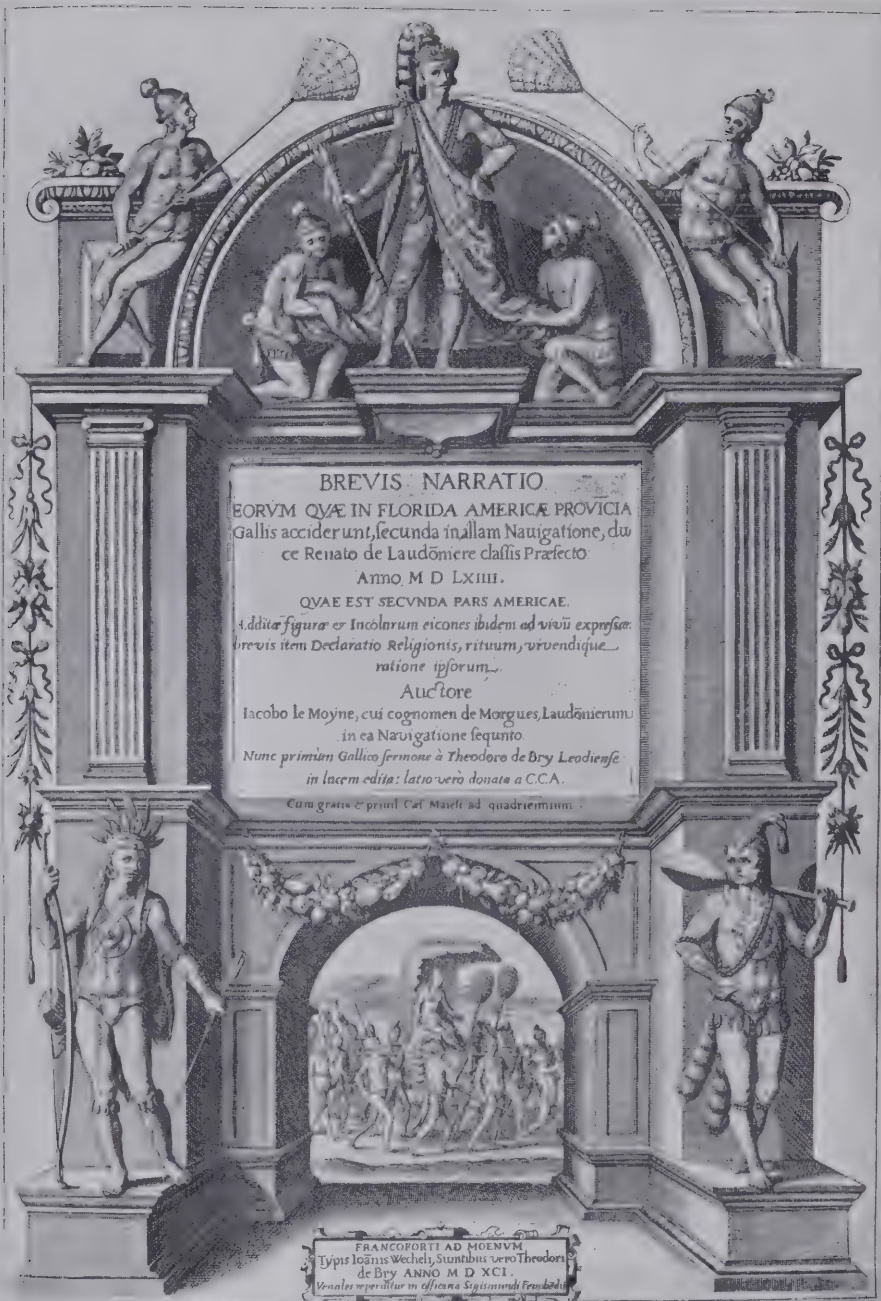


CON PRIVILEGIO.

Impresso en Seuilla en casa de Iuan de Leon.

Año de 1590.

TITLE PAGE FROM
FATHER JOSEPH DE ACOSTA'S HISTORIA NATURAL Y MORAL DE LAS INDIAS.
SEVILLA, 1590.
See Item No. 4060.



TITLE PAGE (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
 LEMOYNE'S FLORIDA.
 FRANKFURT, 1591.
 See Item No. 4063.

1647 A.D. [4273] ORDENANZAS REALES, PARA LA CASA DE LA CONTRATACION DE SEVILLA, Y PARA OTRAS COSAS DE LAS INDIAS, Y DE LA NAVEGACION Y CONTRATACION DE ELLAS.

Folio. *Original vellum. Sevilla, Francisco de Lyra, 1647.*

£15 15s

EARLY NEWSPAPERS FOR AMERICAN INFORMATION.

1647-1652 A.D. [4274] ESCRIVENSE los sucesos de la Europa . . . e Provisiones para Indias.

A series of Spanish News-sheets sent out from Spain to America, giving the contemporary social and political news in Europe; and the diplomatic, ecclesiastical and other appointments in Spanish America.

(Together) 50 pp., folio. *Half morocco, t. e. g. (Spain, 1647-1652).*

£15 15s

These quaint examples of early journalism, giving European news for the information of Spanish officials in America, contain some extraordinarily interesting items of social and historical importance. Dramatic point is given to the contemporary report of Charles I.'s trial: "Horrible things are happening in Great Britain, to which there is no parallel in history. . . . Parliament, now lord of the kingdom, has formed an army of which Thomas Fairfax is General. . . . Unspeakable things have been witnessed against the King, who on Tuesday, the 9th February, 1646, was beheaded on the block in front of the Palace in the city of London, in view of the populace, and in consequence of a sentence passed by 150 men nominated by Parliament to enquire into the case. Two hours later it was proclaimed that anyone speaking of the Prince of Wales as King of England, or Ireland, would be regarded as a traitor; he was to be known solely as Charles Stuart. . . . At the end of April, 1649, the Government proclaimed a Republic, depriving the heirs of the late King for ever of their kingdom."

There is, in addition, much interesting news of Europe, Mexico, Peru, etc.

A FAMOUS DUTCH SERIES OF VOYAGES.

1648 A.D. [4275] HARTGERTS (*Joost*). Oost-Indische Voyagien door dien Begin en Voortgange, van de Vereenighde Nederlandsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie. Vervatende de voornaemste Reysen, bz de Inwoonderen der selver Provintien derwaerts ghedaen, etc.

With 11 engraved plates, each containing 6 illustrations, and a shipping vignette on each of the 17 title-pages.

16 parts in 1 vol., 4to. *Vellum*. Amsterdam, *Joost Hartgerts*, 1648.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLVII.).

£85

Sabin 30680. Bartlett, *Bibliotheca Americana*, Vol. II., pp. 261-2.

"This extraordinary Collection of Voyages is sometimes called the 'Dutch De Bry' or the 'Dutch Hulsius'; for in beauty of execution and intrinsic interest it rivals both of those famous collections. In point of rarity there is no comparison; this being scarcely known to bibliographers. How many parts Hartgerts published is even now uncertain, although the most active research has been made by collectors of Voyages and Travels for many years. The parts were probably issued and sold separately, and their collection into sets, with a collective title, preface, etc., was an afterthought. This collection has an advantage over De Bry and Hulsius, that many of the voyages are in the language in which they were originally written, while most of those by De Bry and Hulsius are translations."

The preliminary leaves contain: Engraved general title, with inscription "Oost en Westindische Voyagien: met de Beschrijvingen van Indien"; printed general title; and 20 pages of preface and list of contents. The 16 voyages, each with separate title-page containing a vignette of two ships, and separate pagination (with two exceptions), comprise:—

I. *Verhael van de eerste Schip-Vaert der Hollandische ende Zeeusche Schepen, door't Way-gat, by Noorden Noorwegen, Moscovien ende Tartarien om, na de Coninckrijcken Cathay ende China. Met drie Schepen uyt Texel gezeylt in den Jare 1594.* Title; 1 plate; and 57 pp.

II. *Eerste Schip-Vaert der Hollanders naer Oost-Indien, etc.* Title, 1 plate; and 102 pp.

III. *Waerachtigh Verhael van de Schip-vaert op Oost-Indien, Ghedaen by de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admiraal Jacob van Neck, en de Vice-Admiraal Wybrand van Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598.* Hier achter is aen-gevoeght de Voyagie van Sebald de Weert, naer de *Strate Magalanes*. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-92

IV. *Wonderlijke Voyagie, by de Hollanders gedaen, door de Strate*

HARTGERTS—*continued.*

Magalanes, ende voorts den gantschen klood des Aertbodems om, met vier Schepen : onder den Admiraal Olivier van Noort, uytghevaren anno 1598. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-88.

V. *Historis Journael van de Voyage gedaen met 3 Schepen uyt Zeelant* naer Oost-Indien onder het beleyt van den Commandeur Joris van Spilbergen, syn eerste Reyse. Indien jare 1601-4. Etc. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-96.

VI. *Journael, ende Historische Verhael*, van de treffelijke Reyse, gedaen naer Oost-Indien, ende China, met elf Schepen. Door den Manhaften Admiraal Cornelis Matelief de Jonge . . . 1605-8. Etc. Title; 1 plate; and 142 pp.

VII. *Wonderlijke Historische ende Journaelsche aenteyckeningh*, van't ghene Pieter van den Broecke, op sijne Reysen, soo van Cabo Verde, Angola, Gunea, Oost-Indien. Etc. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 3-112.

VIII. *Oost-en West-Indische Voyagie*, door de *Strate Magallanes* naer de Moluques, met ses Schepen onder den Commandeur Ioris Spilbergen, als mede de wonderlijke Reyse ghedaen door *Willem Cornelisz Schouten* van Hoorn, en *Jacob le Maire*, in 1615-17. Etc. Title; 1 plate; pp. ii., 5-66.

IX. *Journael ofte Beschrijvinge van de wonderlijke Reyse, ghedaen door Willem Cornelisz Schouten van Hoorn*. In de Iaren 1615-17. Hoe hy bezuyden de Straet Magallanes eenen nieuwen doorganck gevonden heeft. Etc. Title and pp. 68-120.

X. *Journael van de Nassausche Vloot*, ofte Beschrijvingh van de Voyagie om den gantschen Aert-Klood, Gedaen met elf Schepen : onder't beleydt van den *Admiraal Iaques l'Heremite*, en de Vice-Admiral Gheen Huygen Schapenham, 1623-26. Noch is hier by gevoegt een Beschrijvinge vande Keegeeringe van *Peru*, door *Pedro de Madriga*, geboren tot *Lima*. Als mede een verhael van *PEDRO FERNANDEZ DE QUIR*, aengaende de ontdeckinge van't onbekent *AUSTRIA*, syn grooten Rijckdom ende vruchtbaerheyt. Title; 1 plate; and pp. 1-33; 36-46; 49-67; 60-76.

XI. *Journael ofte Gedenckwaerdige beschrijvinge* van de Oost-Indische Reyse van *Willem Ysbrantsz Bontekoe* van Hoorn. Title; 1 plate; pp. ii., 58.

XII. *Journael ofte Beschrijvinghe van de reyse ghedaen by den Commandeur Dirck Albertsz*. Raven, na *Spitsberghen*, in den Jare 1639, ten dienste vande E. Heeren Bewindt-hebbers van de *Groenlandtsche Compagnie* tot Hoorn. Title; and pp. 60-76.

XIII. *Ongeluckige Voyagie, van't Schip Batavia*, nae Oost-Indien. Uytgevaren onder de E. *François Pelsaert*. Title; 1 plate; pp. 1-40; pp. (xxii.).

XIV. *Generale Beschrijvinge van Indien* . . . Door *Johan van Twist*. Title and 94 pp.

XV. *Beschrijvinghe van het Machtigh Coninckrijcke Japan*, Vervattende den aert en eygenschappen van't Landt, manieren der Volckeren, als mede hare grouwelijke wreedtheyt teghen de Roomsche Christenen, gesteldt Door *François Caron*. Title and 78 pp.

1648 A.D. [4276] CALADO (*Manoel*). O Valeroso Lucideno e Triumpho da Liberdade. Primeira Parte. [*All published.*]

Folio. *Green morocco, gilt line on side, full gilt panel back, g. e. Lisbon, Paulo Craesbeeck, 1648.*

£35

See Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, 492.

Rodrigues says (in his note on the later edition of 1668) that the book was suppressed when it was published in 1648 because of its rude attacks on the vicar of Pernambuco. Calado was an eye-witness of the facts which he narrates, especially on the restoration of Pernambuco, up to July, 1646.

The author was a great friend of Vieira.

1648 A.D. [4276A] [MEXICO (*Inquisitors of*).] Original Manuscript Inquisitorial Decree, written on vellum, with illuminated capital and three-inch head-piece, representing the Crucifixion, flanked on either side by a panel of conventional flowers.

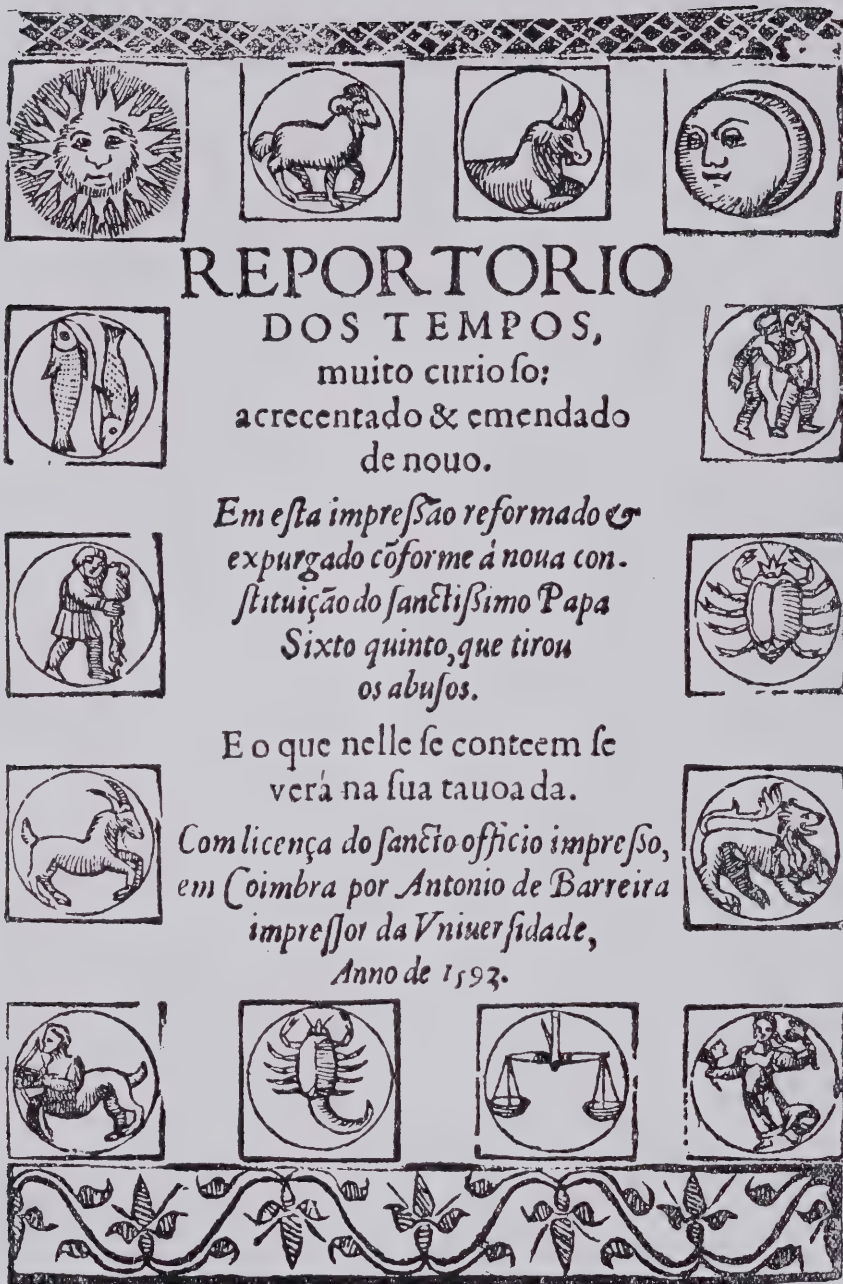
1 page, large 4to. *Mexico, 28th April, 1648.*

£7 10s

The document, which is signed by the Inquisitors of the Archbishopric of Mexico, appoints Pedro de Soto Lopez, a notary of the Holy Office, to the post of Familiar of the Mexican Inquisition (which included the Bishoprics of Guaxaca, Yucatan, New Galicia, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Philippines). The signatories are: Francisco de Estrada y Escovedo, Jual Saenz de Manozca, Bernabe de la Higa, y Amarilla, and Eugenio de Samamar.



THE FLORIDA INDIANS AND THE EUROPEAN ADVENTURER
FROM LE MOYNE'S FLORIDA.
FRANKFORT, 1591.
See Item No. 4063.



TITLE PAGE FROM ANDREA D' AVELLAR, REPORTORIO DOS TEMPOS.
 COIMBRA, 1593.

See Item No. 4065.

1648 A.D. [4277] NECK (*Jacob van*), WARWYCK (*Wybrand van*), & WEERT (*Sebald de*). Waerachtigh Verhael van de Schip-vaert op Oost-Indien, Ghedaen by de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admirael Jacob van Neck, en de Vice-Admirael Wybrand van Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598.

Hier achter is aen-ghevoeght de Voyagie van Sebald de Weert, naer de Strate Magalanes.

Woodcut of two sailing ships on title, & folding plate containing 6 engraved views.

Small 4to. *Half calf*. Amsterdam, Joost Hartgerts, 1648.

£10 10S

Sabin 46712.

Sebald de Weerdts left the Meuse on June 27, 1598, and proceeded first with the expedition against the Cape Verde Is., being himself instrumental in the capture of the Isle of Santiago. At Cape Lope Gonzalvez he was nearly murdered by the natives. He next sailed across to the Straits of Magellan, and for a long time tried unsuccessfully to make his way into the Pacific Ocean and so to the East Indies, but the storms continually drove him back. Whilst in the Straits he met the expedition under Olivier de Noort. Finally he decided to return, after the loss of his other vessels. On the way back he discovered three small islands off the Falklands Isles, which he named Sebald's Isles, and which were afterwards renamed the Jason Isles by Macbride.

The expedition under Neck and Warwyck was to Madagascar, Cerne (renamed by Warwyck Mauritius), Bantam, the Moluccas, Java, Amboyna, etc.

1648 A.D. [4278] CAPITULACIONES DE LA PAZ HECHA ENTRE EL REY NUESTRO SENOR, Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE LAS PROVINCIAS DE OLANDA.

With woodcut Royal Coat-of-Arms on title.

Madrid, Domingo Garcia y Morras, 1648.

£5 5S

The text of the Peace Treaty entered into between Philip IV. of Spain and the Netherlands, at Madrid, 3rd March, 1648. By this Treaty, it was agreed that Spain and Holland should retain their sovereignty over their respective possessions in the towns, forts, etc., in the East and West Indies and American coasts; the Dutch possessions in Brazil to include all those places which had been taken from them by the Portuguese since 1641.

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LOST TRIBES OF
ISRAEL.

1649 A.D. [4279] MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL. *Esperança de Israel. Obra con suma curiosidad conpuesta por Menasseh Ben Israel Theologo, y Philosopho Hebreo. Trata del admirable esparzimiento de los diez Tribus, y su infalible reduccion con los-demas, a la patria: con muchos puntos, y Historias curiosas, y declaracion de varias Prophecias, por el Author rectamente interpretadas, Dirigido a los señores Parnassim del K. K. de Talmud Tora.*

Original Spanish Edition. 12mo. *Original vellum. Amsterdam, Samuel ben Israel Soeiro, Año 5410. (A.D. 1649).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLVIII.).

£105

Sabin 44191. Not in the Church Catalogue (which only contains the English Translation of 1650).

Fine copy of the Original Edition of this exceedingly scarce and valuable work.

This book endeavours to prove that the lost Tribes of Israel were to be found in America, and was also written for the purpose of obtaining the re-admission of the Jews into England.

Manasseh Ben Israel was born at La Rochelle about 1604, soon after which his parents moved to Amsterdam. Here he was brought up under Isaac Uzziel of Fez, the rabbi of the new congregation, Neveh Shalom, whom he succeeded in 1620. He became distinguished as one of the best orators of the Amsterdam pulpit, and founded the first Hebrew printing press in Holland. Finding it difficult to obtain a proper living for himself and family, he decided to go to Brazil, but a post being offered him in Holland, he remained.

Manasseh was profoundly interested in Messianic problems, and, coming into contact with Antonio de Montesinos (Aaron Levi) in 1644, became convinced that the North American Indians were the lost Ten Tribes. He was also convinced that the restoration of the Holy Land to the Jews could not be accomplished until they had spread into and inhabited every part of the world. He entered into correspondence with Queen Christina of Sweden for obtaining their admission there, but his chief attention was directed to obtaining their re-admission into England. He sent his son Samuel and his nephew David Dormido to consult with Cromwell in the matter, but later went to London himself, and, although he was not directly

MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL—*continued*.

successful in his mission, he obtained the important admission that there was nothing in English law to forbid their entry. His "Hope of Israel" was written for the purpose of obtaining this favour, and also for the purpose of putting forward his ideas on the identity of the North American Indians. It was first written in Spanish, and then translated into Latin and English, and met with great favour in England.

- 1649 A.D. [4279A] DIAS FERREIRA (*Gaspar*). Epistola . . .
in carcere, unde erupit, scripta die 17 August, 1649.
8 pp., small 4to. Boards. [*The Hague*, 1649.]

£5 5s

Gaspar Dias Ferreira was a Portuguese writer, who was born towards the end of the sixteenth century, and died about the middle of the seventeenth century. He resided for many years in Brazil, where, it is thought, he was born. He was made a prisoner in Holland, where he wrote his letter *in carcere*, in which he refers to Portuguese and Dutch policy in Brazil.

THE KING'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN.

- 1649 A.D. [4280] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN. Manuscript Document (in Spanish) signed by the King, with his Royal Sign Manual, giving full and very interesting instructions to the Viceroy-Elect of New Spain, the Conde de Alva.
41 pp., folio. *Madrid*, 28th May, 1649.

£52 10s

An important Document touching upon the administration of New Spain, consisting of sixty paragraphs of great historical interest.

Translation:—"I have been informed that there are many Spaniards who refuse to allow Religiosos to live on the estates where they own slaves, for their own selfish ends . . . and have annoyed them to such an extent that they have been compelled to leave the district. This is an offence to God and a great hindrance to the work of conversion; and it would be more just and better for their conscience, if the Spaniards had Religiosos living on their estates, as they are obliged to do . . . and henceforth, you shall order that whenever the prelates of the Orders shall desire to send Religiosos, to any towns where there is no religious community, they shall communicate with you, saying which Religiosos

(Continued over)

PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN—*continued.*

they intend to send, and to what districts, so that you may duly investigate and weigh the considerations, bearing in mind that this is especially important in the case of newly discovered places, for it is understood that where the districts are peaceful, there are monasteries already established there.

“And whilst on this subject, let it be known that in most cases where Religiosos have been sent for from New Galicia, the Chichimecos frontier, Nueva Vizcaya, New Mexico, and the Philippine Islands, the monks have been diverted from the place of their destination, and the money expended has been drawn from my Treasury . . . do you see to it that they proceed, without fail, to the places for which they are destined.

“And you shall bid them, on my behalf, to labour with all diligence, so that the Devil should not hinder the holy work through any fault or negligence on their part. . . . And I do entreat you to have amicable relations with the Prelates so that you may together work for the common good; and you shall endeavour to foster similar friendly relations amongst the prelates themselves and between them and the secular officials.

“In the Instructions issued, in former times, to Viceroy, they were ordered to call the Prelates of the various orders . . . with a view to discussing the erection of Monasteries; but by a Royal Decree issued by me, I ordered that no further monasteries should be built without my permission; and that a full report should be sent to me of the existing monastic buildings of every Order . . . and good reasons should be given for building further monasteries such as the urgent need for them, and similar reasons, which might move me to consent . . . and with this report, you should write me your opinion on the subject, and that of the Real Audiencia.”

The Viceroy was also expected to see that nothing should be preached from the pulpit which might be likely to disturb the half-enlightened public! The priests were also required to know the Indian dialects. Stress is laid on the need for the spiritual culture of the slaves, and the Viceroy was urged to threaten severe punishment to any slave-owner who prevented his slaves from attending the scripture classes at the Monasteries. Instructions are given for the care of half-caste boys “to save them from becoming vagabonds”; and for the maintenance of a home for native maid-servants. Similarly a house which had been established in Mexico, for little half-caste girls—waifs and orphans—was to be maintained, assisted by charitable contributions. The Viceroy was also requested to visit the two hospitals in Mexico occasionally, and to encourage the other officials to do likewise, and to see how the sick were cared for, what contributions were received, etc.

“A matter of the utmost importance is the human treatment of the natives, for on this depends the secure possession of these provinces. . . .” They should not be overworked, and all their services should be paid for. The King mentions that many complaints had reached him with regard to ill-treatment of the Indians, in spite of his Royal Decrees prepared for their benefit. News had

SVMMA
Y RECOPIACION
DE CIRVIA, CON VN ARTE PARA
SANGRAR, Y EXAMEN DE BARBE
ROS, COMPVESTO POR MAESTRE
Alonso Lopez de Hinojoso.

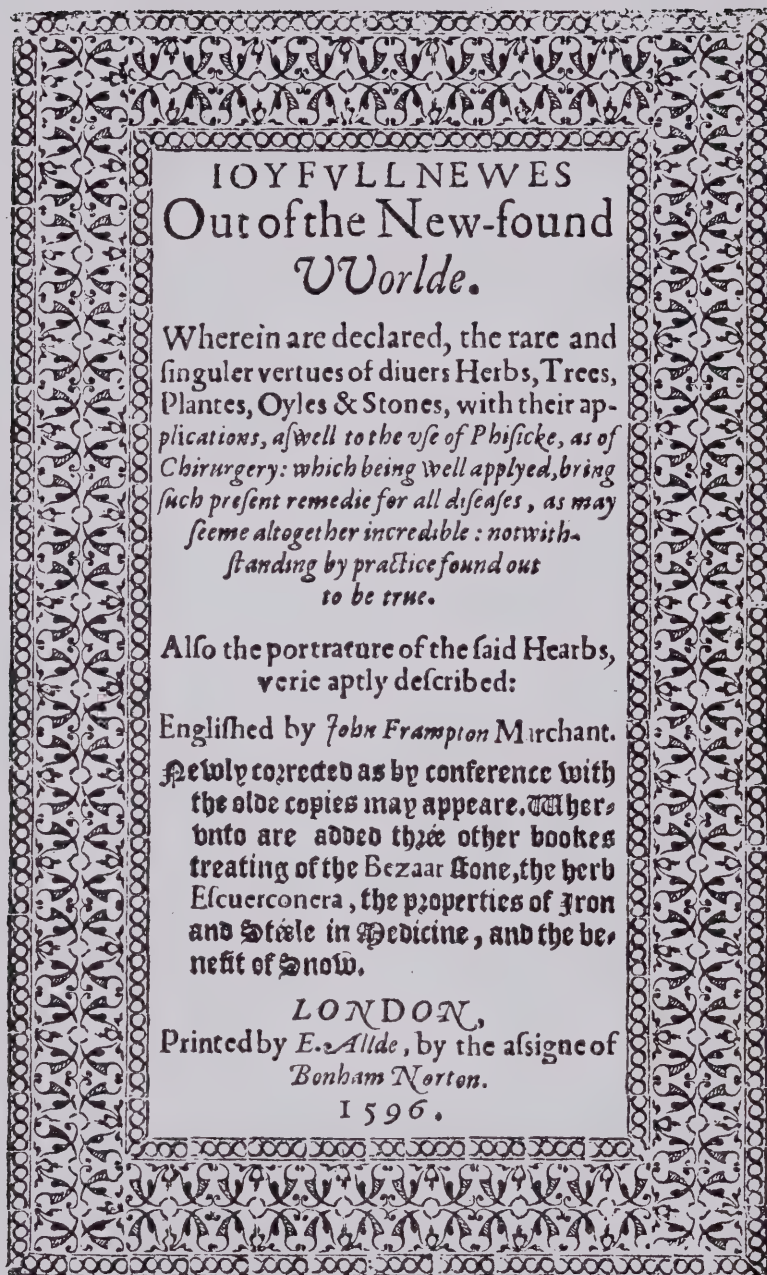
VA AÑADIDO EN ESTA SEGVNDA IMPRESION
el origen y nascimiento de las reumas, y las enfermedades que
dellas proceden, con otras cosas muy pronechosas
para acudir al remedio dellas,
y de otras muchas en-
fermedades.



EN MEXICO
En casa de Pedro Balli. Año de
M D X C V.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LOPEZ DE HINOJOSO, SUMMA DE CIRUGIA.
MEXICO, 1595.

See Item No. 4067.



TITLE PAGE FROM
MONARDES, JOYFULL NEWES OUT OF THE NEW-FOUND WORLD.
LONDON, 1596.
See Item No. 4069.

PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN—*continued*.

also reached him that some of the Indians had been made to pay higher tributes than were due by them. The Viceroy was, therefore, instructed to investigate the matter through the Audiencia, and all further over-charging was to be scrupulously avoided.

Amongst the many other interesting instructions and observations, the King remarks that he has been informed of suitable places for sugar plantations, and orders that these should be cultivated "both by the coast of the north sea and the south sea." Agriculture was also advocated for the "fine and fertile lands," and the establishment of Spanish townships was advisable for keeping the aggressive Chichimecos at a respectful distance.

It is explained that although the Viceroy enjoyed the title of "Presidente de la Real Audiencia," this was only a nominal distinction, and he was requested to allow the legal questions to remain in the hands of the Judges. In the matter of government, however, the Viceroy's authority was supreme, albeit he was reminded that a study of the new laws was necessary.

An illuminating order is the following:—"You shall eject any monks who are not required and who may wish to remain on the pretext of founding new Convents, for these they may not build without an express licence from me!" The law prohibiting members of the Audiencia and the Law Courts from marrying the daughters of their colleagues during their term of office is stressed; and no such marriages were to take place in that country without the King's special permission.

Instructions are given with regard to legacies, and property left by residents who had died intestate; the appointment of new officials; grants from the Treasury—which were not to be made under any circumstances without the Royal Licence!—and the supervision of the Government clerks.

Repeated orders are given for a thorough investigation of the financial position, which simultaneously reveal the channel through which the sovereign's mind flows for the most part, and the point up to which each official was permitted to trust his neighbour! The Viceroy is requested to discover, by subtle means, how the Judges and Governors discharged their duties, and to report their doings to the King; under the Viceroy's control, too, was the administration of the Army; Public Works; the mines and their further development, "for the wealth of the land is the principal nerve for the maintenance of its own prosperity"; the collection of taxes; the maintenance of the Atlantic Fleet; and it was his duty to report any good service on the part of individuals.

Finally, permission was granted to the holders of remunerative posts to "renounce" these jobs—in other words, to sell them—but the owners of ships had to abide by strict rules with regard to the conveyance of passengers or merchandise (owing to the number of foreigners who had landed in the Spanish dominions disguised as sailors), artillery men, and employees on board. The document is especially interesting in view of its contemporary "atmosphere," which is rarely found in present-day descriptions of the period.

- 1649 A.D. [4281] ARTICLES Accordées par le Roy de Portugal, à la Compagnie qui s'établit dans son Royaume, pour l'estat general du Brazil.

Traduit de Portugais en François.

4to. *Bound by Petit, in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Rouen, Jacques Besongne, 1649.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLIX.).

£26

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.

- 1649 A.D. [4282] L'ARRIVEE DES AMBASSADEURS DU ROYAUME DE PATAGOCE ET DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE. Ensemble ce qui s'est passé à leur voyage, avec des remarques curieuses.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, La veuve Jean Remy, 1649.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLX.).

£25

A very scarce and curious tract apparently ridiculing contemporary French life under the guise of criticism from newly arrived Indian Ambassadors from New France or Canada.

SECRET REPORT ON PERU AND CHILE AND THE ARGENTINE IN 1649.

- 1649 A.D. [4283] MANCERA (*Marques de*). Relacion del Estado del Gobierno del Peru, que haze el Marques de Mancera al señor Virrey Conde de Salvatierra.

18 leaves, folio. *Wrappers. (Madrid, 1649).*

£18 18s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Dated from Lima, Oct. 8, 1648. The Relation is preceded by a leaf "*Indice de los Puntos que contiene la relation.*"

This work is divided up into 153 sections.

No 1-13 on Ecclesiastical Government and the Royal Authority.

MANCERA—*continued*.

Nos. 14-67 on Secular Government, including articles on:—

The Conservation, good treatment, and comfort of the Indians.

Prohibition of the sale of wine to the Indians.

The want of negroes.

Subordination of the Court of Panama to the Government of Peru.

Nos. 68-98. Royal Property. Including (Nos. 77-87), The Orders given for the good administration of the grants made by the Royal Estates in Callao. The contract for the manufacture of gunpowder.

Nos. 99-147. General Military matters. Including:—

The building of Callao and its effects (Nos. 104-112).

The Port of Pisco.

The Port of Arica and the fortress building there.

The Entrance of the Dutch enemies into these seas, and into Valdivia in 1643.

The way in which the enemy intend to carry out their operations in these seas, and the vessel which they sent annually for the survey of the Islands of Juan Fernandez.

The conservation of the Presidency of Valdivia.

The Port of Buenos Aires, its defences, and the payment of its president from the Potosi treasury.

The hindrance of the trade of Buenos Aires, and the Edicts of Don Jacinte de Lariz, the Governor, for its improvement, and the violation of these orders.

Entrance to the River of Marañon. Sale of arms in Callao and Lima.

Nos. 148-153. The President of the Courts. Including:—

Books in the Archives of the Tribunal, how kept, and the publication of the Edicts. Order of His Majesty by which the members of the Courts are forbidden to attend the theatres, etc.

An important relation containing much interesting material concerning Peru and Chili.

“Pedro de Toledo y Leiva, Marqués de Mancera, was Viceroy of Peru from 1639-1648. In order to provide defence against the threatened invasion of the Dutch, he imposed various taxes and called upon certain institutions, to make contributions. Mancera's plans comprehended the building of a wall about Lima, and equipping a number of warships to be sent to the coast of Chile. The defence appeared to be especially necessary in view of the fact that the Dutch had taken possession of Valdivia and intended to establish themselves within the limits of Chilean territory. The viceroy fitted out a squadron of twelve vessels, carrying eighteen hundred men and one hundred and eighty-eight guns. These vessels set sail on December 31, 1644, and arrived at their destination on the 6th of February, 1645, but before their arrival the enemy had departed.” (Dr. Moses—Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

See also Nos. 4285 and 4286 in this catalogue.

- 1649 A.D. [4284] RELACION de la Victoria que los Portugueses de Pernambuco alcançaron de los de la Compania del Brasil en los Garerapes 19 de Febrero de 1649.

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full maroon levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Vienna, 1649.*

£15 15s

CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

- 1649 A.D. [4285] IBARRA (*Dr. Alvaro de*). Informe en derecho por el illmo. Sor. Dom. Fray Christoval de Mancha, Obispo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, en defensa de la libertad Ecclesiastica, contra los estatutos, que promulgo Don Jacinto de Laris, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, Governador del Puerto de Buenos Aires.

Woodcut on title.

7 leaves, folio. **Wrappers*. (No place, 1649).

£12 10s

Medina, Vol. VI., No. 6541.

On August 5, 1649, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Jacinto de Laris, published a Statute making it unlawful for the Convents or Religious Communities to buy up the various estates in the neighbourhood, on the grounds that it prevented the entrance of the ordinary settlers, on whom the safety of the Province depended. This was signed at the end by the Bishop of Buenos Ayres (see our copy of this edict, No. 4286 in this catalogue). In this present document the Bishop repudiates that Edict, as being contrary to the Ecclesiastical liberty, and beyond the due power of the Governor to Authorize, and threatening to have him excommunicated.

It is interesting that the Governor had been particularly careful to arrange for the posting up, in various parts of Buenos Ayres, of each copy of his edict, to be carefully witnessed by several leading citizens. This gives rather an interesting picture of the continual quarrel existing between the Spiritual and Temporal powers in South America.

CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

1649 A.D. [4286] LARIS (*Don Jacinto de*). Auto de Estatutos que puso, y publicò Don Jacinto de Laris, Governador de Buenos Ayres.

4 pp., folio. *Wrappers.* (*Lima*, 1649).

£10 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Edict of the Statutes made and published by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Jacinto de Laris, and agreed to by Don Fr. Christoval, Bishop of Buenos Ayres, complaining of the Convents and Religious communities buying up all the grounds and estates round Buenos Aires, and thus preventing ordinary people settling there, making this illegal, and making it illegal for people to sell their property to Convents, etc. Dated from the City of Trinidad, Port of Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1649. It also contains the names of the places where these notices had been posted up, and the names of those attesting the fact.

THE KING OF SPAIN DESIRES TO KNOW THE ADVANTAGES OF THE
DISCOVERY AND COLONISATION OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.
PORTER CASANATE'S FAMOUS EXPEDITIONS TO THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

1650 A.D. [4287] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN. Letter Signed with the Royal Sign Manual (in Spanish), to the Viceroy of New Spain, concerning Admiral Porter Casanate's expeditions to the Gulf of California.

2 pp., folio. *In a levant morocco case. Madrid, 6th August, 1650.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXI.).

£675.

Translation:—"To the Conde de Alva de Aliste y de Villafior, my Viceroy Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Provinces of New Spain and President of my Council, etc. . . . by my Royal Decree of the 8th August, 1640, I was pleased to grant permission to Don Pedro Porter Casanate to go and explore the Gulf of California without limit as to leagues and time, until the boundaries had been ascertained, together with the extent of the pearl fisheries which it was understood that that coast offered; and to obtain the most precise information possible, in the manner in which he had undertaken at his own cost; and he was promised that, on carrying out his undertaking, he would be granted such favour as he might merit, and be responsible for the subjugation and colonization of that and the remaining lands he might discover on one or other side of the said Gulf, as specified in the said Decree to which I refer. In a letter which he wrote me from Sinaloa on the 13th April, 1649, he said that by the report which was enclosed, the success of the first voyage which he made in this discovery, would be seen, and that he would sail next summer in its prosecution; and that, for more satisfactory results, he needed me to grant him the office of Judge of Sinaloa, which is the maritime centre nearest to the Gulf; and he has petitioned me to be pleased to honour him with it, for by this means he would obtain greater facilities for the ships which he has to take with him, and some benefits would be obtainable in repayment of the much that this enterprise is costing him; and he will help to spread the Holy Faith, and will reconnoitre those lands and seas adjacent to those which have already been discovered and colonized; and having consulted with the members of my Royal Council for the Indies, I have thought fit to order you (as I do) to inform me, at the very earliest opportunity, and give full particulars of all the advantages known through this discovery, and whether any disadvantages can arise from it, if so, what kind; and for what reason and benefits is this discovery followed; and what the expenses amount to; and that, in the event of the discovery being considered advantageous, you should send him assistance . . . all this shall be done in accordance with the most authentic news you may obtain of the importance or the disadvantage that may result from persisting with the enterprise, arranging with the said Don Pedro Porter Casanate to notify you how long it will take to complete this discovery so that he may not be entirely without a time limit; and you will notify me as to what you have arranged with him in regard to this, giving me a detailed relation, together with your opinion, so that the most important things can be dedicated to the service of God and myself."

THE KING OF SPAIN ASKS FOR NEWS ABOUT THE DISCOVERY OF THE
GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

1650 A.D. [4288] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN. Letter Signed with the Royal Sign Manual (in Spanish), to Admiral Don Pedro Porter Casanate, in reply to the latter's letter concerning the discovery of the Gulf of California.

2 pp., folio. *In a levant morocco case. Madrid, 6th August, 1650.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXII.).

£750

Translation: ". . . With my permission you are taking part in the exploration of the Gulf of California; and with your letter of the 13th April, 1649, was received the Report which you sent, of the first voyage you made in its discovery; and you said that in the prosecution of the same, you would sail the following summer; and that for the better achievement of your purpose, you desired me to grant you the office of Judge of Sinaloa, which is the maritime centre nearest to the Gulf; and you petitioned me to honour you with it, for this would be of service to you in regard to the ships which you would take with you, and would, assist you in this enterprise, which cost you so much; and that it would assure the introduction of the Holy Gospel and the knowledge of those lands and seas which lie so close to those already discovered and populated. And having deliberated with my Council for the Indies, and decided that for the present it is not advisable to grant you this favour, I have thought it well to notify you of this, and of the receipt of your letter and relation and of my appreciation for the able manner in which you have proceeded in that discovery and the work and the risk entailed, and I urge you to continue with the same watchfulness so that at the earliest and most favourable opportunity you may achieve that which you have undertaken to accomplish; and, this done, I will give my attention to the way in which you serve me and the results effected, in order to honour you and grant you the favour which you might merit. I am writing to the Viceroy of New Spain, with whom you will correspond with reference to this matter . . . for the assistance which he is obliged to render, and other relevant things.

"You will make your report . . . and let it be very full with details of everything that will have happened to you after your first voyage; and at the earliest opportunity you will send it to me so that, in view of the same, the most important things can be dedicated to the service of God and to myself. Madrid, sixth of August, 1650. . . ."

Both this letter and the one addressed by the King of Spain to the Viceroy of New Spain [No. 4287 of this catalogue], throw an interesting light on the manner in which these important discoveries were made. The distinguished explorer was allowed to undertake an expensive and tiresome expedition at his own cost and risk on terms which might have been summed up as "Heads I win; tails you lose." Porter's reasonable demand for an official appointment which

(Continued over)

PHILIP IV.'s LETTER—*continued*.

might have yielded him some pecuniary return for his outlay in the interests of the Spanish Treasury, was met with a polite but firm refusal. Nevertheless, the King was anxious to participate in any benefits that might have resulted from this voyage of discovery, as is clearly shown by his letter to the Viceroy, instructing that official to report at once the approximate value of the lands and seas—which included pearl fisheries—in the vicinity of California, and, *if advantageous*, to send assistance, the better to establish the Government's claim to any wealth revealed by the explorer.

In the year 1635, Admiral Don Pedro Porter Casanate had obtained permission from the Viceroy of New Spain to explore California at his own expense. This licence was renewed in 1636, but was afterwards revoked for fear that the knowledge of the new discoveries might become known to foreigners. In 1640 he came to an agreement with the King as to this expedition, and on the 8th August, 1640, the King of Spain named him Chief and Admiral of the Expedition with the same honours and privileges as were enjoyed by Chiefs and Admirals of Squadrons in the Royal Navy. In 1640 he received the exclusive privilege of exploring the Gulf of California. From 1647 to 1651 he held the position of Governor and Captain-General of the Provinces of Sinaloa, and of its forts, frontiers, and the coasts of the Pacific.

A full account of the interesting expeditions of Don Pedro Porter Casanate is to be found in Torres Campos' "España en California y en el Noroeste de America," Madrid, 1892. But, as I. B. Richman says in his preface to his book "California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847," very little has been published with regard to California.—"The Atlantic Coast of North America has been dealt with in works elaborate and minute. The Pacific Coast, on the contrary, is as yet nearly a virgin field, few critical monographs having been devoted to it. The consequence is that in this field it is necessary for the historical writer to use the sources directly; and these sources are almost wholly manuscript."

Hence the peculiar interest and importance of the Californian manuscripts offered in this catalogue.

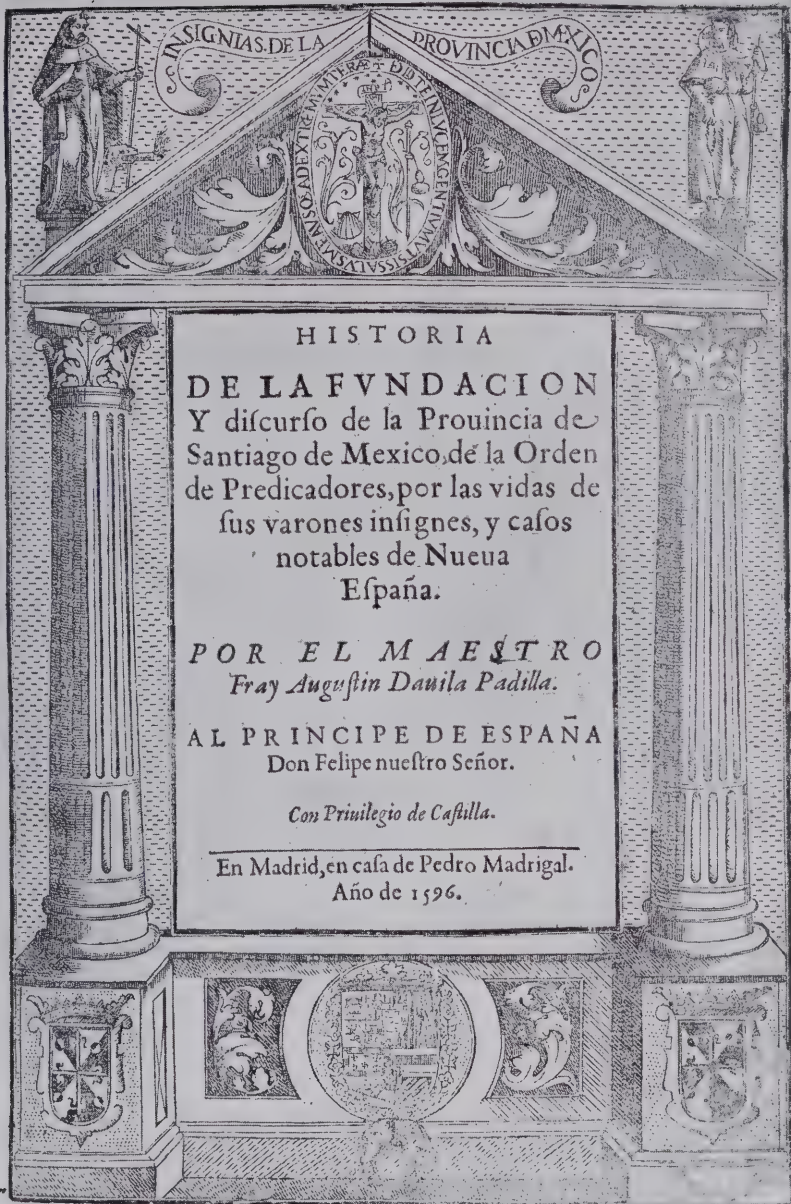
1650 A.D. [4289] RELACION de la Vitoria que la Armada de Inglaterra que esta sobre Cascaes ha tenido con los Navios de la Flota de Portugal que venia de Brasil.

Declarase el Numero de Baxeles que quemaron, los que echaron a pique, y los que prendieron, y el excesivo valor de la presa, A ocho de Setiembre de 1650.

4to. *Bound by Lortic, in full blue levant morocco gilt, inside dentelles, g. e. Seville, Juan Gomez, 1650.*

£12 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.



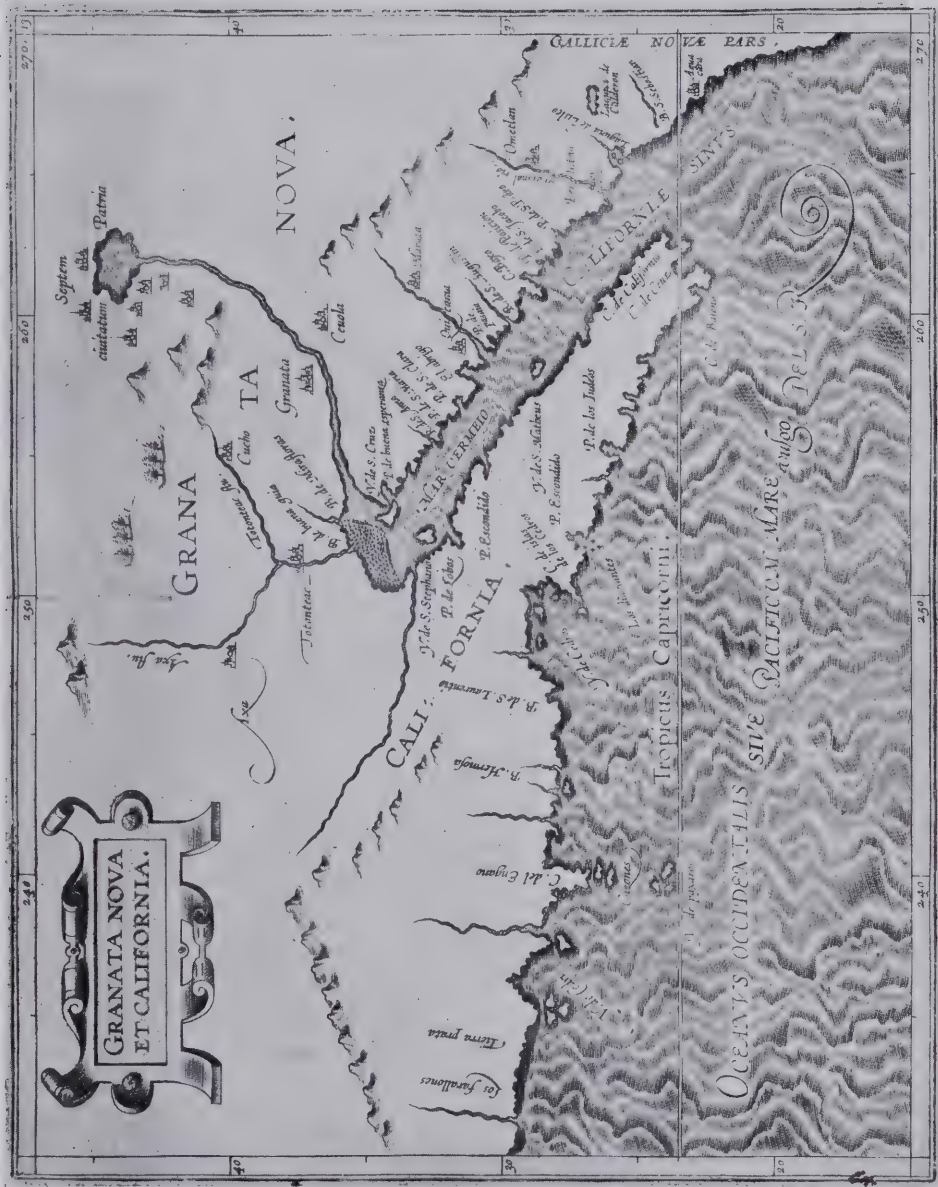
TITLE PAGE FROM

DAVILA PADILLA, HISTORIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE MEXICO.

MADRID, 1596.

See Item No. 4070.

PLATE CXVI.



MAP OF CALIFORNIA, FROM THE FIRST AMERICAN ATLAS.

WYTFLEET, PUBLISHED AT LOUVAIN, 1597.

See Item No. 4074.

1650 A.D. [4290] RELACAM Dos Sucessos da Armada, que a Companhia geral do Comercio expedio ao Estado do Brasil o anno passado de 1649. de que foi Capitao General o Conde de Castelmelhor.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Craesbeeck, 1650.*

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

1650 A.D. [4291] RELACION del Solemne Jubileo de las Misiones, que los Padres de la Compañia de Jesus, celebraron y administraron este Año de 1649, en la Ciudad de Mexico.

20 pp., small 4to. *Wrappers. Mexico, 1650.*

£6 6s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. II., No. 712, only knew of one copy. No other bibliographer mentions this curious work.

A relation of the Jubilee of the Jesuit Missions in Mexico.

PRINTED IN PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES.

1650-60 A.D. [4292] ALEGACIONES en favor del Clero, Estado Eclesiastico, i Secular, Españoles, è Indios del Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles. Sobre las Doctrinas, que en execucion del S. Concilio de Trento, Cedulas, i Provisiones Reales, removiò en èl su Ilustrissimo Obispo Don Juan de Palafox i Mendoza, del Consejo de su Magestad, i del Real de las Indias, el año de 1640, en el Pleito con las sagradas Religiones de S. Domingo, S. Francisco, i S. Agustin.

Folio. *Full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Bedford. (Puebla de los Angeles, Francisco Robledo, circa 1650-60).*

£63

Not in Medina "La Imprenta en Puebla de los Angeles," or "La Imprenta en Mexico." Not in Sabin. Palau, "Manual del Librero," Vol. I., p. 41.

This extremely scarce work relates to the disputes among the members of the Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustinian Orders in Mexico, in which the celebrated Bishop of Puebla, Palafox y Mendoza, took a prominent part. It appears to be one of the earliest works printed at Puebla de los Angeles, by the printer of the secret papers of the Inquisition there, Francisco Robledo. There were a number of works printed in Mexico relating to these disputes, the majority of which were privately issued in extremely small numbers, and although many of them have little historical value, they are of considerable interest as examples of early Mexican Imprints. Others, however, do include much valuable historical material relating to Spain and Spanish America, and important genealogical references to noble families.

REVOLT OF THE INDIANS ON THE CALIFORNIAN BORDER.

1651 A.D. [4293] PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN. Letter Signed, with the Royal Sign Manual (in Spanish), to the Viceroy of New Spain, with reference to the threatened revolt of the Indians of Sinaloa and Nueva Vizcaya during the commanding officer's absence in California, and asking the Viceroy's opinion as to whether it would be advisable to place the Government of Sinaloa under that of Nueva Vizcaya or to agree to its complete separation.

2 pp., folio. *Madrid, 27th March, 1651.*

£35

This letter is of special interest as regards the reference to California in view of the fact that very little light is shed by historians on the history of that country during the period of thirty years preceding the arrival of Kino, the "Apostle of California."

" . . . In a letter from Don Diego Guardo Faxardo, my Governor and Captain General of the provinces of New Vizcaya, dated 14th June, 1649, he gives an account of the intended rising of the Tاراумares Indians who live in the midst of those provinces and that of Sinaloa; and foreseeing the danger that might arise should the Indians retire towards that part, he decided—the officer commanding the Garrison having set out for the Californias—to send a responsible person to command the troops and to catch the enemy in the midst of their preparations and make them my subjects . . . that he had found the Captain of the Garrison showed much resistance because the said province was always under the Government of Nueva Vizcaya and their predecessors had refrained from nominating a commanding officer of the Garrison merely to please my Viceroys of New Spain, which had led to much inconvenience, for, not being under their command in military matters, the good effect gained in the other way was lost; because they do not wish to come under the rule of the Governors of the provinces of New Vizcaya. . . I therefore request you to make full investigations and notify me, together with your own opinion on the subject."

- 1651 A.D. [4294] RELATIONS Veritables et Curieuses de l'Isle de Madagascar, et du Bresil. Avec l'histoire de la dernière Guerre faite au Brésil, entre les Portugais et les Hollandois.

Trois Relations d'Egypte, et une du Royaume de Perse.

With several maps, and folding map of Recife.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full green levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Augustin Courbé, 1651.*

£25

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 2055.

- 1651 A.D. [4295] BERNARDO DE BRAGA. Sentimentos Publicos De Pernambuco Na Morte do Serenissimo Infante D. Duarte.

Assistindo O Mestre de Campo General de todo o Estado do Brasil, Francisco Barretto, Governador das armas desta Capitania, com a Camera et mais Nobrezana Igreja de N.S. de Nazareth, seis de Abril de 1650.

4to. *Bound by David in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1651.*

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.

- 1651 A.D. [4296] MOREAU (*Pierre*). Histoire des Derniers Troubles du Brésil entre les Hollandois et les Portugais.

With interesting folding map of Recife.

4to. *Half calf. Paris, Augustin Courbé, 1651.*

£7 10s

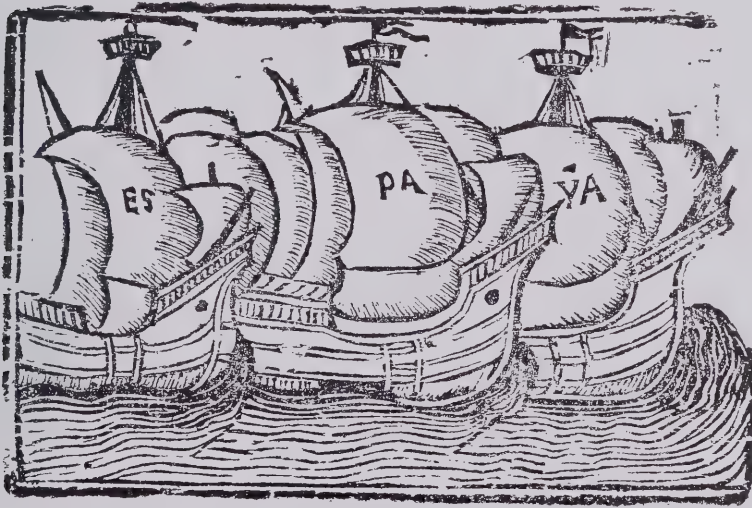
This work is one of importance for the history of the Dutch in Brazil.

ARTE DE LA VERDADERA NA- VEGACION.

En que se trata de la machina del múdo, es a saber, Cielos, y Elementos: de las mareas, y señales de tēpestades: del Aguja de marear: del modo de hazer cartas de nauegar: del vso dellas: de la declinacion y rodeo, que comunmente hazen los pilotos: del modo verdadero de nauegar por circulo menor: por linea recta sin declinacion ni rodeo: el modo como se fabra el camino, y leguas que ha nauegado el piloto, por qualquier rumbo: y vltimamente el saber tomar el altura del Polo.

*DIRIGIDA A LA S.C.R.M. DEL REY DON
Phelippe el tercero. señor nuestro.*

COMPUESTA POR PEDRO DE SYRIA, NATVRAL
de la ciudad de Valencia, y Letrado en la dicha ciudad.



CON PRIVILEGIO REAL.

*Impressa en Valencia, en casa de Iuan Chrysostomo Garriz, junto
al molino de Rouella. Año 1602.*

TITLE PAGE FROM PEDRO DE SIRIA, ARTE DE LA VERDADERA NAVEGACION.
VALENCIA, 1602.

IN WHICH THE NAME "COLONIA" WAS SUGGESTED FOR AMERICA, BECAUSE
DISCOVERED BY COLON (SPANISH FORM OF COLUMBUS).

See Item No. 4087.

TRATADO
DAS BATALHAS , E SUCESSOS
DOGALEAM SANTIAGO
Comos Olandezes na Ilha de Santa Elena,
E da Nao Chagas com os Inglezes entre as Ilhas
dos Açores: ambas Capitánias da carreyra da
India, & da causa, & defastres, porque
em vinte annos se perdêraõ trin-
ta, & oyto Naos della.
Escrito por Melchior Estacio do Amaral.



Na Officina de Antonio Alvares.
No Anno de 1604.

AMARAL'S TRATADO DO BATALHAS E SUCESSOS.
LISBON, 1604.

See Item No. 4093.

- 1652 A.D. [4297] MATHIAS DU PUIS. Relation de l'Establissement d'une Colonie Française dans la Gardeloupe, isle de l'Amerique, et des moeurs des Sauvages.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Capé in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Caen, Marin Yvon, 1652.*

£25

- 1652 A.D. [4298] MOREAU (*Pierre*). Klare en Waarachtige Beschryving Van de leste Beroerten en Afval der Portugezen in Brasil; Daar in d'oorsprong dezer zwarigheden en oorlogen klarelijk vertoont worden. In de Fransche taal beschreven door Pierre Moreau van Parrey in Charolmois, die zelf in dat Lant geweest / en d'oorzaken dezer beroerten naaukeuriglijk onderzocht / en getrouwelijk beschreven heeft. Met de Reisbeschrijving van de zelve Schrijver naar Brasil, en de vreemdigheden, die hem daar in ontmoet zijn.

With engraved map on title-page and four engravings in the text.

4to. *Dark blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornamental panelled back. Amsterdam, J. Hendriksz & J. Rieuwersz, 1652.*

£16 16s

1652 A.D. [4299] RESPUESTA al Memorial del Padre Julian de Pedraça, Procurador General de la Compañia de Jesus, de las Indias: que ha publicado nuevamente contra el Illmo. y Revmo. Don Fray Bernardino de Cardenas, Obispo del Paraguay.

48 pp., small folio. *Wrappers.* N.P., N.D. [*Madrid, circa 1652.*]

£10 10S

Not in Sabin or Medina. Mentioned in Sommervogel's *Bibliothèque de la Cie de Jesus*.

This is an interesting publication relating to the bitter dissensions between the Franciscans and Jesuits in Paraguay. Fray Bernardino de Cardenas, the Franciscan Bishop of Paraguay, had caused considerable strife by accusing the Jesuits, who had organized an admirable colony in Paraguay, of encouraging the Indians to stay from their allegiance to the Spanish Crown. In self-defence, the Jesuits endeavoured to discredit the bishop before the authorities in Spain; while the bishop further retaliated by influencing the other bishops in America against the Jesuits, by means of his various writings. The Spanish Government took the matter up, and only after much difficulty and prolonged enquiries, was able to arrive at a definite understanding of the case.

Padre Julian de Pedraça was the Jesuit Procurator General for the Indies, who was born at Guardia in 1599, and died in Madrid in 1662.

Bernardius de Cardenas was born at Chuquisaca in Peru in the early years of the seventeenth century; joined the Franciscan Order; and soon distinguished himself as a preacher and missionary. He became Bishop of Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1646; and, after the dispute with the Jesuits, was offered the bishopric of Papayan, which his advanced age forbade him to accept. However, he became Bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Peru, where he died in 1668. According to *the Catholic Encyclopaedia*, there was a genuine reconciliation between the Bishop and the Jesuits a few years before he died.

In this publication, Fray Juan de San Diego y Villalon, Franciscan Procurator for the Province of Tucuman, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, addresses to the King of Spain a reply to the letter by Padre Julian de Pedraza, and writes in defence of the Bishop Cardenas. This was published in French and the French version seems to be better known to bibliographers than this Spanish original.

- 1652 A.D. [4300] SAN DIEGO Y VILLALON (*Juan de*). Res-
puesta al Memorial del Padre Julian de Pedraça, Procurador
General de la Compañia de Jesus, de las Provincias de las Indias :
Que ha publicado nuevamente contra el Ilustrissimo, y Reveren-
dissimo Don Fray Bernardino de Cardenas, Obispo del Paraguay.
Folio, 48 pp. *Wrappers*. (*Madrid*), 1652.

£7 10s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

This includes the Memorial of Julian de Pedraza, an Exhortation by the Bishop of Paraguay, or Asuncion, and other papers relating to the disputes between the Bishop, Bernardino de Cardenas, and the Jesuits in Paraguay. By right the Bishops had authority over the Jesuits in charge of the "Reductions," or Indian Colonies, but owing to the great difficulty in properly exercising this jurisdiction, the Bishops conferred extensive rights and powers on the superiors of the missions. The one exception to the good feeling between the Bishops and missionaries was the case of Bernardino de Cardenas, whose actions brought confusion upon the entire country, and whose antipathy to the Jesuits nearly ruined the "Reductions."

- 1652 A.D. [4301] MEMORIAL al Rei Nuestro Señor sobre la
execucion del Breve de la Santidad de Inccencio X en la difer-
encia Jurisdiccional i Sacramental entre los Religiosos de la Com-
pañia de Jesus de la Nueva España, i la Jurisdicion Ecclesiastica
del Obispado de la Puebla de los Angeles.

Small 4to. *Old vellum*. N.P., N.D. [*Puebla de los Angeles*, c. 1652.]

£5 5s

Not in Salva, or Medina's *Imprenta en Puebla*. A rare publication, being the text of a memorial addressed by the Attorney of the Bishopric of Puebla to the King of Spain, requesting the execution of the edict issued by Pope Innocence X, in connection with the dispute between the Jesuits and Palafox at Puebla. Appended, is a curious report on the various calamities that befell the district of Puebla in the years 1646 and 1647, such as earthquake shocks, the demolition of a church tower and other accidents, "in proof of the anger of God at the contempt shown to ecclesiastical dignity!"

- 1653 A.D. [4302] MEMOIRE pour servir de breve instruction, tant aux Directeurs et Commissionnaires Provinciaux de la grande Compagnie de l'Amerique, qu' à ceux qui s'y voudront interesser, ou passer dans le Pais.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Guillaume de Luyne, 1653.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXIII.).

£52 10s

This interesting account contains the history of the discovery of America, and is a prospectus for the French Company which was formed for the colonization of French Guiana, and even has at the end a specimen form of the contracts which were to be entered into for the formation of the Society itself, for those persons who were to invest more than £3000 in the Company, and for those who were going to colonize Guiana, as well as for the workmen who were about to take service with the Company for three years.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSARY OF FLORIDA AND NEW MEXICO.

- 1653 A.D. [4303] FLORES (*Fray Luis*). Memorial que el Padre Predicador Fray Luis Flores, Padre de la Provincia de Santiago, en los Reynos de Castilla, Comissario General, que fue de todas las Provincias de la Nueva España, del Xapa, y Custodias de la Florida, Tampico, Rio Verde, y Nuevo Mexico, Remite á su Magestad, dandole cuenta del estado que tiene la obra del desagüe de Gueguetoca.

Together with:—

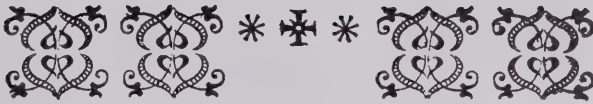
FLORES (*Luis*). Razon de la Ultima medida, y estado en que oy està el desagüe de la Ciudad de Mexico.

Folio, 56 pp. *Wrappers.* (*Mexico*), 1653.

£15 15s

Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, 781. Sabin 24822.

This is the Report made by Father Luis Flores, the Commissary General of Mexico, and Custodian of Florida, New Mexico, Tampico, and Rio Verde, concerning the draining operations then in progress in the neighbourhood of



ORDINATIONES GENERALES

prouintiæ Sanctissimi Rolarij

Philippinarum.

Factæ per admodum Reuerendum patrem fratrem
Ioãnem de Castro, primum vicarium generalem e-
iusdem prouintiæ. De consilio, & vnanimi con-
sensu omnium fratrum, qui primit⁹ in pro-
uintiam illam se contulerunt, euan-
gelizandi gratia.

Sunt que semper vsque in hodiernum diem in om-
nibus eiusdem prouintiæ capitulis infalibiliter
acceptatæ, inuiolabiliter ab omnibus
fratribus obseruandæ.

Binondoc. per Ioannem de Vera chinã
Christianum. Cum licentia. 1604.



TITLE PAGE FROM JUAN CASTRO'S ORDINATIONES.
BINONDOC, 1604.

The First Known Book to be printed in the Philippines.

See Item No. 4095.

THE
NATVRALL
and Morall Historie of the
East and West
Indies.

Intreating of the remarkeable things of Heaven, of the Elements, Mettalls, Plants and Beasts which are proper to that Country : Together with the Manners, Ceremonies, Lawes, Governements, and Warres of the Indians.

*Written in Spanish by the R. F. Ioseph Acosta, and
translated into English by E. G.*



LONDON
Printed by *Val. Sims* for *Edward Blount and William
Aspley.* 1604.

TITLE PAGE FROM
JOSEPH ACOSTA'S NATURAL HISTORIE OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.
LONDON, 1604.

See Items Nos. 4098 and 4099.

FLORES—*continued*.

Mexico City. Owing to its position in a hollow, surrounded by high hills, the city has always been subject to floods, and various draining operations have been constantly carried on, the largest of which was that begun by Martinez in 1607, and completed in 1789, of a great cutting 13 miles long, which is said to have cost the lives of 70,000 Indians. This work refers, in part, to this undertaking.

- 1653 A.D. [4304] LETTRE écrite de Cayenne contenant ce qui s'est passé en la descente des François et leur établissement en l'Amerique.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Guillaume de Luyne, 1653.*

£18 18s

- 1654 A.D. [4305] BOYER (*Paul*). Veritable Relation de tout ce qui s'est fait et passé au voyage que Monsieur de Bretigny fit à l'Amerique Occidentale. Avec une Description des Moeurs, & des Provinces de tous les Sauvages de cette grande partie du Cap de Nord: un Dictionnaire de la Langue, & un advis très-necesaire à tous ceux qui veulent habiter ou faire habiter ce Païs-la, ou qui desirent y establir des Colonies.

THE RARE SECOND ISSUE. Sm. 8vo. *Bound by Lortic Fils in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Pierre Rocolet, 1654.*

£52 10s

Church Catalogue No. 531.

"This is an account of Bretigny's expedition to French Guiana begun in 1643. He carried with him a commission as Governor-General, but was massacred by the natives at Cayenne in 1645, together with a great number of the French colonists. It is said that this is the only one of Boyer's works that can be read with interest. Chapter XXIII. is devoted to a "Dictionnaire de la langue Galibienne."

- 1654 A.D. [4306] LAON (*Jean de, Sieur Daigremont*). Relation du Voyage des François fait au Cap de Nord en Amerique. Par les soins de la Compagnie establee à Paris, & sous la conduite de Monsieur de Royville leur General; Avec une ample description du Pays, des moeurs & façon de vivre des hauteurs.

With fine large folding map of the Island of Cayenne with the adjacent coasts.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Edme Pepingue, 1654.*

£52 10s

Sabin No. 38951. Church Catalogue No. 533.

"This work forms a sequel to Boyer's Veritable Relation. It is an account of De Royville's expedition to Cayenne, or French Guiana, undertaken in 1652. The assassination of the leader during the voyage, external dangers, and internal quarrels put an end to the enterprise, and the colonists soon fled for protection to Surinam, then held by the English."

The Church Catalogue only knows of copies in two other libraries including the British Museum.

- 1654 A.D. [4307] ALBURQUERQUE COELHO. Memorias Diarias, de la Guerra del Brasil, por Discurso de Nueve anos, empeçando desde el de M.D.C.XXX. Escritas por Duarte de Alburquerque Coelho, Marques de Basto, Conde, i Senor de Pernambuco, i de las Villas de Olinda, etc.

With vignette engraving on title.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, Diego Diaz de la Carrera, Impressor del Reyno, 1654.*

£42

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 46.

Albuquerque Coelho was the fourth founder of Pernambuco. He was the son of the third founder Jorge; he obtained his captaincy in 1596 or in 1597. He was born in Lisbon in 1591. In 1624 he left in the fleet which was to recover Bahia, returning afterwards to Portugal. When it became known that the Dutch were to attack Pernambuco, he ordered that all its produce should be used in its defence and he took passage in the fleet commanded by D. Antonio Oquendo.

Reaching his colony in September, 1631, he caused much enthusiasm amongst the inhabitants. In the fight, Duarte de Albuquerque spent not only his

ALBURQUERQUE COELHO—*continued*.

own revenue but also all the wealth which he inherited from his father-in-law, D. Diogo de Castro, Conde de Basto. From 1631 to 1635 he personally took part in the war, taking part in two principal assaults, then going on to Alagoes and from there to Bahia, always leading his troops and distinguishing himself against the second invasion of Bahia. In 1638 he left Portugal and went on to Spain where he was living when in 1640 the Separation War broke out. He wrote these *Memorias Diarias* and he died in Madrid in 1658. The Spaniards, who did not like him, did all in their power to prevent the publication of the *Memorias* and suppressed as many of them as came into their hands, thus the book became exceedingly rare.

- 1654 A.D. [4308] FLECKNO (*Richard*). A Relation of Ten Years Travells in Europe, Asia, Affrique, and America. All by way of Letters occasionally written to divers noble Personages, from place to place; And continued to this present year, with divers other Historical, Moral, and Poetical pieces of the same Author.

12mo. *Original calf (slightly repaired).* London, Printed for the Author (1654).

£21

Bartlett, No. 770. Sabin, 24684.

"The most interesting and scarce of all the author's productions." "Richard Fleckno, the poet, is said to have been an Irishman and a Roman Catholic Priest. From his own account of his travels, it appears that he went abroad in 1640, and spent three or four years in the Low Countries. He travelled to Rome in 1645, where, as he says, he was chiefly occupied with pictures and statues. From Rome he made a voyage to Constantinople about 1647, and afterwards went to Portugal, and from there paid a visit to Brazil in 1648. Thence he returned to Flanders and to England. At Rome he was visited by the famous Andrew Marvell, who described him in 'Fleckno, an English Priest at Rome,' and gives a quaint description of his extreme leanness, his narrow lodging up three pairs of stairs, and his appetite for reciting his own poetry." Dryden also wrote concerning him, in his satire "Mac Flecknoe." Fleckno's works were printed for private circulation, and are therefore very rare.

Pages 59-84 relate to Brazil, and contain the following headings:—Of his Sea Voyage from Lisbon to the Brasils; Of our Arrival to St. Sebastians, or the Rio de Janaro in Brasil; Of Brasil in general; Of the Town; Of the Country; Of the Fruit Trees, and Plants; Of their Beasts; Of their Fowl; Of their Insects, or lesser sort of Animals; Of their Salvages, or Natives of Brasil; Commodities of the Country; The Starrs and Heavens of the other Hemisphere; Letter to Father John Pereira, Jesuit in Brasil; Letter to Cardinal Fra. Barba from Brasil.

Owing to faulty spacing by the printer, the catchwords of two leaves have been cut into.

- 1654 A.D. [4309] DU TERTRE. Histoire Generale des Isles, de S. Christophe, de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique, et autres dans l'Amerique. Ou l'on verra l'establissement des Colonies Françoises, dans ces Isles, leurs guerres Civiles et étrangères, et tout ce qui se passe dans les voyages et retours des Indes.

Comme aussi plusieurs belles particularitéz des Antilles de l'Amerique, une description generale de l'Isle de la Guadeloupe, de tout ses Mineraux, de ses Pierreries, de ses Rivières, Fontaines et Estangs, et de toutes ses Plantes.

De plus, la description de tous les Animaux de la Mer, de l'air, et de la Terre, et un Traité fort ample des Moeurs des Sauvages, du pays, de l'estat de la Colonie Françoisie et des Esclaves, tant Mores, que Sauvages.

With folding map, plates.

4to. *Bound by Petit in full green levant morocco, gilt lines and gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jacques Langlois, 1654.*

£15 15s

Rare. This work which treats of the interesting portion of the history of the French in America is of great interest.

- 1654 A.D. [4310] BARRETO (F.). Relaçam Diaria do Sitio, e tomada da forte praça do Recife, recuperacao das Capitancias de Itamaraca, Paraiba, Rio grande, Ciara, et Ilha de Fernao de Noronha, por Francisco Barreto, Mestre de campo general do Estado do Brasil, et Governador de Pernambuco.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Craesbeeck, 1654.*

£15 15s

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 347.

- 1655 A.D. [4311] PELLEPRAT (*Pierre*). Relation des Missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jesus Dans les Iles, & dans la terreferme de l'Amerique Meridionale. Divisée en deux parties : Avec une introduction à la langue des Galibis Sauvages de la terreferme de l'Amerique.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full red crushed levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Sebastien Cramoisy, 1655.*

£52 10s

"The author was sent as a missionary to the West Indies in 1639, and gives in this, one of the most valuable of the Jesuit Relations, an account of the labours of the Order in the French islands in Guiana. The work is especially prized for its introduction to the language of the Galibis, a tribe of savages of the mainland (which fills the last thirty pages of the work). Brunet says that this introduction is sometimes found separately."

The Church Catalogue only knows of two other copies, one of which lacks the introduction to the language of the Galibis.

- 1655 A.D. [4312] GAMBOA Y ZAPATA (*Don Diego*). Grandiosa Vitoria, que ciento y sesenta hombres de lanza de la Isla de Santo Domingo tuvieron contra siete mil Ingleses, que con pretexto de tomar la dicha Isla, desembarco la Armada de Guillermo Pen, la qual se componia de sesenta y dos Baxeles de guerra. Succedida Miercoles 23 de Junio deste presente Ano de 1655.

4 pp., folio. *Wrappers. Sevilla, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1655.*

£21

Medina, Vol. III., No. 1234, only knew of one copy.

An exceedingly scarce and interesting account of the English attempt to capture Haiti (Santo Domingo) from the Spanish. Admiral Wm. Penn landed an army of about 7,000 soldiers, under the command of Venables, about 30 miles West of the city of St. Domingo. Their attack on the city was "*shamefully repulsed*," April 25, 1655, by a much inferior number of Spanish lancers, and they were forced

(Continued over)

GAMBOA Y ZAPATA—*continued*.

to re-embark. Penn now sailed to Jamaica, which island he took without resistance.

This relation is divided into two parts, the first giving Oliver Cromwell's naval policy, containing accounts of the fleets under General George Monk in the Channel, of that under Blake, of his successes against the Barbary Pirates at Tunis, etc., and of his arrival off Cadiz, and, lastly, of the operations of Penn in the West Indies. The second part comprises Gamboa y Zapata's letter to the King of Spain, dated from Puerto-Rico July 18, 1655, announcing this great victory over the English at Santo Domingo, and a mention of affairs at Jamaica.

Not in Leclerc, the Church Catalogue, or Sabin.

1655 A.D. [4313] MENESES BRACAMONTE (*Bernardino de, Conde de Peñalva*). *Relacion de la Vitoria que han tenido las Armas de su Magestad (Dios le guarde) en la ciudad de S. Domingo, Isla Española, contra la Armada Inglesa de Guillermo Pen. Embiada por Don B., etc. Presidente de la Real Audiencia de aquella ciudad, Governador y Capitan General à Guerra de dicha Isla.* Printed Report (in Spanish) of the victory of the Spanish arms against "the English Fleet of William Penn" at S. Domingo, Isla Española. Forwarded by the Governor of that Island.

4 pp., folio (double columns). *Half morocco, gilt, g. e. Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1655.*

£12 12s

Medina No. 1250. Not in Sabin.

This interesting "relation" is signed at the end by F. Facundo y Carvajal, the Public and Provincial Notary of Santo Domingo and Hispaniola, and relates the unsuccessful attempt of the English, under Admiral Wm. Penn (father of the founder of Pennsylvania), to capture Santo Domingo from the Spaniards. On 13th April, 1655, Admiral Penn landed an Army of 7,000 men, under the command of General Venables, about thirty miles west of the city of St. Domingo. Their attack on the city was "shamefully repulsed" by a small body of Spanish lancers, and they were obliged to re-embark. The failure was undoubtedly due to the bad leadership of Venables and his staff. However, the expedition next sailed to Jamaica, which island was taken without resistance.

- 1655 A.D. [4314] (CROMWELL.) Scriptum Dom. Protectoris Reipublicae Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, &c. : ex consensu atque sententiâ Concilii sui editum; in quo hujus Reipublicae Causa contra Hispanos justa esse demonstratur.

Small 4to. *Half polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.* London, Henry Hills and John Field, 1655.

£10 10s

Sabin 78486.

A curious pamphlet, putting forward Cromwell's reasons why it was just to make war on Spain. This largely relates to America, and to cases of hostility by the Spaniards against English shipping, etc. Among these cases are: that of the English ship "Ulysses" off Guiana; Captain John Davis and the "Neptune" off Tortuga in 1606; Capture of the "Castor & Pollux," Captain John Lock, off Florida; The capture of the "Richard" of Plymouth, Capt. Henry Challins, on her voyage from Virginia; Capture of a vessel belonging to Samuel Wilson of Barbados, in 1650; Spanish attack on the English colonists in the Island of Tortuga; and various other hostile acts at Providence Island and in the West Indies, etc.

- 1655 A.D. [4315] [MEDINA (*Captain Diego de*).] Relacion del Viage de los dos Galeones de el cargo de el Capitan Diego de Medina, a la Nueva-España, con los Açogues de su Magestad, y vuelta con su Plata, y otros accidentes de dicho viaje.

4 pp., small folio. *Wrappers.* Sevilla, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1655.

£10 10s

Not in Leclerc, Sabin, or the Church Catalogue.

Interesting account (in log form) of the voyage of two galleons and several quicksilver ships from Cadiz to Veracruz, and their return with "two millions of silver" for the King of Spain. They set sail Feb. 27, 1655, and went via Teneriffe, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola (Haiti), Jamaica, Caymanes, and Cuba. They sighted Hispaniola on April 18, and Ocoa Bay on April 20, so must have very narrowly escaped capture, evidently having passed Wm. Penn's fleet, then operating against Santo Domingo, during the night. Veracruz was reached on May 9. On the return journey some time was spent in Havana, owing to the enemy being about. Here, on August 12, news came through of the conquest of Jamaica by the English. Cadiz was finally reached on Oct. 22. The relation also contains accounts of the ships, hailed on the journey.

- 1655 A.D. [4316] [MEDINA (*Captain Diego de*).] Relacion del Viage de los dos Galeones del cargo del Capitan Diego de Medina, à la Nueva-España, con los Açogues de su Magestad, y buelta con su Plata, y otros accidentes de dicho viage.

With a woodcut of the Arms of Spain on the title-page.

4 pp., small folio. *Wrappers.* Madrid, *Julian de Paredes*, 1655.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. III., No. 1248.

This relation differs from that printed at Sevilla at the end, see preceding item, No. 4315, for note of the contents.

Not in Sabin, Leclerc, or Church Catalogue.

- 1655 A.D. [4317] GUZMAN (*Pedro Niño de; Count of Villa-Umbrosa, etc.*). Copia de Villette que el Señor D. Pedro Niño de Guzman escrivio al muy Reverendo P. Maestro Fray Juan de San Augustin, Prior del Convento de San Augustin de Sevilla.

4 pp., small folio. *Wrappers.* Sevilla, *Juan de Blas*, 1655.

£10 10s

Not in Leclerc or Church Catalogue.

Letter requesting that the "*Te Deum Laudamus*" be sung in the Chapel of the Image of the Holy Christ, in the Augustinian Convent in Seville, on Sunday, October 24, 1655, to show thankfulness to God "for having delivered the Silver Galleons of Tierraferme (North of S. America), in the charge of the Marquis of Montealegre, and the Mexican Quicksilver Ships, with the treasure of the New World, from encountering with the English Fleets, under Wm. Penn, off the Coasts of the Indies, and Admiral Blake, off the Spanish Coast."

The Cartagena Fleet, meeting with a storm, had put into Veracruz, and the Mexican ships had put into Havana, both thereby escaping the English Fleet.

LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO
Hernando de Soto, Gouvernador y capi-
tan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de
otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è
Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso
de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad,
natural de la gran ciudad del Coz-
co, cabeça de los Reynos y
prouincias del Peru.

*Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque
de Bragança. &c.*

Con licencia de la santa Inquisición.

EN LISBONA.

Impresso per Pedro Crasbeeck.

A Ñ O 1605.

Con privilegio Real.

TITLE PAGE FROM
GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA'S LA FLORIDA DEL INCA.
LISBON, 1605.

See Item No. 4100.

REGIMENTO
NAUTICO.
DE IOAM BAPTISTA
LAVANHA COSMOGRA-
pho Mór de el Rey Nosso
Senhor.



E M LISBOA.

Com licença da Sancta Inquisição. Por
Antonio Alvarez. Anno 1606.

TITLE PAGE FROM LAVANHA'S REGIMENTO NAUTICO.
LISBON, 1606.

See Item No. 4104.

- 1655 A.D. [4318] GUZMAN (*Pedro Niño de; Count of Villa-Umbrosa, etc.*). Copia de Villette que el Señor D. Pedro Niño de Guzman, escrivio al muy Reverendo P. Maestro Fray Juan de San Augustin, Prior del Convento de San Augustin de Sevilla.

With a woodcut of the crucifixion on title-page.

4 pp., small folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1655.*

£10 10s

The text is exactly the same as in the Seville edition (No. 4317 of this catalogue), with the addition of the woodcut. The Seville edition is in all probability rather earlier than this.

- 1655 A.D. [4319] RELACION Diaria de la Presteza con que se previno la Armada real de España, a cargo del Señor General D. Pablo Fernandez de Contreras: etc.

4 pp. and folding table of the Spanish and English Fleets (some inside margins repaired). Folio. *Wrappers. Seville, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1655.*

£7 7s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

The Report of the Promptitude with which the Royal Fleet of Spain prepared for action, and of its movements since it sailed from Cadiz on August 15th, 1655, under the charge of Pablo Fernandez de Contreras, convoying the Silver Fleet of Terra-Firme (America) under the Marquis of Montealegre, until October 23rd, 1655, when it returned to Cadiz.

This, for the most part, discusses the movements of the English Fleets under Blake (in the Mediterranean) and of Penn (in the West Indies) and off the Spanish coast.

Blake at this time was carrying on hostilities against Spain, and was waiting off Cadiz, with the special view of intercepting the Platè Ships from the West Indies. In 1655 the Spanish Fleet escaped him, but the next year Sir Richard Stayner intercepted and captured it off Cadiz.

At the same time Admiral Penn was in the West Indies and had made his unsuccessful attack on Santo Domingo, the news of which is mentioned in this "relation," and had captured Jamaica.

1656 A.D. [4320] STAYNER (*Sir Richard*). A True Narrative of the late Success which it hath pleased God to give to some part of the Fleet of this Common-Wealth upon the Spanish Coast, against the King of Spain's West-India Fleet in its Return to Cadiz: being the substance of several letters writ and sent by the Generals of the Fleet upon this occasion.

Black Letter. Small folio, title and 6 pp. *Half levant morocco, gilt, g. e.* London, Henry Hills and John Field, 1656.

£18 18s

"In September, 1656, when the Generals with the greater part of the English Fleet went to Aveiro, Stayner, then in the Speaker, was left off Cadiz in command of a small squadron of some six or seven ships.

"On 8th September he fell in with the Spanish treasure fleet which, having information from a prize that the English had left the coast, was pushing on for Cadiz in such perfect confidence that, it is said, the Spaniards supposed Stayner's ships to be fishing-vessels; yet three of Stayner's ships at least, the Speaker, Bridgewater, and Plymouth, were each of more than 900 tons.

"Nothing could be done that night, and the next morning several of Stayner's ships had fallen leeward. He had only three with him, but these were the powerful ships just named; and as they were now within twelve miles of Cadiz, he judged that delay was unadvisable, and attacked the Spaniards about nine o'clock in the forenoon.

"Of the four capital ships in the Spanish fleet, one escaped and ran for Cadiz, but struck on a rock and went to the bottom. The three others were captured, but two of them caught fire and were burnt with all their cargo and a great part of their men. The fourth remained in the possession of the English; some of the other ships also being taken.

"The value of the prize to the captors was estimated at about £600,000; but it was stated by the Spaniards that their loss was not less than nine million dollars, or nearly two millions sterling.

"The news of this tremendous blow reached England early in October. An official narrative of it was published on 4th October, and a thanksgiving service ordered to be held on the 8th in all the churches in London and Westminster."

ENGLISH CAPTURE OF JAMAICA, AND VICTORY OVER SPAIN'S
WEST INDIA FLEET.

- 1657 A.D. [4321] A BOOK OF THE CONTINUATION OF
FORREIGN PASSAGES. . . . Moreover, an attempt on
the Island of Jamaica, and taking the Town of St. Jago de la
Viga, beating the Enemy from their Forts and Ordnance, being
a body of 3000 men, and so took possession of the Island, May 10,
1655. With a full Description thereof.

With 8 engraved plates in the text, including map of the W. Indies;
portraits of Pope Alexander VII, Ludwig XIV, Christina of Sweden;
Naval actions; etc.

Small 4to. *Morocco, g. e. London, Thomas Jenner, 1657.*

£15 15s

Sabin 6361. Church Catalogue, No. 550.

The book also contains Cromwell's peace treaties with Holland, Sweden,
and France, and an account of Blake's attack on the Turkish pirates of Algiers.

THE SUCCESSES OF AN EARLY CALIFORNIAN EXPLORER AGAINST THE
INDIANS IN CHILI.

- 1656 A.D. [4322] PORTER Y CASANATE (*Admiral Don
Pedro*). Relacion de los Felizes Sucessos que ha dado Dios a las
Reales Armas del Rey Nuestro Señor en el Reyno de Chile, desde
el primero dia de Enero de 1656 que entrò à governarle el Señor
Almirante Don Pedro Porter, y Casanate, . . . , hasta 15 de
Junio del dicho año.

Folio, 8 pp. (last two blank). *Wrappers, uncut. Dated from Santiago
de Chile, 15th June, 1656, but printed in Spain, 1656.*

£15 15s

Not in Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, Hispano-Chilena, or in Sabin.
This gives an account of the successes gained by the Spaniards in Chili,
(Continued over)

PORTER Y CASANATE—*continued*.

against the Araucanian Indians, during the first six months of the Governorship of Porter y Casanate.

It refers particularly to the great defence made by the Garrison of Fort Boroa, to events in Concepcion, Valdivia, Santiago, Chillan and Valparaiso, and to the forces which had been sent from Concepcion to the River Biobio to help against the Indian inroads.

Although holding a prominent position in the early history of Chili, Porter y Casanate is more famous for his exploration of the Gulf of California. From 1647 to 1651 he was the Governor and Captain General of the Pacific coasts of Mexico.

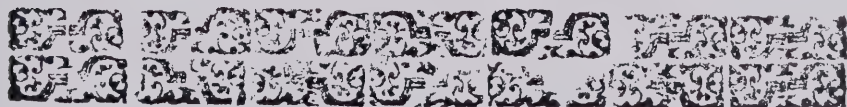
In the year 1635, Admiral Don Pedro Porter obtained permission from the Viceroy of New Spain to explore California at his own expense. This license was renewed in 1636, but was afterwards revoked for fear that the knowledge of the new discoveries might become known to foreigners. In 1640 he came to an agreement with the King as to this expedition, and on the 8th of August, 1640, the King of Spain named him chief and admiral of the expedition, with the same honours and privileges as were enjoyed by chiefs and admirals of squadrons in the Royal Navy. From 1647 to 1651 he held the position of Governor and Captain-General of the Provinces of Sinaloa, and of its forts, frontiers, and of the coasts of the Pacific.

1657 A.D. [4323] FREYRE (*General Francisco de Britto*). *Relação da Viagem, que fez ao Estado do Brazil a Armada da Companhia, anno 1655*. Impressa por Mandado del Rey N. S.

16mo. Bound by Lortic in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, with doublures of citron morocco, watered silk, fly leaves. Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1657.

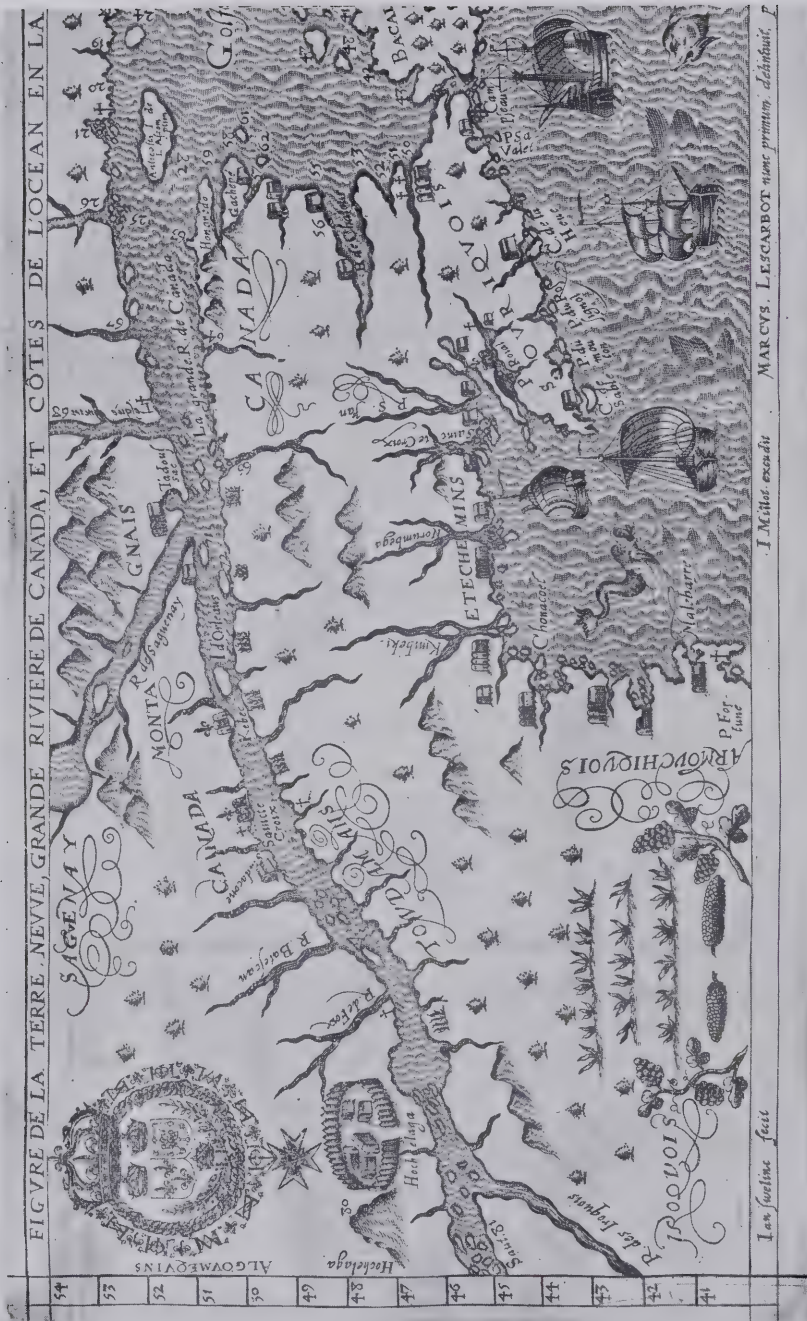
£25

This little volume was not in the collection of Rodrigues and is extremely scarce.



A WOODCUT FROM LAVANHA'S REGIMENTO NAUTICO.
LISBON, ANTONIO ALVAREZ, 1606.

See Item No. 4104.



PORTION OF THE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
LESCARBOT'S NOUVELLE FRANCE

PARIS, 1609.
See *Item* No. 4108.

- 1657 A.D. [4324] LIGON (*Richard*). A True & Exact History of the Island of Barbados. Illustrated with a Mapp of the Island, as also the Principall Trees and plants there, set forth in their due Proportions and Shapes, drawne out by their severall and respective Scales.

Together with the Ingenio that makes the Sugar, with the Plots of the Severall Houses, Roomes, and other places, that are used in the whole processe of sugar-making, etc.

With the large curious engraved map entitled "A topographicall Description and Admeasurement of the Yland of Barbados in the West Indies, with the Mrs. Names of the Seuerall plantacon," and 9 engraved plates.

FIRST EDITION. Small folio. *Old calf.* London, *Humphrey Moseley*, 1657.

£7 10s

Sabin 41057. This volume is of especial importance for its account of the early modes of sugar-making in the West Indies. At page 55 occurs the original account on which was based the story of Inkle and Yarico.

"The book is amusing, and with the exception of a fib or two, as 'sauce piquante,' is a very accurate account of Barbados." The map (which is often missing) is especially curious and interesting. On it are depicted various small engravings of runaway slaves, galleons, sea-monsters, camels, and other animals, etc.

- 1658 A.D. [4325] ESTANCEL (*Valemtim*). Orbe Affonsino ou Horoscopio Universal. No qual pelo extremo da sombra inversa se conhece, que hora seja em qualquel lugar de todo, o Mundo. O Circulo Meridional O Oriente, & Poente do Sol. A quantidade dos Dias, A Altura do Polo, & Equador, ou Linha.

With engraved frontispiece showing view of the town of Evora at back.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Evora, 1658.

£10 10s

1658 A.D. [4326] PISON (G.). *De Indiae Utriusque re Naturali et Medica.*

Engraved title-page and many hundred woodcuts of plants, birds, fish and animals.

Folio. *Old calf. Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1658.*

£10 10s

Comprises:—

Pison-Historia naturalis et medica Indiae Occidentalis, libri V.

Marcgravius-Tractatus topographicus et meteorologicus Brasiliae, cum Eclipsi Solari, etc.

Bontius-Historiae naturalis et medica Indiae Orientalis, etc.

THE PERSONAL INTEREST TAKEN BY THE GREAT CARDINAL RICHELIEU IN THE FRENCH COLONISATION OF AMERICA.

1659 A.D. [4327] CHEVILLARD (*André*). *Les Desseins de son Eminence de Richelieu pour l'Amerique, ce qui s'y est passé de plus remarquable, depuis l'établissement des Colonies, et un ample Traité du Naturel, Religion, & Moeurs des Indiens Insulaires & de la Terre ferme.*

Small 4to. *Blue levant morocco, panelled back, gilt, with toolings on sides; inside doublures of red morocco, inside dentelles, watered silk fly-leaves, g. e., by Rousselle. Rennes (Jean Durand), 1659.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXIV.).

£175

This extraordinarily rare little volume is of great interest, showing the personal interest taken by Cardinal Richelieu in the French Colonisation of America.

1659 A.D. [4328] MEDEIROS CORREA (*Joao*). Perfeito Soldado, e Politica Militar, dedicado a Dom Hieronymo d'Attaide, Capitao General, & Governador das Armas do Estado do Brazil. With a magnificent portrait of Hieronymo d'Attaide, Captain General and Governor of Brasil, engraved by Roedolf.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle, in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Henrique Valene de Oliveira, 1659.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXV.).

£25

1659 A.D. [4329] PEDRO DE SOTO, Procurador-General of the Dominican Province of St. John the Baptist of Peru. Relacion informe, hecho, manifesto, y defensa que haze por la provincia de San Bautista de Predicadores, del Reyno del Peru; el Presentado Fray Pedro de Soto, su Procurador-General, para que el Padre Maestro Fray Francisco de la Cruz, y su Procurador, no passe le patente de Vicario general, y Presidente de Capitulo, y que se detenga por el Real Consejo de las Indias.

12 pp., folio. *New boards. (Lima, 1659).*

£6 6s

- 1660 A.D. [4330] CAMPANELLA (*Thomas*), *an Italian Friar and Second Machiavel*. His advice to the King of Spain for attaining the universal Monarchy of the World. Particularly concerning England, Scotland and Ireland, how to raise Division between King and Parliament, to alter the Government from a Kingdome to a Commonwealth. Thereby embroiling England in Civil War to divert the English from disturbing the Spaniard in bringing the Indian Treasure into Spain. Also for reducing Holland . . . affirming . . . that if the King of Spain become master of England and the Low Countries, he will quickly be Sole Monarch of all Europe, and the greatest part of the new world. Translated into English by Ed. Chilmead. . . . With an admonitorie Preface by William Prynne.

Small 4to. *Original calf*. London, *Philemon Stephens at the Gilded Lyon* (1660).

£18 18s

Sabin 10199.

A curious and interesting work. Chapter 31 is entitled "Of the Other Hemisphere, and of the New World." This occupies 12 pp., and contains some curious statements: that Peru is half as big again as all Africa; that Noah sent over colonies into America, and peopled that whole tract of land from Peru, as far as Baccaleos, with inhabitants; etc. Chapter 32, "Of Navigation," also relates to America, as well as other parts of the book.

- 1660 A.D. [4331] BARLAEIUS (*Gaspar*). *Rerum per Octennium in Brasilia et alibi gestarum, Sub Praefectura Illustrissimi Comit-
tis, I Mauritii Nassaviae Historia*. Editio secunda.

With engraved frontispiece and two maps.

12mo. *Vellum*. *Cleves, Silverling*, 1660.

£10 10s

The work of Barlaeus forms the basis of everything which was written at a later date, of this period of Brazilian History (1634-1644). This book was written on the basis of information furnished by Maurice de Nassau.



TITLE PAGE FROM LEONARDO DE ARGENSOLA, CONQUISTA DE LAS MALUCAS.
MADRID, 1609.

See Item No. 4114.

HISTORIA
DE LA NVEVA
MEXICO, DEL CAPITAN
GASPAR DE VILLAGRA.

DIRIGIDA AL REY D. FELIPE
nuestro señor Tercero deste nombre.



CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Alcala, por Luys Martinez Grande.
A costa de Baptista Lopez mercader de librom

TITLE PAGE FROM
VILLAGRA'S HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.
ALCALA, 1610.

See Item No. 4116.

1660 A.D. [4332] BENZONI (*Girolamo*) and MADRIGA (*Pedro de*). Beschryvinghe van West-Indien, etc.

With vignette portrait of Benzoni on title, large woodcut on reverse, and 19 small woodcuts relating to the customs of the American Indians in the text.

Small 4to. Boards. Amsterdam, Gillis Joosten Saeghman, circa 1660.

£6 6s

Sabin 4804.

Benzoni's "West Indies" occupies the first 48 pages of this work, and pp. 49-56 contain Pedro de Madriga's account of the Kingdom of Peru.

1662 A.D. [4333] FLORES Y MONTENEGRO. Memorial de los servicios y calidad de Don Pedro Alfonso Flores y Montenegro, Cavallero del Avito de Santiago, Vizconde de Peña-Parda, . . . Alguazil Mayor de la Ville de Alcantara, . . en cuya consideracion pidese le haga merced.

10 pp., small folio. Wrappers. (Madrid, 1640).

£10 10s

In the lengthy relation of the Claimant's services and merits an account is given of the father Don Juan Gutierrez Flores, who fought in Florida and Peru, and was a high official of the Inquisition in Lima and Corregidor of the City of La Paz. An uncle of the claimant died in Chili. Another uncle, Doctor Pedro Gutierrez Flores, was an official in the American Casa de Contracion at Seville, served also in Peru in the absence of the Viceroy Don Francisco de Toledo, and made the laws of Peru still in use there. Another uncle, Don Pedro Ordoñez y Flores, was Inquisitor of Peru for more than 20 years, and prepared many autos da fé. The claimant's great grandfather was the famous Captain Hernando de Montenegro, one of the first Conquistadors of Peru, about whom an important letter of Pedro de la Gasca (three pages in extent) is here printed for the first time.

- 1663 A.D. [4334] VASCONCELLOS (*Simao de*). Sermao que Pregou na Bahia em o Primeiro de Janeiro de 1659 na Festa do Nome de Jesu, o Padre Simao de Vasconcellos, Provincial da Companhia de Jesu, no Estado do Brasil.

Small 4to. *Bound by David in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e., by David. Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1663.*

£10 10s

- 1664 A.D. [4335] CREUXIUS (*Franciscus*). *Historiae Canadensis seu Novae-Franciae Libri Decem, Ad Annum 1656.*

With large fine map, and 13 plates including large folding plate.

4to. *Magnificent copy, bound by Duru in full red levant morocco, gilt lines and gilt ornamental sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Sebastian Cramoisy, 1664.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXVI.).

£52 10s

This work is exceedingly rare.

1664 A.D. [4336] BIET (*Antoine*). Voyage de la France Equinoxiale en l'Isle de Cayenne, entrepris par les François en l'Année 1652. Divisé en trois Livres. Le Premier, contient l'établissement de la Colonie, son embarquement, & sa route jusques à son arrivée en l'Isle de Cayenne. Le Second, ce qui s'est passé pendant quinze mois que l'on a demeuré dans le païs. Le troisieme, traitte du temperament du païs, de la fertilité de sa terre, & des moeurs & façons de faire des Sauvages de cette contrée. Avec un Dictionnaire de la Langue du mesme Paï.

Par Me Antoine Biet, Prestre, Curé de Ste. Geneviève de Senlis, Superieur des Prestres qui ont passé dans le Païs.

4to. *A magnificent copy, bound by Rousselle in crushed levant morocco, gold lines and fleurons on sides, full gilt backs, g. e. Paris, François Clouzier, 1664.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXVII.).

£25

Sabin 5269. Bartlett, No. 940.

In 1651, a French company obtained from the French Government the cession of Cayenne, which had been abandoned since the death of Brétigny. Four or five hundred colonists left France under the leadership of Royville, and the spiritual direction of the Abbé de l'Isle-Marivault, accompanied by several young priests, among whom was Biet. The Abbé fell into the Seine at the departure of the expedition and was drowned, and Biet was persuaded to take his place, much against his will. The expedition stopped some days at Madeira. During the voyage to Madeira, and whilst there, Royville rather tried to ride the high horse over his associates, and after leaving Madeira, during an illness, whilst sleeping on deck, he was stabbed and dropped overboard. At Cayenne, the colonists and adventurers wasted their time building a new fort instead of repairing the old one and sowing grain for the next year. There was continual strife among themselves, aggravated by the attacks of the Caribbee Indians and the running out of provisions. Those of the colonists who remained embarked in a Dutch vessel for Surinam and so to Barbadoes, where the English gave them a good reception. Biet went on to Martinique to try and arrange for another expedition to Cayenne, but the French there treated him as an English spy. He sailed next to Guadeloupe, whence he returned to France. His work is well written, simply and with candour, and makes quite good reading. At the end is a dictionary of the Caribbee Indian language.

- 1664 A.D. [4337] BRETON (*Raymond*). Petit Catechisme ou Sommaire des trois premières parties de la Doctrine Chrestienne. Traduit du François, en la langue des Caraibes Insulaires. Auxerre, 1664.

Bound up with:—

Dictionnaire Caraibe François, Meslé de quantité de Remarques historiques pour l'esclaircissement de la Langue.

3 vols. in 2. *Bound by Lortic in full blue morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt backs, doublures of crimson levant morocco, g. e., t. e. g. Auxerre, 1664-1666.*

£21

- 1664 A.D. [4338] RELACION de los Felices Sucessos que han tenido las Armas del exercito de su Magestad en el Reino de Chili, ye desde la nueva poblacion de Valdivia, y presidio de la Isla de Chiloe en el año de 1662, y en el presente de 1663. Folio, 7 ff. *New boards, uncut. (Spain, 1664).*

£14 14s

In which is related the pacification and bringing into obedience to the King of Spain of more than four hundred Indian spearmen, 600 Caçiques, and innumerable followers, the freeing of the Christian prisoners who had been in their power since the last general revolt of the year 1655. Also, the fortification, with royal troops, of the State of Arauco, and of Yumbel with other intermediary forts.

Not in Sabin or Leclerc.

- 1664 A.D. [4339] VECCELLIO (C.). Habiti Antichi Ouero Raccolta di Figure Delineate dal Gran Titiano, e da Cesare Vecellio suo Fratello, diligentemente intagliate, conforme alle Nationi del Mondo.

With the famous woodcut costumes, including the interesting thirteen woodcuts of the American Indians.

8vo. *Morocco. Venice, Combi et la Nou, 1664.*

£7 10s

TRIBUTES PAID BY NATIVE CHIEFS TO THE MONTEZUMA HEIRS.

- 1664-1724 A.D. [4340] MONTEZUMA Y VIVERO (*Bernardino de Caravajal Sandi*). Quenta y Relacion de lo cobrado de los Gobernadores que an sido y son de la villa de Tacuba y quatro pueblos de la Jurisdiccion de Metepeque por razon de los tributos que pagan tocantes a la encomienda que sobre ellos posee y goza el Sr. Don . . . en vinculo perpetuo de Maiorazgo. Ten Manuscript accounts (in Spanish) compiled by various agents of the Montezuma estates in Mexico, including Juan de Gracia, Juan del Castillo, Florian Rey y Alarcon, giving a detailed statement of the sums collected on behalf of the Condesa de Fuen-saldaña, Conde de la Enjarada and other heirs to the tributes on the entailed estate of Tacuba and district.

(Together) 59 pp., folio. *Mexico*, 1664-1724.

£5 5s

- 1665 A.D. [4341] MOCQUET (*Jean*). Voyages en Afrique, Asie, Indes Orientales, et Occidentales.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Hardy in full light brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Rouen, Antoine Ferrand, 1665.*

£35

- 1665 A.D. [4342] DE ROCHEFORT. Le Tableau de l'Isle de Tabago, ou de la Nouvelle Oüalchre, L'une des Iles Antilles de l'Amerique, Dependand de la souveraineté des Hauts & Puissans Seigneurs les Estats Generaus des Provinces Unies des Pais-bas.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Leyden, Jean le Carpentier, 1665.*

£12 12s

With the curious Declaration at the end in the name of J. and G. Lampsius, giving permission to all their friends to come and live and to transport workmen and provisions to make sugar mills and factories for indigo and for ginger and cotton plantations.

THE DUTCH CLAIM TO NEW NETHERLANDS.

1665 A.D. [4343] [DOWNING (*George*).] Sommiere Aenteyckeninge ende Deductie Ingesteld by de Gedeputeerden vande Hooge Mogende Heeren Staten Generael der Vereenighde Nederlanden op de lest-ingediende Memorie vanden Heere George Downing, Extraordinaris Envoyé vanden Coningh van Groot Brittannien.

Small 4to, 38; IV. pp. *Vellum. Gravenhage, in de Maent Februarii, 1665.*

Sabin 20784. Asher 350. Bartlett, No. 959.

This memorial was written for the purpose of convincing the King of France that in the war with England, England was the aggressor, and on pages 29-32 contains details respecting the Dutch title to New Netherlands, for the purpose of proving that Charles II. had no right to occupy the country.

Sir George Downing was one of the most remarkable men that New England ever produced. He was the son of Emmanuel Downing, and Lucy, sister of Gov. John Winthrop, who emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, when George was fourteen years old. He was in the first class that graduated from Harvard University in 1642, and his name stands second on the list of the seven thousand alumni of that ancient institution.

It was chiefly through the agency of Downing, in the war between England and Holland, that New Netherland was wrested from the Dutch. By most writers he is denounced as a most unprincipled man, for, after serving and eulogizing Cromwell, he became one of the most slavish flatterers and tools of Charles II. and James.

Bound up with several other tracts, including:—

[DOWNING (*George*).] Verdere Aenteyckeninge of Duplyque, op seeckere Replyque vanden Heer George Downing, etc.
pp. 256; IV. *Gravenhage, Hillebrandt van Wouw, 1666.*

[BREDÁ, TREATY OF.] Articulen van Vrede.
40 pp. *Gravenhage, Hillebrandt van Wouw, 1667.*

6 works in 1 vol., thick 4to. *Vellum. Gravenhage, 1666-1667.*

£15 15s

The first item, Bartlett, No. 975, is a continuation of the Sommiere Aenteyckeninge, relating to the disputes between Holland and Great Britain over New-Netherland.

The second item is the Treaty of Breda in which the right of Great Britain to New-Netherland was established.

- 1665 A.D. [4343A] APUNTAMIENTOS por el derecho del Real Fisco, en el pleyto que está para determinar en revista, sobre la presa de los Navios *la Rosa* y el *Espiritu Santo*, Pomba Blanca.
Small folio. *Wrappers*. N.P., N.D. Circa 1665.

£7 10s

This publication refers to legal points raised by the Spanish Chancellor of the Exchequer, in respect of a claim made by Capt. Jacques Bolart, who had seized two Portuguese vessels carrying a cargo of sugar, ivory, tobacco, and other merchandise from Bahia de Todos Santos, Brazil, in 1660. The vessels were claimed by the Spanish prize courts until such time as Bolart and his fellow-corsair, Norben of the "mythical ship," the *Santiago*, could prove satisfactorily that they were authorized corsairs and entitled to the prize.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL COLOURED MANUSCRIPT ATLAS OF BRAZIL.

- 1666 A.D. [4344] ALBERNAS (*João Teixeira; Royal Cosmographer*). Livro de Toda a Costa da Provincia Santa Cruz (Brazil).

Magnificent original manuscript Atlas (finely coloured, and heightened with gold) of the coast of Brazil, from the River Plate to the Amazon.
Small folio. *Cal.* 1666.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. CLXVIII. AND CLXIX.).

£650

This atlas comprises: Ornamental title-page; a two-page introduction, containing a short account of Brazil, or the Province of Santa Cruz; large folding map of Brazil, with coat-of-arms of Portugal, and an illuminated compass; and 30 finely executed maps in sections of the Brazilian coast.

The maps are all finely coloured, and those of special interest and importance are: the large general map of Brazil (see illustration); large folding map of Bahia Harbour; map of the Mouth of the Amazon; plan of the city and fortifications of Pernambuco; plan of Rio de Janeiro Harbour; map of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

1666 A.D. [4345] CARAVANTES (*Joseph de*). Copia de Carta escrita al Excelentissimo Senor Marques de Aytona.

12 leaves, small 4to. *Wrappers. Granada, Francisco Sanchez, 1666.*

£5 10s

Not in Medina, Leclerc, Church, or Sabin. Medina only knows the Sevilla edition of the same year.

"Copy of the letter written to the Marquis of Aytona by Padre Joseph de Caravantes, one of His Majesty's Missionaries in the Occidental Indies among the blind barbarism of several nations of infidels inhabiting the provinces of Caracas and Cumana (Venezuela), which reached this City of Seville from the Indies during August of this year, 1666, and which gives an account to His Excellency, of the progress and fruits of this mission in which the Capuchins of the Province of Andalusia, have made many converts to the Catholic religion from among the said Infidels."

Containing many interesting notices of various Indian tribes, Caribes, Guamonteyes, Chaimas, Papies, Azaguas, Cuacas, Cores, etc., mention of the English Pirates of Jamaica, and other matters.

Two leaves slightly cut into at foot.

1666 A.D. [4346] CARAVANTES (*Jose de*). Copia de Carta escrita a el excelentissimo Senor Marques de Aytona, etc., por el P. Fr. Joseph de Caravantes, religioso Capuchino, Missionario por su Magestad en sus Indias Occidentales, entre el Barbarismo ciego de diversas Naciones de Infieles, que habitan en las Provincias de Caracas y Cumaná, etc.

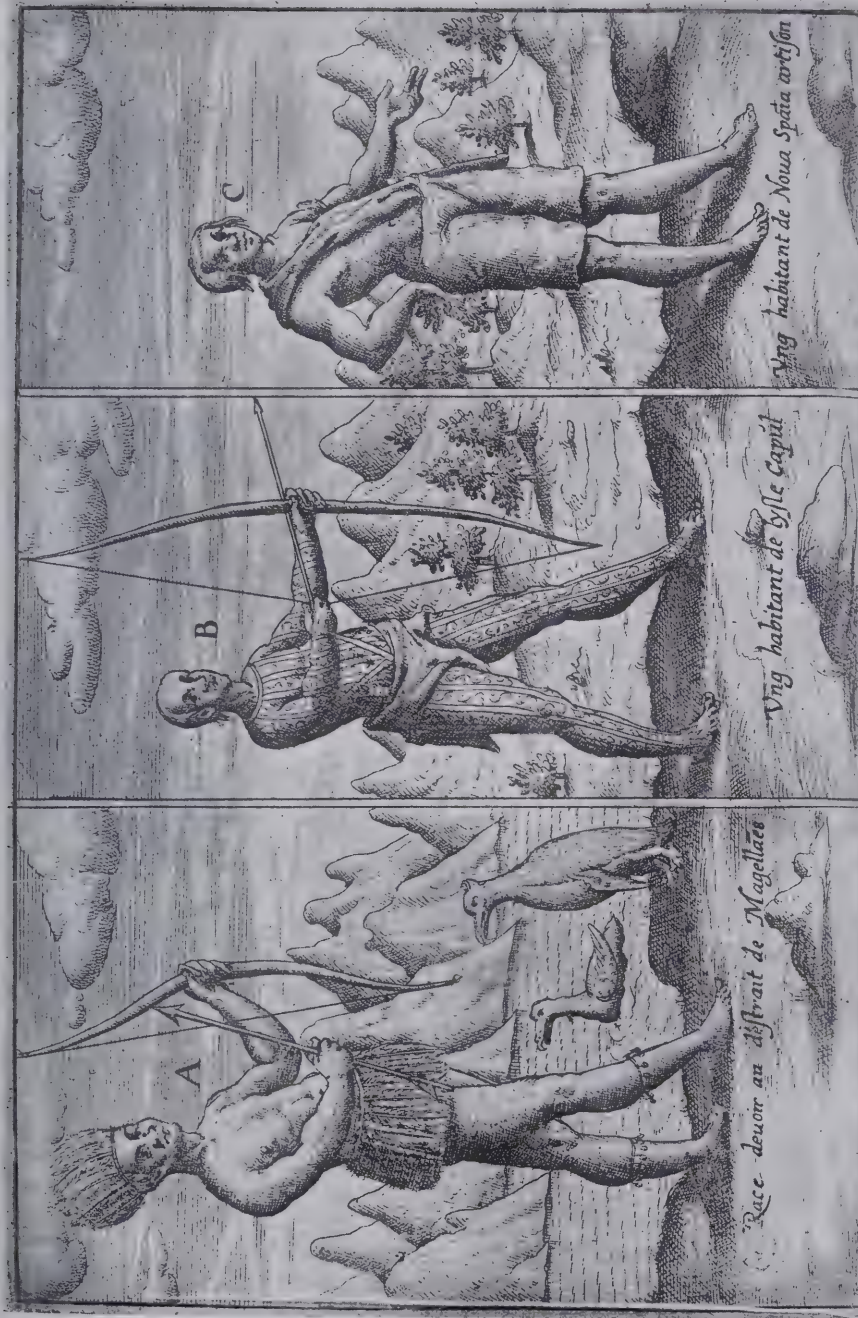
12 leaves, small 4to. *Wrappers. Sevilla, Juan Gomez de Blas, 1666.*

£5 10s

Not in Medina, Leclerc, Church Catalogue, or Sabin. Medina mentions another 1666 Seville edition, by the same printer.

This edition differs slightly from the Granada edition, No. 4345 of this catalogue, being more condensed at the end. Otherwise the text is the same.

See footnote to 4345 of this catalogue.



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM OLIVIER DU NORT, DESCRIPTION D'UN PENIBLE
VOYAGE FAIT ENTOUR DE L'UNIVERS, OU GLOBE TERRESTRE.

AMSTERDAM, 1610.

See Item No. 4117.

VOCABVLARIO
MANVAL
DE LAS LENGVAS
Castellana, y Mexicana.

EN QUE SE CONTIENEN
las palabras, preguntas, y respuestas mas cõ-
munes, y ordinarias que se suelen offre-
cer en el trato, y communicacion
entre Españoles, é Indios.



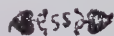
Compuesto por Pedro
DE ARENAS.

(✱)

Impresso con licencia, y aprobacion.

EN MEXICO.

EN LA EMPRENTA
de Henrico Martinez.



TITLE PAGE FROM
PEDRO DE ARENAS, VOCABULARY OF THE MEXICAN LANGUAGE.
MEXICO, HENRICO MARTINEZ (1611).

See Item No. 4121.

“TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN LOUIS XIV. AND THE IROQUOIS INDIANS
OF CANADA.”

1667 A.D. [4347] TRAITEZ de Paix conclus entre S.M. le Roy de France et les Indiens du Canada, Paix avec les Iroquois de la Nation Tsonnont 8an. A Quebec le vingt deuxième May 1666. Paix avec les Iroquois de la Nation d'Onnei8t. A Quebec le douzième Juillet 1666. Paix avec les Iroquois de la Nation d'Onnontague. Le treizième Decembre 1666.

4to. *Vellum. Paris, Cramoisy, 1667.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXX.).

£500

An extraordinarily important and interesting document. We have not been able to trace any other copy of this item, which is of the greatest importance for the history of the American Indians.

“Exceedingly rare work, not known to Harrisse; Father Charlevoix and Faribault do not mention this either.

This *Traité de paix* was granted by M. de Tracy (then lieutenant-general and Viceroy of Canada), after the three military expeditions directed against the Iroquois and according to his orders; the last (4th September, 1666) was commanded by himself and lasted nearly two months. This campaign, which was much talked of, cost many men their lives owing to cold and hunger, without leading to any other result than the destruction of several huts that had been abandoned by the Iroquois.

The Jesuit Fathers François Le Mercier and Marie Chaumonot assisted, as witnesses, at the signing of the Treaty (given in the name of the Emperor of France) and acted as interpreters of the Iroquois and Huron languages.”

- 1667 A.D. [4348] COMBES (*Father Francisco*). Historia de las Islas de Mindanao, Jolo, y sus adyacentes. Progressos de la Religion, y Armas Catolicas.

FIRST EDITION. Thick folio. *Original vellum. Madrid, herederos de Val, 1667.*

£42

Retana, No. 127. Medina, Islas Filipinas, No. 191.

A fine copy of the exceedingly rare First Issue, originally in the possession of the Jesuits' "Office of the Indies" at Madrid.

"This History has always been considered one of the most valuable pearls of Philippine literature, for Combes was an uncommonly intelligent observer who personally visited most of the localities which he describes, while occupying himself a high position in his order, so that he not only wrote but made history.

"His book and that of Forrest were made up to the time of Semper's travels, the authorities followed by all geographers.

"It is improbable that more than a few ever saw Combes' original, of which, in all Central Europe, only one example is to be found (Chamisso's copy given to the Prussian State Library in Berlin).

"Especially interesting are the notes on the Negritos, showing that two hundred years ago they were comparatively common in localities in Mindanao, where they have now entirely disappeared.

"The zoologist, too, will be interested in Combes' statement that wild elephants were then to be found in the Islands."—Translation from Blumentritt.

THE FIRST WORK TO RELATE THE CAPTURE OF NEW YORK FROM THE DUTCH BY THE ENGLISH.

- 1667 A.D. [4349] KORT en Bondigh Verhael, van't geene in den Oorlogh, tusschen den Koningh van Engellant &c. de H. M. Heeren Staten der vrye Vereenigde Nederlanden, en den Bisschop van Munster is voorgevallen. Etc.

Engraved vignette of a sea-fight on title; magnificent large folding engraved plate of the naval battle "The Four Days Fight," 1666, with portraits of De Ruyter, Monck, and Tromp; folding plate of the fire-work celebrations at Breda; folding map of the mouth of the Thames;

KORT VERHAEL—*continued.*

folding plate of the signatories of the Peace of Breda; and 9 engraved plates in the text of naval battles, view of the fire of London, Dutch attacks on Sheerness and Rochester, etc.

Together with:—

Articulen van Vrede.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to. *Vellum. Amsterdam, Marcus Willemoz; and The Hague, H. van Wouw, 1667.*

£18 18s

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 990. Church Catalogue, 599 (without the large plates). Sabin, 38247.

The title reads, in translation: "Short and concise account of what occurred in the war between the King of England, the States General of the free United Netherlands, and the Bishop of Munster; beginning in the year 1664 and ending with the peace signed at Breda, in 1667, in which the principal events are described. With a short introduction relating to the exile and restoration of the present King of England."

"This work may be considered as the most complete and most authentic contemporary account existing of the fatal War between Holland and England, the consequence of which was the final loss of New-Netherland (New York) by the treaty of Breda, 1667. It contains the following items of special interest to America:—

"List of the vessels and goods captured from the Dutch by the English in America.

"The report of the capture of New York and Manhattan by the English, also mentioning Long Island, and the Dutch having gone to Boston in Nov., 1663, because the English were approaching too close to their colonies, and the terms under which New Holland was handed over to the English.

"An Account of De Ruyter's Voyage to the West Indies.

"Capture of four West Indian Vessels.

"French Affairs in Barbadoes.

"Account of the disputes in America to be settled by the peace of Breda, with a report on the capture of Surinam by the Dutch."

This work was the first to contain a printed report of the loss of New York and New Holland to the English.

Bound in at the end is the "Treaty of Breda," by which Holland lost New-Netherland.

- 1667 A.D. [4350] VARGAS MACHUCA (*Juan de*). Prodigio Milagroso del Occidente, El Niño credito de Pisco, y admiracion de Lima. . . .

Title and text within woodcut borders.

Small 4to. *Crimson calf, gilt fillet border and fleurons, gilt back.*
Lima, 1667.

£18 18s

Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 455.

A curious work, describing the life of a "child-saint," the spiritual prodigy who was known as Francisco, the Child of Pisco (a small town near Lima).

The author was a distinguished Spanish Dominican who held many ecclesiastical appointments in Peru. He was a professor of Theology, historian to the Province of San Juan Bautista del Peru, a member of the governing body of the Dominican Order, Provincial of Tierra Firme and of "the new reduction of Darien." He went to Spain in 1649, and subsequently obtained important concessions from Philip IV., on behalf of the Dominicans, including various academic privileges. He wrote a Life of Santa Rosa of Lima, but omitted to write the chronicle of his Order, which he had been specially appointed to do.

- 1667 A.D. [4351] BOLIVAR (*de la Redonda*). Memorial Informe y Discurso Legal, Historico, y Politico, Alrey Ntro. Señor en su Real Consejo de Camara de las Indias.

En favor de los Espanoles, que en ellas nacen, estudian y siruen, para que sean preferidos en todas las provisiones Ecclesiasticas, y Seculares, que para a quellas partes se hizieren.

Folio. *Boards. Madrid, Mateo de Espinosa y Arteaga, 1667.*

£7 10s

- 1668 A.D. [4352] VASCONCELLOS (*Simam de*). Noticias Curiosas e Necessarias das Cousas do Brasil.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Joam da Costa, 1668.*

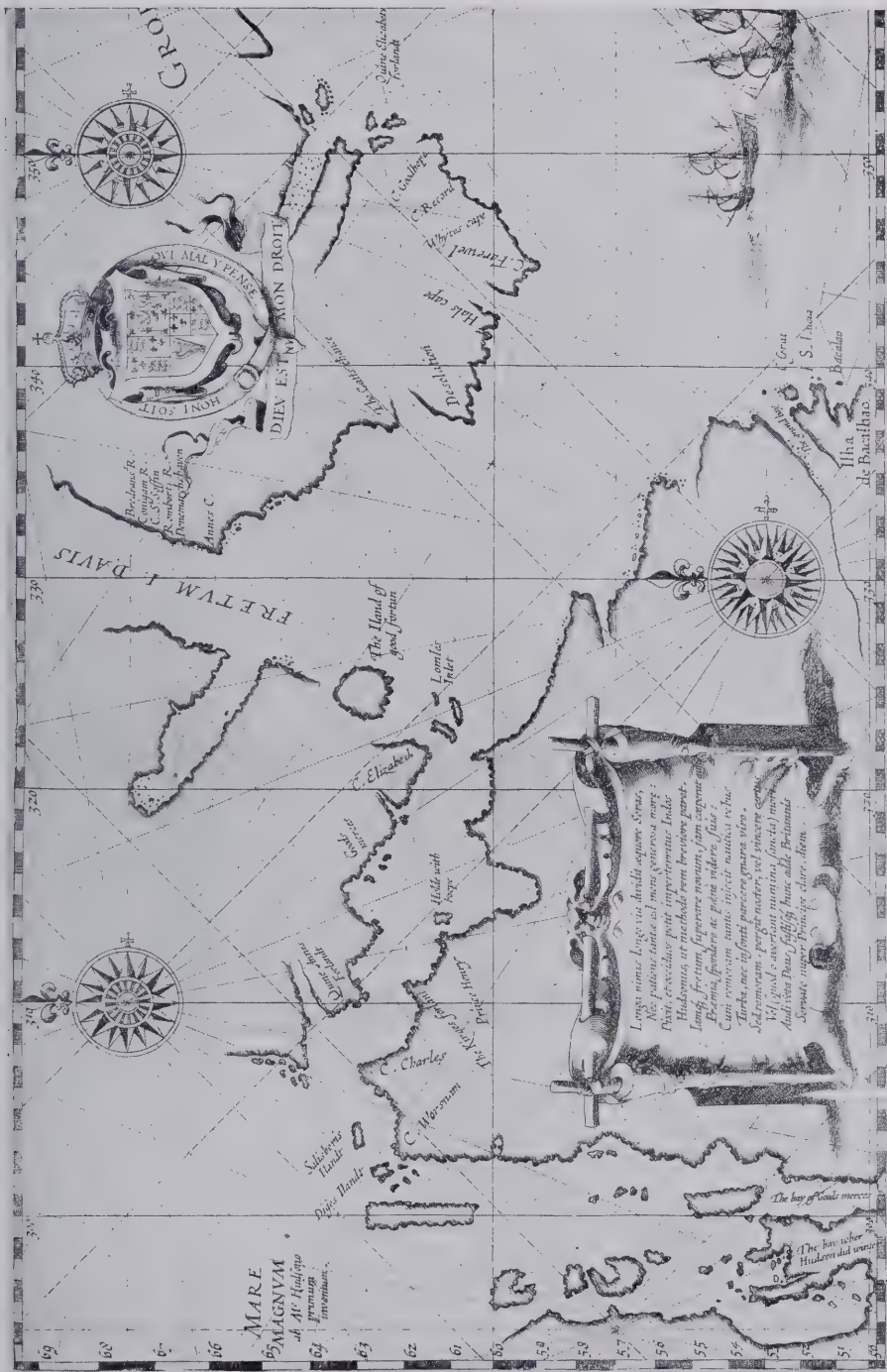
£25

Barbosa, *Bibliotheca Lusitana*, Volume 3, page 724. Rodrigues, No. 2461.

This very interesting and important work was originally intended as an introduction to Vasconcellos' "Chronica da Companhia de Jesus Estado do Brasil."

The author was born in Oporto in the year 1597, he travelled to Bahia, he became a Jesuit, and died of apoplexy in Rio de Janeiro in the year 1671.

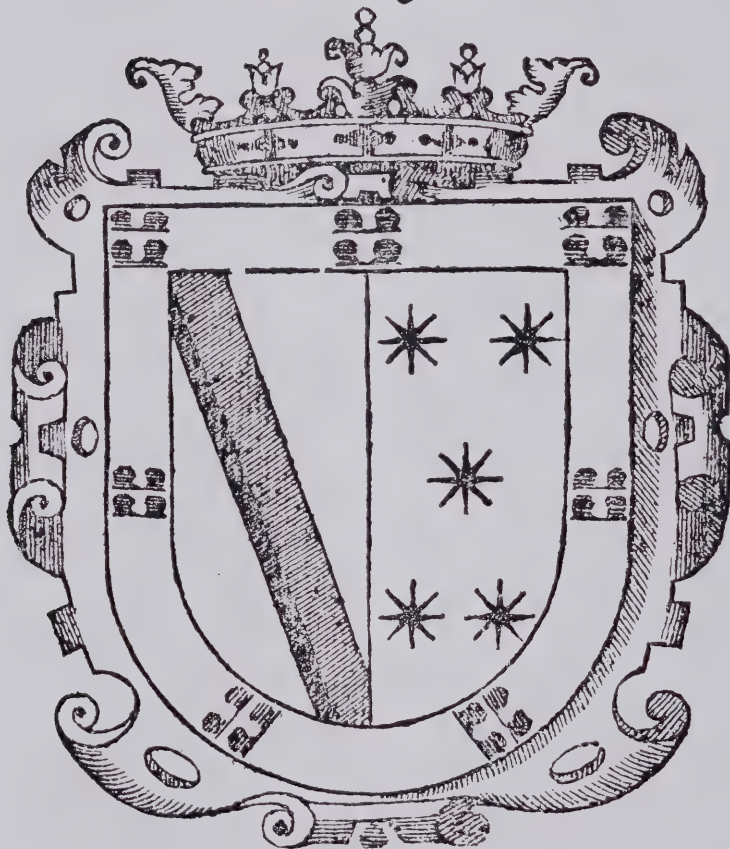
PLATE CXXIX.



THE DISCOVERIES OF HENRY HUDSON IN NORTH AMERICA.
A PORTION OF THE LARGE MAP. AMSTERDAM 1612.

See Item No. 4122.

PLATE CXXX.
HECHOS
DE DON GARCIA
HURTADO DE MENDOZA,
Quarto Marques de Cañete.
A DON FRANCISCO DE ROXAS Y
Sandonal, Duque de Lerma, Marques de Denia, &c.
POR EL DOCTOR CHRISTOVAL
Suarez de Figueroa.



EN MADRID, En la Imprenta Real.

Año M. DC. XIII.

TITLE PAGE FROM

“SUAREZ DE FIGUEROA, HECHOS DE DON GARCIA DE MENDOZA.”

MADRID, 1613.

See Item No. 4124.

THE FIRST WORK (IN FRENCH) TO RELATE THE CAPTURE OF
NEW YORK BY THE ENGLISH.

1668 A.D. [4353] DESCRIPTION Exacte de tout ce qui s'est
passé dans les Guerres entre le Roy d'Angleterre, le Roy de
France, les Estats des Provinces Unies du Pays-bas, & l'Evesque
de Munster.

Commençant de l'an 1664 & finissant avec la conclusion de Paix,
faite à Breda en l'An 1667.

With nine very fine engravings in the text, of the Fire of London, naval
battles, etc.

Small 4to. *Original calf. Amsterdam, Jacques Benjamin, 1668.*

£25

Not in Sabin, or the Church Catalogue.

The original Dutch edition was published the previous year, but it is not
so scarce as this edition in French. The Church Catalogue only has the Dutch
edition (No. 599), but mentions this edition.

"This work may be considered as the most complete and most authentic
contemporary account existing of the fatal War between Holland and England, the
consequence of which was the final loss of New-Netherland (New York) by the treaty
of Breda, 1667. It contains the following items of special interest to America.

"List of the vessels and goods captured from the Dutch by the English in
America.

"The report of the capture of New York and Manhattan by the English,
also mentioning Long Island, and the Dutch having gone to Boston in Nov., 1663,
because the English were approaching too close to their colonies, and the terms
under which New Holland was handed over to the English.

"An Account of De Ruyter's Voyage to the West Indies.

"Capture of four West Indian Vessels.

"French Affairs in Barbadoes.

"Account of the disputes in America to be settled by the peace of Breda,
with a report on the capture of Surinam by the Dutch."

This work was the first to contain a printed report of the loss of New York
and New Holland to the English.

- 1668 A.D. [4354] MARTIN (*Dom Claude*). Lettres de la Vénérable Mere Marie de L'Incarnation, première supérieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France.

With fine portrait engraving by P. Mariette, after Edelinck.

4to. Bound by Rousselle in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Louis Billaine, 1681.

£21

Containing interesting accounts of the early history of Canada. The letters were published and edited by Don Claude Martin, the son of Mère Marie.

- 1668 A.D. [4354A] CALADO (*Manoel*). O valeroso Lucideno e Triumpfo da Liberdade. Primeira parte. [*All published.*] Folio. Half morocco. Lisbon, Domingos Carneiro, 1668.

£25

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 492.

When the book was first published (in 1648, see No. 4276 in this catalogue) it was suppressed because of its rude attacks on the Vicar of Pernambuco.

Calado was eye-witness of the facts which he narrates, especially on the restoration of Pernambuco, up to July, 1646. The author was a great friend of Vieira.

- 1668 A.D. [4355] ALLER (*Julian de*). Relacion que el Padre Julian de Aller, de la Compania de Jesus, de la Provincia del Peru, y Superior de la nueva Mission de los Indios Gentiles, de las dilatadas tierras de los Mohos, que confinan con las de Santa Cruz de la Sierra y se dio principio por el ano de 1668 a instancias de el Excelentissimo Senor Conde de Lemos, Virrey de dicho Reyno, le haze al Padre Luis Jacinto de Contreras, Provincial de la Provincia de el Peru, su fecha a 9 de Setiembre de 1668.

Folio. Boards, leather back (N.D.) 1669.

£15 15s

THE MARIANA MISSION THE STEPPING-STONE TO THE COLONIZATION
AND CONVERSION OF AUSTRALIA.

1669 A.D. [4356] SAN VITORES (*Father Diego Luis de*).
Memorial que el P. Diego Luys de San Vitores, Religioso de la
Compañia de Jesus, Rector de las Islas Marianas remitio a la
Congregacion del glorioso Apostol de las Indias S. Francisco
Xavier de la Ciudad de Mexico, pidiendo le ayuden, y socorran
para la fundacion de la Mission de dichas Islas.

Small 4to, 80 pp. *Full morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Mexico,
Francisco Rodriguez Lupertio, 1668.*

£500

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," 1017. Sabin, 76901.

This exceedingly scarce and valuable Memorial was dedicated to the Viceroy of New Spain, as patron of the St. Francis Xavier Congregation in Mexico, being written by one of the pioneer missionaries in the Mariana Islands, with the view of persuading the Jesuits in Mexico of the great need of their founding a Mission in the Marianas, with a view to the development and conversion of unknown Australia and the "Southern or austral islands."

The first section of this Memorial, which is divided into nine parts, contains forty-three pages, and in it Father Luis de Sanvitores points out the advantages offered by the Mariana Islands as a stepping-stone to Australia, and states that he is appending the text of a memorial which the famous Pedro Fernandez de Quiros addressed to Philip III. of Spain in 1610, in support of his opinion that Australia would be well worthy of conversion. He calls attention to the statement of Quiros that "the unknown land of Australia comprises one quarter of the globe's territory, inhabited by poor uncivilised heathen, without king or law, and free from the stumbling-blocks which have been placed in the path of our faith in other countries by the tyranny of Princes, the greed and craft of Indian Chiefs or Priests, the infernal sect of Mahomet, and diabolical superstition of idolatry and witchcraft; free, too, from the vices common to other peoples."

Among other important matters he mentions that the old name of the Islands, the Ladrões, was changed to that of the Marianas, both as a dedication to the Virgin Mary and in honour of the Spanish Queen Maria Anna. He also refers to Japan, and to an offer he had received from a Portuguese Captain and some Chinese sailors, of a passage there.

(Continued over)

SAN VITORES—*continued.*

The second section gives a short account of the various islands forming the Mariana group, "ranging as far as Japan."

The third section is exceedingly important; it occupies six pages, and gives the account of the voyage of Alvaro de Mendaña de Neyra for the re-discovery of the Solomon Islands, telling how Mendaña left Callao on 9 April, 1595, and of the various South Sea Islands discovered by the expedition, of the death of Mendaña at the Island of Santa Cruz in the New Hebrides, and of the expedition's failure and the return of the survivors to Manila.

Quiros accompanied this expedition as the chief pilot.

The fourth section is the most valuable of them all. It occupies eight pages, and contains the famous eighth Memorial of Quiros, addressed to Philip III. of Spain in 1610, "On the Colonization and Discovery of the fourth part of the World, Unknown Australia, its wealth and fertility." In this memorial Quiros pleads to be allowed to conduct another expedition for the discovery and conversion of Australia. In a series of eight divisions he tells the King of his discoveries among the Islands of Australasia, describing their peoples and products, and their great extent. "In longitude they are about equal to all Europe, Asia Minor as far as the Caspian Sea and Persia, with all the Islands of the Mediterranean and those in the region of the Atlantic Ocean, including England and Ireland. That unknown region represents a quarter of the globe, and has such possibilities that there may be twice the lands of which your Majesty is now lord." This memorial forms one of the most valuable and historical documents for the early history of the quest for, and the discovery of, Australia. A crude translation of it, omitting various passages, was published in Purchas in 1613. Dalrymple, in 1770-1, gave a complete translation, and another was published by the Hakluyt Society in 1904.

The fifth section occupies eight and a half pages, and is entitled "Reasons for not delaying the conversion and education of the Ladrões Islands, which would lead to the conversion of innumerable souls throughout that group of islands and the unknown Austral land which is said to occupy one quarter of the globe, and which is as yet under the shadow of death without the light of the Gospel."

The sixth section deals with the practical means of establishing this mission.

The seventh section suggests an alternative proposition should the other method not meet with the approval of the Spanish Government.

The eighth section describes various gifts given by the Jesuits in Mexico to Father San Vitores towards the foundation of this mission, and gives the text of his first letter, dated from the Island of Guam, 18 June, 1668, describing briefly his voyage, and initial success in the Marianas. Father San Vitores was martyred four years later at Tumon in the Island of Guam, 2 April, 1672.

The ninth, and last, section contains a letter from another missionary who accompanied Father San Vitores.

Some marginal notes have been cut into by the binder, otherwise the volume is in very good condition.

SEÑOR.



FRANCISCO de Figueroa de la Compañia de Iesus, Procurador de las Prouincias de las Indias, dize: Que por quãto acerca del alçamiẽto, y rebelion de los Indios Tepehuanes, Zinloas, y otras naciones, que succedio por fin del año de mil y feys cientos y dezifeys, se han esparzido varias relaciones, mezclandose en ellas algunas cosas que causan confusion: Para su inteligencia se ha de suponer, que en la gouernacion de la Nueva Vizcaya (cuya cabeça es la ciudad de Guadiana del Obispado de Guadalajara, en la nueva España, q̃ dista como cien leguas la tierra adẽtro de la ciudad de Mexico:) despues que los Indios Chichimecos se reduxeron a la obediẽcia de V. Magestad, por los medios de paz que intentò el Marquez de Villamanrique, y executò, y configuio el Marques de Salinas, Virreyes de la nueva España, reduziẽdolos a las poblaciones de S. Luis de la Paz, y otras: cessando con esto las muchas muertes que auia, y gastos de la hazienda Real, y de particulares, que se haziã muy de ordinario: se fueron descubriendo diferentes naciones de Indios, Tepehuanes, de Topia, san Andres, Xixenes, las Parras, y Zinloa, a ciento y cinquenta, dozientas, y a trezientas leguas de Mexico, a la parte del Norte, y házia el Nuevo Mexico.

La conuersiõ destos Indios se encomendò por los Virreyes de la Nueva España a los Religiosos de la

A 2

Com-

FIRST PAGE OF TEXT FROM
FIGUEROA'S MEMORIAL TO THE KING OF SPAIN.
RELATING TO THE FIRST EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNIA,
NEW MEXICO, FLORIDA, ETC.
BARCELONA, 1617.

See Item No. 4136.

RELACION

DEL MARTIRIO DEL
B. P. F. Alonso Nauarrete, de la Orden
de Predicadores, Y de su Compañero el B. P. F. Her-
nando de S. Ioseph, de la Orden de S. Agustín,
En Iapon. Año 1617.

ORDENADA POR EL
P. F. Domingo Gonçalez, de la Orden
de Predicadores, Comissario del Santo Oficio
en el Arçobispado de Manila,
En Philippinas.
(✠✠✠)

Con licencia.

En PHILIPPINAS, Año 1618.
Por Antonio Damba impressor de libros.

PREAMBVLO.

EN T R E los excelentísimos Misterios de
la Religion Christiana, sin cõtrouersia al-
guna es cierto, q̃ el lugar supremo alcança
la Passiõ y Muerte de nuestro Maestro CHRISTO,
y principalmente se confirma con el martirio, y vi-
toria de sus esforçados soldados los Martires; cuyo
A nu-

TITLE PAGE OF

MORALES' RELACION DEL MARTIRIO DEL P. F. ALONSO NAVARRETE EN JAPON.

PRINTED IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1618.

See Item No. 4140.

INCREASE MATHER'S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK OF GREAT RARITY.

1669 A.D. [4357] MATHER (*Increase*). The Mystery of Israel's Salvation, Explained and Applied: or, A Discourse Concerning the General Conversion of the Israelitish Nation. Wherein is Shewed, 1. That the Twelve Tribes shall be saved. 2. When this is to be expected. 3. Why this must be. 4. What kind of Salvation the Tribes of Israel shall partake of (viz.) A Glorious, Wonderful, Spiritual, Temporal Salvation. Being the substance of several Sermons Preached by Increase Mather, M.A. Teacher of a Church in Boston in New England.

FIRST EDITION. A fine copy. Small 8vo. *Original calf, enclosed in a levant morocco case by Rivière. (London, England, or Cambridge, Mass), Printed in the Year 1669.*

£58 10S

Bartlett, No. 1027.

Evans, Books Printed in the U.S.A., No. 143. Church Catalogue 605. Sabin 46707.

Some copies of this book contain two titles, one at the beginning, and one after the Introductory leaves. The first title bears no place of printing or name of printer, but the second bears the imprint:—London: Printed for John Allen. Other copies of the book, of which this is one, contain only the first title-page. It is thought by some that it may have been printed by Samuel Green at Cambridge, Mass., and the second title included four copies sent to the London Market. In any case the types used in the printing were in use by Green of Cambridge at this actual date, and the London imprint says "Printed for John Allen" and not "Printed by John Allen." On the other hand, both titles are found as part of the regular sheets of the book.

The work itself is the first of a long series of Increase Mather's published works. He was the author of 62 books, and the part author of 100 others.

"Increase Mather, son of Richard Mather, entered Harvard at the early age of twelve, and took his Bachelor's Degree at seventeen. In 1657 he went to Ireland and entered Trinity College, Dublin, and the year after took his Master's Degree. Returning to Boston in 1661, he was made Minister of the North Church in 1664, a place which he held for nearly sixty years. During this period he filled the office of president of Harvard for sixteen years (1685-1701), being the first Native American to fill that position. His most conspicuous services, however, were rendered to the Colony as its agent in England, where he helped in procuring

(Continued over)

MATHER (Increase)—*continued*.

a new charter, under which the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were governed down to the time of the Revolution."

"As to learning, it has been said that he even exceeded all other New-Englanders of the Colonial time, except his own son, Cotton Mather. . . . He could converse fluently in Latin, and could read and write Hebrew and Greek; and his numberless publications in after life bear marks of a range of learned reading that widened as he went on in years, and drew into its hospitable gulf some portions of nearly all literatures, especially the most obscure and uncouth. . . .

"From a literary point of view, his writings certainly have considerable merit. His style is certainly far better than that of his son,—simpler, more terse, more sinewy and direct, less bedraggled in the dust of pedantry; it has remarkable energy; in many places it is so modern in tone that it would not seem strange in any pulpit now, except from the numerous quotations from Scripture, as well as for an occasional use of some Latin, or Greek, or Hebrew phrase."

1670 A.D. [4358] A TREATY for the Composing Differences, Restraining of Depredations, and Establishing of Peace in America, Between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain. Concluded at Madrid the 8th/18th Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1670. Translated out of Latin. Published by His Majesties Command.

4to. *Calß, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e.* London, 1670.

£12 12s

This treaty is divided into 16 clauses, and concerns: The termination of the English and Spanish privateering expeditions; promotion of a Universal Peace between England and Spain; English to keep what she then possessed in America; Sailing to, or trading in each others ports in America, forbidden, except by Licence; protection to be given to any vessels that may be driven into the others ports by storm, or by the pirates; and to those who may be shipwrecked, etc.

- 1670 A.D. [4359] RUA (*Fray Hernando de la*). Manifestacion breve, radical y fundamental de la persecucion que ha padecido, y padece la Religion Serafica en las Provincias de Nueva España.

68 pp., folio. N.P., N.D. [*Madrid, circa 1670.*]

£10 10s

Report, addressed by the Franciscan Commissary-General to the General of the Order, on the persecution to which the Franciscans had been subjected in New Spain, from 1524 to the year 1669. A full account is given of the various law suits that had taken place at Puebla during the administration of Palafox, etc.

- 1670 A.D. [4360] COELLO (*Capt. Don Manuel*). Carta del Capitan Don Manuel Coello, Sargento mayor de la gente de guerra, que llevo el Excelentissimo senor Conde de Lemos Virrey del Perú, para la pacificacion de las Provincias de Puno, escrita à un correspondiente suyo de la Ciudad de Cadiz.

8 pp., folio. *New boards. Cadiz, Juan Lorenzo Machado, 1670.*

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. III., No. 1480, only knew of two copies.

Letter of Captain Manuel Coello, a major in the army led by his Excellency, the Count of Lemos, Viceroy of Peru, for the pacification of the Province of Puno, written to a friend in Cadiz. An account of the suppression of a rising among the Indians near Lake Titicacu.

Sabin, No. 14154. Not in Leclerc, nor Church Catalogue.

- 1670 A.D. [4360A] POR LA VILLA IMPERIAL DE POTOSI, en el pleyto con el Señor Fiscal sobre la visita de las pulperias. Small folio. *Wrappers.* N.P., N.D. [*c. 1670*].

£5 5s

A scarce publication, dealing with the question of the inspection of *pulperias*, or Chandlers' shops in Potosi. It was considered advisable for the *Regidores* and *Veintiquatros* (Magistrates) to undertake the inspection, as before.

- THE EXPLORATION AND CONVERSION OF THE "AUSTRAL ISLANDS."
- 1671 A.D. [4361] SAN VITÓRES (*Father Diego Luis de, etc.*).
 Noticia de los progressos de Nuestra Santa Fe, en las Islas Marianas, llamadas antes de los Ladrones, y de el fruto que han hecho en ellas el Padre Diego Luis de San-Vitores, y sus Compañeros, de la Compañía de Jesus, desde 15 de Mayo de 1669 hasta 28 de Abril de 1670, sacada de las cartas que ha escrito el Padre Diego Luis de San Vitores y sus Compañeros.
- Small 4to, 28 pp. *Full morocco, uncut, t. e. g., by Rivière.* N.P., N.D. (circa 1671).

£250

Retana, No. 194. Medina's Bibliografia de Fillipinas, No. 195.

This rare publication is a continuation or companion report to the Memorial published in Mexico in 1669, in which the Apostle of the Marianas, Father Diego Luis de Sanvitores, pleaded for the establishment of a Mission in the Marianas, with a view to the development and conversion of the "unknown austral lands."

In this report, extracts are given from letters received from Sanvitores and his fellow-Jesuits, who had already established a mission in the Mariana or Ladrones Islands, and whose description of the islands and the primitive conditions which then prevailed—comparable "with the perils and trials enumerated by Saint Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians"—ranks in value with the reports of the earliest pioneers.

They touch upon the geography, ethnology, history, and legends of the Marianas; the early Christian martyrdoms; and the methods by which the Jesuits prepared the ground for a spiritual harvest throughout the Southern Continent.

Geographically, their knowledge was no further advanced than in the time of Quiros; it was their firm belief that, if only they could obtain the right vessels, and volunteers for the journey, a whole string of islands would be discovered in the Pacific which, they affirmed, "connected the Marianas with the great austral land to the south, and the islands of Japan to the north."

They urged the need for these expeditions from the spiritual point of view: "Other conquests have yielded gold and silver and precious stones, but we seek the glory of God"—but they, nevertheless, sought the incorporation of the southern continent in the realms of the Spanish Empire just as Quiros had done, while omitting his material ambitions.

Much interesting information is given regarding the origin of the Mariana people; their customs, costumes, personal appearance, language, rites, and legends; the climatic conditions and natural resources of the islands; the social work of the Missionaries, and the martyrdom of Father Luis de Medina, the first Jesuit Martyr in those Islands.

The remainder of the tract consists of a commentary on the Missionaries'

SAN VITORES—*continued*.

petition to the Queen of Spain, which is summed up in eight numbered paragraphs: the crying need was for workers, "to convert the many islands as yet in the shadows of heathenism and death, from the Austral land to Japan." Lay helpers in various walks of life, too, were needed to train the Marianas; and a small garrison of Philippine Christian natives "to instil a little wholesome fear into the natives of the Mariana," and act as Christians whose example was worthy of being followed.

Regular supplies from the ships that passed the Islands on their way from Manila to Acapulco, were earnestly solicited; but most of all, ships for the purpose of reconnoitring the many ports and islands which were as stepping-stones "from the Island of Guam to very near Peru, as reported in the relation of Captain Pedro Fernandez de Quiros' voyage, which was presented with the other papers a year ago." And in order to miss no opportunity "in a matter of so much importance as the redemption of these souls, it is proposed to Her Majesty to send pilots from the region of Peru towards the Austral land, which was previously unknown and reputed to comprise one-fifth of the earth's territory," and thus bring one vast Catholic community beneath the sway of the Catholic Crown.

- 1671 A.D. [4362] [CLODORE (*J. de*).] Relation de ce qui s'est passé, dans les Isles & Terre-Ferme de l'Amerique, pendant la derniere Guerre avec l'Angleterre, & depuis en execution du Traitté de Breda. Avec un Journal du dernier Voyage du Sr de la Barre en la Terre-Ferme, & Isle de Cayenne, accompagné d'une exacte description du Pays, moeurs & naturel des Habitans. Le tout recüeilly des Memoires des principaux Officiers qui ont commandé en ces Pays. Par I.C.S.D.V.

With folding map of the Antilles.

2 vols., 12mo. *Full blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, full gilt backs, doublures of crimson levant, dentelle borders and watered silk fly-leaves by Lortic, g. e. Paris, 1671.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXI.).

£25

This work is very important as a history of the Colonies, and for the war between England and France in the West Indies 1666-1667.

Le sieur Clodoré, the supposed author of the book, was Governor of Martinique; he took a very active part in the hostilities.

- 1671 A.D. [4362A] NAVARRO (*Francisco*). Por Don Joseph Centeno y Ordoñez, Cavallero de la Orden de Santiago, Capitan General de la Flota que vino de Nueva España en el año de 1671, con el Señor Fiscal del Consejo Real de las Indias.

With woodcut vignette of the Virgin on title.

Small folio. *Wrappers*. N.P., N.D. [*Madria, circa 1671.*]

£5 5s

A statement of the case for General Joseph de Centeno, who had been prosecuted by the Casa de Contratacion at Cadiz, arrested at Eciija, and his property confiscated by the naval officials, for having brought his fleet from New Spain into Cadiz instead of putting into port at San Lucar in accordance with the provisions of a Royal Decree, dated 27th May, 1664. It is pointed out that the General acted in good faith and deserved to be reinstated without delay.

- 1671 A.D. [4363] GARCIA RACIMO (*Juan*). Carta que escrivio el P. Fr., Juan Garcia Racimo, Religioso Descalço de la Orden de N. P. S. Francisco, y Procurador general de las Filipinas, en que da cuenta su Provincial de las cosas sucedidas en las islas Filipinas, Japon y China, y otras partes del Asia, y de como se aparecio N. Señora de Cabite, encima del tejado del Convento de S. Diego, que lo estavan acañoneando, y recibia en sus manos las balas, y las boluia á los enemigos.

4 pp., folio. *New boards*. *Madrid*, 1671.

£15 15s

Tavera 1158.

Brother Juan Garcia Racimo was a Franciscan friar, born in Quintanilla; he took vows in 1651, and soon was sent to the Philippines. In 1668 the Governor General sent him on a mission to Java, the King of this island received him very well. The King of Java sent him as his ambassador to the Court of Madrid. After fulfilling his commission he returned to the Philippines in 1673, returning to Spain in 1674, where he remained. See Retana, Vol. II., p. 585.

- 1671 A.D. [4364] HERRERA (*Antoine d'*). Histoire Generale des Voyages et Conquestes des Castellans dans les Isles & Terre-ferme des Indes Occidentales. Où l'on voit la prise de la grande ville de Mexique, & autres Provinces par Fernand Cortes; Sa fondation; Les Rois qui la gouvernement; Le commencement & fin de cet Empire; Leurs coùtumes & ceremonies; Les grandes revoltes qui y sont arrivez; Les contestations qu'eurent les Castellans & les Portugais, sur l'assiette de la ligne de partage de leurs conquestes; La decouverte des Isles Philippines par Hernando de Magellan; Sa mort & autres choses remarquables.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION of the Third Decade. 4to. *Old calf, gilt back.* Paris, *La Veuve Nicolas de la Coste*, 1671.

£10 10s

Sabin 31550.

The first two decades were also published as separate works some years earlier, in 1659 and 1660. The remaining five decades were not translated.

ON NEW MEXICO.

- 1671 A.D. [4365] RUA (*Fernando de la, Commissary General of the Franciscan Order for New Spain*). Informe que hizo al rey Nuestro Señor, en virtud de su real cedula el Padre Frey Fernando de La Rua . . . 1609; dado a la estampa el P. Matheo de Heredia, procurador general en la corte de Madrid año de 1671.

Folio. *New boards.* Madrid, 1671.

£36

Sabin No. 73848.

Wagner, Spanish South West, No. 51.

Very fine copy of a document which is extraordinarily interesting because it
(Continued over)

RUA (Fernando de la)—*continued*.

gives a detailed account of the State of the Franciscan mission in Mexico in 1669.

The principal subject of the "Informe" is the question of the *Doctrinas* and the persistent efforts to take them away from the monastic orders and put them in charge of the secular clergy. This was an old question, and especially agitated on the part of the bishops by the famous Bishop Palafox of Puebla. Rua gives a very considerable account of the services of the Franciscans in the missions, and especially those of Panuco, New Mexico, and Nueva Viscaya. In New Mexico he states that there were forty-four convents but only sixty-six missionaries.

The contest over the *doctrinas* between the bishops and the monastic orders lasted a hundred years or more, and was productive of an enormous mass of documents issued from both sides, but principally from that of the monastic orders. The bishops generally had the Crown on their side.

The two leaves at the end contain the Renuncia which the Franciscans made in 1645 of all their *doctrinas* in New Spain and the Philippines.

1671 A.D. [4366] CAMPO Y DE LA RYNAGA (*Doctor Nicolás Mathias del*). Memorial Historica y Juridico, que refiere el origen del Oficio de Protector General de los Indios del Peru en su gentilidad, etc.

24 leaves, folio. *Wrappers*. Madrid, Mateo de Espinosa y Arteaga. 1671.

£10 10s

Not in Sabin. Medina No. 1504.

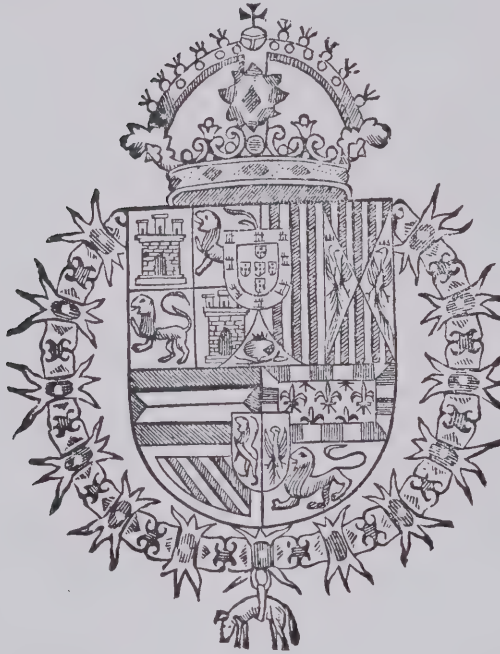
Historical and Juridical Memorial concerning the origin of the Office of Protector General of the Indians of Peru in their heathenism, with the motives and benefits to be derived by our Glorious rulers of Castile from the continuation of this Office, the new lustre and Authority which it will give them.

The last leaf contains a list of the places where Protectors of the Indians were established, with the salaries paid to each.



ENGRAVED TITLE FROM
ANTONIO DE REMESAL, HISTORIA DE LA PROVINCIA DE S. VICENTE
DE CHYAPA Y GUATEMALA.
MADRID, 1619.
See Item No. 4142.

ORDENANCAS
PARA REMEDIO DE
los daños,e inconuenientes,que se figuen de los
descaminos, y arribadas maliciosas de los
nauios que nauegan a las Indias
Occidentales.



CON LICENCIA

En Madrid, por la viuda de Alonso Martin.

Año de 1619.

TITLE PAGE OF THE

SECRET SAILING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL SPANISH BOATS

RETURNING FROM AMERICA.

MADRID, 1619.

See Item No. 4143.

1672 A.D. [4367] DENYS (*Nicol*). Description Géographique et Historique des Costes de l'Amerique Septentrionale. Avec l'Histoire naturelle de Païs.

With the large folding map of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the two folding plates in Volume 2.

2 vols., 16mo. *Bound by Petit in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Claude Barbin, 1672.*

£125

Sabin, No. 19615. HARRISSE, Notes sur la Nouvelle France, No. 136. Church Catalogue, No. 616.

This copy has original impressions of the maps and plates, which are generally wanting. (Even the copy in the Henry Huntington Library has one plate in facsimile).

"The author gives an account of the long and unsuccessful attempt to colonize the territory between Cape Canso and Cape Rosier, of which he had been appointed Governor by the French king. The second volume is devoted largely to the codfishery, the natural history of the country, and the manners and life of the Indians.

This is a very scarce work, especially as regards the map and plates. HARRISSE, in his *Notes sur la Nouvelle France*, says that although a map and some figures were mentioned on p. 4 of the advertisement to the reader, he had been unable to find them in any of the eight copies of the work which he had examined. The country over which M. Denys claimed to exercise jurisdiction under the King of France extended from Cape Canso, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, to Cape Rosier, at the mouth of the Penobscot Bay. This country the Governor explored and surveyed himself, and hence his book is among the best and most authentic materials we have relating to those Provinces."

“THE APOSTLE OF BRAZIL.”

1672 A.D. [4368] VASCONCELLOS (*Father Simon de*). Vida do Veneravel padre Joseph de Anchieta, de Companhia de Jesu, taumaturgo do Novo Mundo, na Provincia do Brasil.

With remarkable engraved portrait, showing Anchieta taming wild beasts.

Folio. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, 1672.*

£35

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 2460, “*Rarissimo*.”

Father Joseph Anchieta was born on the Island of Teneriffe in 1533, and joined the Noviciate of the Jesuits at Coimbra at the age of 17. He embarked in 1553 for Brazil, where he spent the rest of his life and converted the Indians very successfully. He died in the Capitania of Espiritu Santo in 1597. He has been named “The Apostle of Brazil.”

1672 A.D. [4369] RELACION de los socorros, que ha remitido à Tierra-Firme.

4 pp., small folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Julian de Paredes, 1672.*

£21

Referring to a letter from the Governor of Chili, Don Juan Enriquez, which had just arrived at Ciudad de los Reyes (Lima) from Valdivia, by the boat calling once a year at Juan Fernandez; mentioning that English vessels had been seen off that port. The remainder of the relation tells how word had come through from Panama City that the English were threatening to attack, and imploring aid. A force was immediately despatched from Lima, but had only reached the port of Payta, when further news came through that Panama City had been taken by the English, and that Chagre Castle, on the opposite side of the Isthmus, had also been seized.

On February 24, 1671, the famous Captain Morgan with his buccaneers captured Panama City, which he burnt after three weeks of rapine and murder, carrying off 175 mules laden with treasure and over 600 prisoners. A new city was founded on the present site—six miles away from the old position—by Villacorta in 1673.

This relation is dated from Ciudad de los Reyes (Lima) May 12, 1671, only 16 days after this event, and whilst Morgan was still in Panama City.

A very scarce and important account.

PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF MISSIONARIES IN MEXICO.

- 1673 A.D. [4370] VETANCURT (*Fray. Agustin de*). Arte de lengua Mexicana, dispuesto por orden, y mandato de N. R^{mo} P. Fr. Francisco Trevino, Predicador Theologio, Padre de la Santa Provincia de Burgos, y Comissario-General de todas las de la Nueva-España.

Small 4to. *A magnificent copy bound by David in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, doublures of crimson morocco, silk fly-leaves. Mexico, 1673.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXII.).

£52 10S

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," No. 1103.

One of the most valuable and rarest Mexican Grammars. Published for use of the missionaries in Mexico.

Father August de Bethencourt was born in Mexico in 1620, became a Franciscan Missionary at a very early age, and spent nearly the whole of his life among the Indians. He had a profound knowledge of the Mexican language. He died at the age of 80.

- 1674 A.D. [4371] JUSTEL (*Henri*). Recueil de divers Voyages faits en Afrique et en l'Amerique, qui n'ont point esté encore publiez. Coutenant l'Origine, les Coûtumes & le Commerce des habitans de ces deux Parties du Monde. Avec des Traitez curieux touchant la Haute Ethyopie, le débordement du Nil, la mer Rouge, et le Pretre-Jean.

With 5 folding maps, including New England, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Source of the Nile, etc.; and 12 engraved plates.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Magnificent copy in full crimson levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Thibaron of Paris. Paris, chez Louis Billaine, 1674.*

£21

Bartlett, No. 1111.

This valuable work contains:—Richard Ligon's History of Barbadoes. Relating especially to the Sugar Industry there; Account of the River Nile, its source and course; Account of the origin, manners, customs, religion, wars and voyages of the Caribbee Indians in the Antilles, by the Sieur de la Borde; Account of the Empire of Prester John (Ethiopia); The present state of Jamaica; Account of Barbadoes; Description of St. Christopher; Account of a Voyage along the African coast in 1670-1, commencing at Cape Verde.

THE DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE IN BRAZIL.

1675 A.D. [4372] FREYRE (*Francisco de Brito*). Nova Lusitania; historia de guerra Brasilica.

With finely engraved frontispiece engraved by Berain.

FREYRE (*Francisco de Brito*). Viage da Armada da Companhia do commercio, e frotas do Estado do Brasil. A Cargo do General Francisco de Brito Freyre.

2 works in 1. *Old calf. Lisbon, 1675.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXIII.).

£45

These two works are of the greatest importance for the early history of Brazil when the Portuguese were in continual conflict with the Dutch, both armed and commercial. That the Portuguese were successful in maintaining their great South American Colony is greatly due to the prowess of General Brito de Freyre. He was twice Admiral of the Portuguese Fleet in Brasil and in 1654 he obliged the Dutch to evacuate Pernambuco. In 1656 he escorted 170 ships laden with a cargo of rich treasure from Brasil to Lisbon. It is this great achievement of which an account is given which is bound up in this volume.

This very rare work which Antonio had never seen is divided into ten books, of which the first is devoted to the history of the discovery of Brasil and of the first colonies which were founded there. The nine following books treat of the history of the war in Brazil against the Dutch from 1623-1638.

1675 A.D. [4373] ALVAREZ DE CASTRO (*Antonio*). Por el Licenciado . . . Presidente en la Real Audiencia de la Ciudad de Guadalaxara de la Nueva Vizcaya. Con el Señor Fiscal de el Consejo, sobre diferentes causas y capitulos.

With woodcut vignette of the Madonna and Child, on title.

60 pp., folio. N.P. N.D. [*circa 1675.*]

£10 10S

This publication refers to an interesting lawsuit, in which the President of the Real Audiencia at Guadalajara, New Spain, seeks to rescind the sentence pronounced against him by the Council for the Indies in 1670, on the charges which are quoted in the text. The President of the Real Audiencia had been

GRAMATICA
EN LA LENGVA
GENERAL DEL NVEVO
REYNO, LLAMADA
MOSCA.

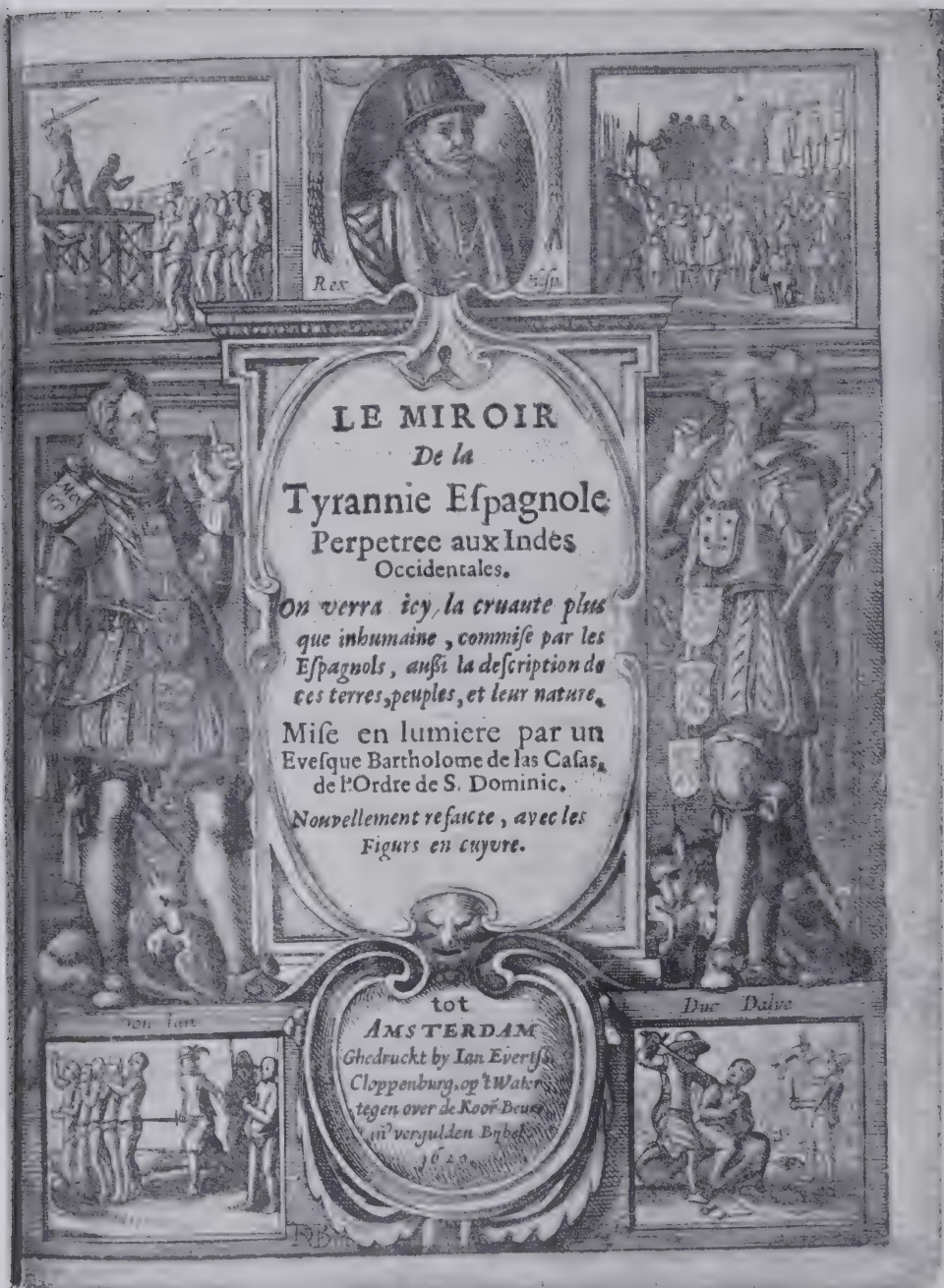
*Compuesto por el Padre Fray Bernardo
de Lugo, Predicador General del Orden
de Predicadores, y Catedratico de
la dicha lengua, en el Conuento
del Rosario de la ciudad
de Santa Fe.*



EnMadrid, por Barnardino deGuzmã.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LUGO'S GRAMMAR OF THE MOSCA LANGUAGE.
MADRID, 1619.

See Item No. 4146.



TITLE PAGE FROM LAS CASAS, MIROIR DE LA TYRANNIE ESPAGNOLE.

AMSTERDAM, 1620.

See Item No. 4150.

ALVAREZ DE CASTRO—*continued*.

deprived of this or any other judicial office; condemned to perpetual banishment from America; a fine of twenty thousand pesos and all costs; and various other fines, on the charges brought against Don Antonio Alvarez de Castro by the "odium, rancour and animosity" of Don Fernando de Aguilar, and Don Juan Cesati, Oidores of the Audiencia; the hostility arising from the announcement of Don Antonio's appointment against the preferential treatment which his predecessor, Don Antonio de Ulloa, had promised to his own friends. The ninety-three charges included an alleged leniency towards one Lazaro de Mesa, whose sentence of four years' imprisonment in Havana had been commuted "for a consideration"; the wrongful imprisonment of the Alcalde Francisco de Mendoza; the appointment of unworthy and incapable persons to judicial and administrative posts; and other unjust and preferential treatment in return for bribes!

1676 A.D. [4373A] CLEMENTE (*Padre Claudio*). Tabla Chronologica de los Descubrimientos, Conquistas y otras Memorias Ilustres, assi eclesiasticas como seculares, en la Africa Oriental, India y Brasil, desde el año de 1410 hasta el de 1640.

Large folio broadside. *Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer*, 1676.

£10 10S

This interesting chronological account of the discoveries of the Portuguese, in Africa, India, Brazil and the Atlantic, was written by a Jesuit who had been a professor in Madrid, and who states that the table to which he had reduced his diligent historical researches, had been forwarded by him to Manuel de Faria y Sousa, the Portuguese historian, for criticism. "He returned it to me, assuring me of its accuracy." The first discoveries, which began in 1410, were due to the enterprise of the Infante Dom Henrique, son of John I. of Portugal, who "cast two strong caravels upon the waters in 1410. They passed the promontory or cape, called by the ancients the Cape of Atlas, and by the more modern, the Cape of Not, being persuaded that they could not pass it." The Island of Puerto Santo was the first to be discovered, by Juan Gonzalez and Tristan Vaz in 1420. Five years later, Grand Canary and Teneriffe, which Dom Henrique had vainly asked John II. of Castille for, were granted to him by Pope Martin V.; and in 1431 Castille obtained an edict from Pope Eugene IV., granting her the conquest and conversion of the Canaries.

The first Portuguese discovery in America took place in 1500, when Pedro Alvarez Cabral discovered the Land of Santa Cruz, and called it afterwards Brazil. Concise information is added regarding other discoveries up to the year 1640.

- 1676 A.D. [4373B] CLEMENTE (*Padre Claudio*). Tabla Chronologica de los Descubrimientos, Conquistas, Fundaciones, Poblaciones y otras cosas ilustres, assi Ecclesiasticas como seculares, de las Indias Occidentales, Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, desde el año de 1492, hasta el presente de 1642.

Large folio broadside. *Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer*, 1676.

£10 10s

This chronological history of discovery deals principally with the Spanish discoveries and conquests, being concerned with the "New World" in the western hemisphere. Beginning with Columbus's discovery of the Island of San Salvador, 1492, the history concisely describes his return to Spain "with a sample of gold from the newly-discovered country, which the Catholic sovereigns presented to the Church"; Columbus's second voyage after the issue of the papal bull by Alexander VI., granting America to the Spanish Crown in 1493; the successive discoveries of Sto. Domingo, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Florida (1512); Darien (1514); New Spain; Yucatan (1517); Cortes' entry into Mexico (1518); Magellan's discovery of the Southern Strait (1520); Pizarro's conquest of Peru (1530); etc.

In addition to the political conquests on the part of Spain and Portugal, the writer gives chronological data of the religious development, under the various Orders, in America.

- 1676 A.D. [4373C] CLEMENTE (*Padre Claudio*). Tabla Chronologica del Gobierno Secular y Ecclesiastico de las Indias Occidentales, Islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano, desde su primero descubrimiento año de 1492 hasta el presente de 1642.

Large folio broadside. *Zaragoza, herederos de Diego Dormer*, 1676.

£10 10s

In this chronological "table," the writer gives the names of all the principal Governors, Viceroyes and other political officials, and the Church dignitaries, connected with the administration of America since its discovery, to the year 1642.

Together, these three publications form an invaluable work of reference for the early history of the "Indies" continent.

- 1676 A.D. [4374] GAGE (*Thomas*). Nouvelle Relation, contenant les voyages de Thomas Gage dans la Nouvelle Espagne, ses diverses aventures, & son retour par la Province de Nicaragua, jusques à la Havane. Avec la description de la Ville de Mexique telle qu'elle estoit autrefois, & comme elle est à present ensemble une description exacte des Terres & Provinces que possèdent les Espagnols en toute l'Amerique, de la forme de leur gouvernement Ecclesiastique & Politique, de leur Commerce, de leur Mœurs, & de celles des Criolles, des Metifs, des Mulatres, des Indiens, & des Negres. Et un Traité de la Langue Poconchi ou Pocomane.

4 vols. in 2. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, 1676.*

£21

- 1676 A.D. [4375] PORCACCHI (*T.*). L'Isole piu famose del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e Intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano Con l'Aggiunta di molte Isole.

With finely engraved title-page and numerous engraved maps of the important Islands of the world.

Folio. *Bound by Petit in full dark blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornamental panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, S. Galignani & G. Porro, 1676.*

£15 15s

- 1676 A.D. [4376] NUNEZ DE LA PENA (*Juan*). Conquista y Antigüedades de las Islas de la Gran Canaria, y su Descripción, con muchas advertencias de sus Privilegios, Conquistadores, Pobladores, y otras particularidades en la muy poderosa Isla de Thenerife.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Madrid, *Imprenta Real*, 1676.

£15 15s

"An indispensable supplement to the History of Abreu, and the French account of Bethencourt. Viera says it is a "rico tesoro de noticias para la historia de Canarias," and describes it as "el libro en que (el autor) dejó aesturada su memoria." He also says, "The islands are indebted to the immense labour of Nuñez de la Peña for different notices which, but for him, would perhaps have been already forgotten."

- 1676 A.D. [4377] FERNANDEZ NAVARETTE (*Domingo*). Tratados Historicos, Politicos, ethicos y religiosos de la monarchia de China. Descripción breve de aquel imperio, y exemplos raros de emperadores y magistratos.

Folio. *Original vellum.* Madrid, 1676.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. III., No. 1611, devotes 4 pages to this book. Sabin No. 52095.

A large section (pp. 289—450) relates to the voyages of the Author in Mexico and the Philipppines.

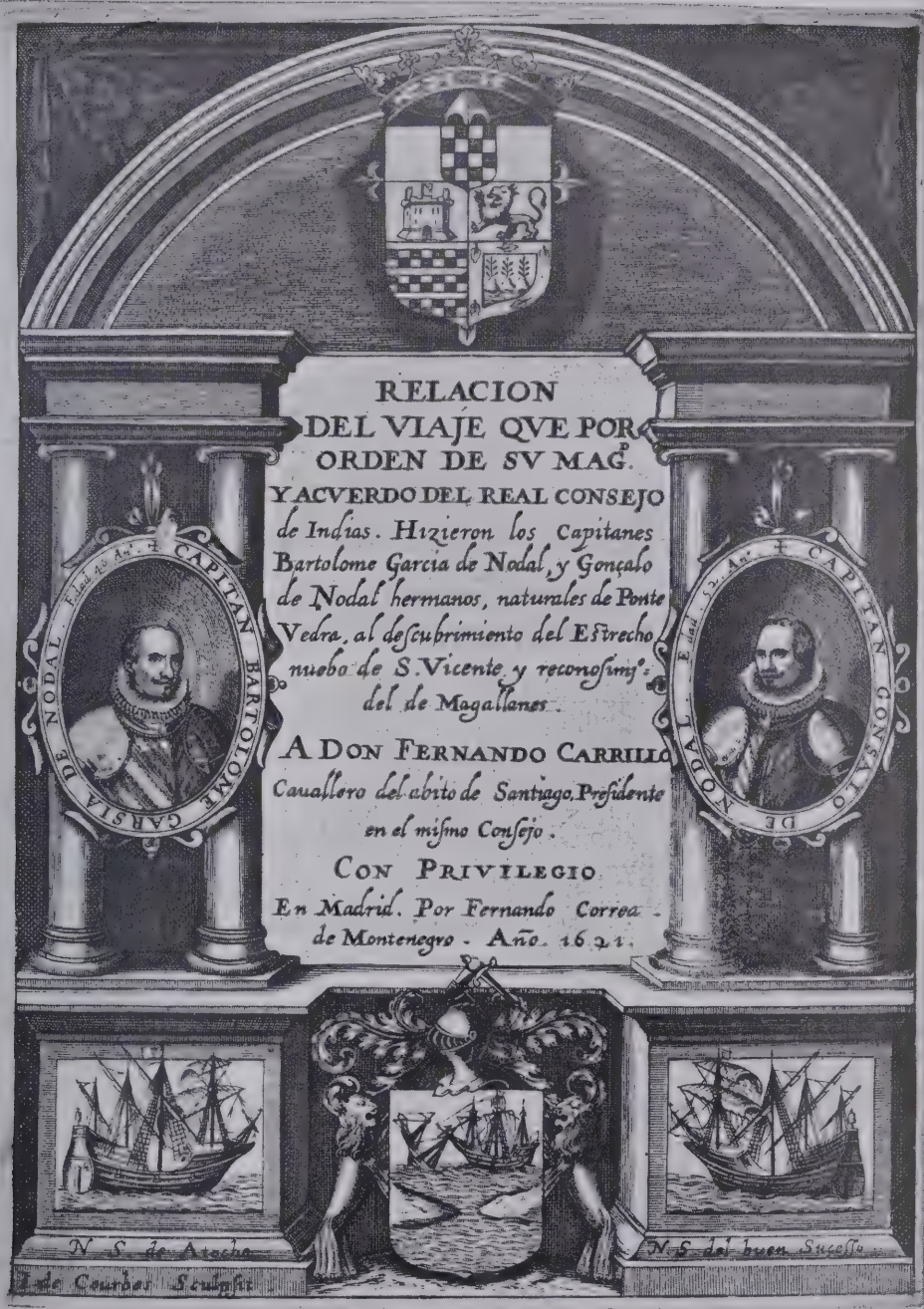
- 1676 A.D. [4378] MANUEL (*Francisco*). Epanaphoras de varia Historia Portugueza em cinco relaçoens de sucessos pertencentes a este Reyno. Que contem negocios publicos, politicos, tragicos, amorosos, Belicos, Triunfantes.

SECOND EDITION. 4to. *Old vellum.* Lisbon, *Craesbeeck de Mello*, 1676.

£7 10s

Part V. of this book is entitled:—

Restauraçam de Pernambuco. Anno 1654 Epanaphora Triunfante. V.



TITLE PAGE FROM NODAL, RELACION DEL VIAJE.

MADRID, 1621.

See Item No. 4153.

PLATE CXXXVIII.

EXTIRPACION DE LA IDOLATRIA DEL PIRV.

DIRIGIDO AL REY N. S. EN SV
REAL CONSEJO DE INDIAS.

Por el Padre Pablo Ioseph de Arriaga de la
Compañia de IESVS.

PS. 21. NVNCIABO NOMEN TVVM



FRATRIBVS MEIS. Ad Heb. 2.

EN LIMA,

Por CERONYMO de CONTRERAS Impressor de Libros.

Con Licencia. Año 1621.

TITLE PAGE OF

ARRIAGA'S FAMOUS WORK ON THE EVANGELISATION OF PERU BY THE JESUITS.
THE ONLY COPY KNOWN TO US.

LIMA, 1621.

See Item No. 4154.

A MAGNIFICENT COPY IN OLD RED MOROCCO.

- 1677 A.D. [4379] WALLIS (*Richard*). London's Armory accuratly delineated in a Graphical display of all the Arms, Crests, Supporters, Mantles, & Mottos of every distinct Company and Corporate Societie in the Honourable City of London, as they truly bear them; faithfully Collected from their severall Patents, which have been approved and Confirmed by Divers Kings at Arms in their Visitations. A work never till now exactly perfected or truly Published by any, and will rectify many essentiall Mistakes and manifest Absurdities Committed in Painting & Carving.

Magnificently engraved title-page, and 29 magnificently engraved plates, containing 4 large Coats-of-Arms, and 100 smaller Coats-of-Arms of the celebrated London Companies, including those of the Merchants of East-India, The Royal African Company, Merchants of Levant, Merchants of Spain, Merchants Adventurers, Merchants of Muscovia, Merchants of Ye East Land, Bermudas Company, Merchants of Virginia, New French Merchants Adventurers, West Indian Company, Newfound Land, Canary Company, etc., etc., many of which include representations of old sailing ships, galleons, etc.

Large folio. *Magnificent copy in full contemporary English crimson morocco, gilt back, sides, and edges, with the Arms of the City of London on the sides, surrounded with gilt tooling. London, Rich. Wallis, at his Shop against ye Royall Exchange, 1677.*

£55

- 1677 A.D. [4380] MARTIN (*Don Claude*). La Vie de la Venerable Mere Marie de L'Incarnation, première superieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France. Tirée des ses lettres & de ses Ecrits.

With frontispiece portrait engraving by Edelinck.

4to. *Bound by Petit, in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.; magnificent copy. Paris, Louis Billaine, 1677.*

£25

- 1678 AD.. [4381] EYQUEM (*Mathurin, Sr. du Martineau*). Le Pilote de l'Onde Vive, ou le secret du flux et reflux de la mer; Contenant xxj. Mouvemens; et du point fixe. D'un Voyage abregé des Indes, & de la Quadrature du Cercle, composez sur les Principes de la Nature; nouvellement découverts, & mis en lumiere.

With engraved plate.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean Dhoury, 1678.*

£25

EARLY HISTORY OF BRAZIL.

- 1679 A.D. [4382] RAPHAEL DE JESUS. *Castrioto Lusitano* Part I. (all published). *Entrepresa, e Restauração de Pernambuco; & das Capitanias Confinantes. Varios, e bellicos successos entre Portuguezes, e Belgas. Acontecidos pello discurso de vinte e quatro annos, e tirados de noticias, relações & memorias certas.*

With finely engraved frontispiece giving a portrait of J. F. Vieira, called in this work "Castrioto Lusitano."

Folio. *Calf. Lisbon, 1679.*

£25

Sabin No. 67910. "*A scarce and important work on the history of Brazil.*"

It contains a complete history of that country during the period of the war between the Portuguese and the Dutch which took place in the years 1623-1654. It also contains a complete history of Fernandez Vieira, who captured Pernambuco and the other Brazilian towns which were in the hands of the Dutch. No other part of this book has ever appeared.

Father Raphael de Jesus of the Benedictine Order was born in Guimaraens in 1614. At the age of 15 he entered the Convent De la Victoria at Porto, where he studied. He was principally interested in preaching, and for a period of 20 years he preached at the court of Lisbon and in some of the Spanish towns. He was then made preacher general of his Order. In 1665 he became rector of the College Da Estrella; in 1668 he was Procurator General in Oporto; in 1673 Abbot of the Convent of San Andre de Dendufe; in 1676 Procurator General in the town of Braga, and lastly Abbot of the Lisbon Convent of the Benedictine monks in 1679. On the 11th of November, 1681, the King appointed him Historian General of the kingdom. He died on the 23rd December, 1693.

1679 A.D. [4383] PEREZ DE EL CHRISTO (*Chr.*). Excelencias y Antigüedades de las Siete Islas de Canaria. Primera Parte (all published).

4to. *Vellum. Xerez de la Frontera, Juan Antonio Tarazona, 1679.*

£10 10s

A most interesting treatise on the Fortunate Islands or Atlantis.

THE LOOTING OF PANAMA BY THE ENGLISH.

1680 A.D. [4384] PANAMA. Relacion de los Sucesos del año de 1680 de Portovelo y Panama.

6 pp., folio. *Panama, 10th June, 1680.*

£52 10s

In the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries, Panama was, next to Cartagena, the strongest fortress in South America, its massive granite ramparts having been constructed (after the demolition of the city) in 1673, by Alonso Mercado de Villacorta, who is mentioned in this document.

The report, though unsigned, is evidently the work of one of the Missionaries, whose letters to Spain and other Spanish centres at that time rendered them the unofficial historians of the period.

The English pirates made several raids on that part of the coast, finding it an undoubtedly lucrative occupation, since Morgan's buccaneers sacked the town in 1671.

TRANSLATION:—"On Friday, the 17th of February, a boy came running down the street by the slaughter-house at Portobello, calling out 'To your arms, Christians, for the English are coming.' Few who heard him cared to credit the news for a moment, when suddenly they caught sight of five or six Englishmen who were striding along, pointing their muskets at the crowd. That was sufficient to send them rushing for sanctuary to the Castle of Santiago . . . out came the Bodyguard, and the Captain, Don Antonio Formento, the nephew of President Alonso de Mercado, came also . . . The enemy, seeing that the inhabitants had fled and left their houses empty (with so little trouble to themselves) found, on investigation, that the saucepans containing the midday meal were still cooking, and promptly set about looting, wherever they found unprotected houses. . . . Now in this city, there ruled on behalf of His Majesty the King, a brave soldier of great renown, whose name was Don Juan Infante. He scorned to enter the Castle for protection, but did not stir abroad until the enemy had all departed in their ships!" The phraseology is so ambiguous throughout the narrative, that in many instances it is, as in the foregoing sentence, unconsciously humorous. One can but assume that no sarcasm was intended.

" . . . On the Saturday the news went round the Castle that the enemy had retired. Another squadron was sent out under the command of the President's nephew." Then follows a description of nocturnal thefts by the

(Continued over)

PANAMA—*continued.*

enemy, who loaded six canoes with jewels and other treasures which they had gleaned during their unofficial tour of inspection. “. . . There were five vessels in port, from Cartagena, but the President did not wish to notify that town of these happenings until he was able to inform them at the same time of the loss of Panama, which occurred in May, as I will relate . . . and in the meantime, the English were seen from Portobello to seize a frigate from Cartagena which carried His Majesty's Documents from Spain. . . . Subsequently, on the 30th April, Captain Joseph de Aldana entered the port of Cartagena, with eight thousand pesos in silver, and orders from the President to build a vessel for the Portobello convoy, and announcing the fall of the said city, and on the 7th of May, Captain Antonio Catalan reached Cartagena, with letters from the President and others, giving the following news:—As soon as the enemy had left Portobello they joined other pirates, and sailing round to the Military Prison, where the men were working gold from the mines, the enemy destroyed the building, and at the point of the sword, seized all the treasure, which they placed in ten canoes with 330 men . . . The President sent out four large vessels with 300 men, and there ensued a fierce struggle, in which many people lost their lives.”

1680 A.D. [4385] CUBERO SEBASTIAN (*Pedro*). Breve Relacion de la Peregrinacion que ha hecho de la mayor parte del mundo. . . .

Small 4to. *Old vellum.* Madrid, Juan Garcia Inñançon, 1680.

£15 15s

Salva (No. 3764) mentions, but did not possess this, the first edition, of this very entertaining work, which describes the missionary's peregrinations from Spain to India and other parts of Asia. In the course of his wanderings, for the most part by land, he came across many curious people, whose country, no less than their mode of life, religion, ceremonies and customs, are described with much charm and a wealth of incident. His itinerary included Paris, Rome, Venice, Constantinople, Russia, the Caspian Sea, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Malay, the Philippines and New Spain; whence he returned to Spain, to place his account of all he had witnessed, in the hands of his king, Charles II. He appends a brief statistical account of the Chinese Empire; and there are, in addition, several sonnets addressed to the author.

Pedro Cubero y Sebastian was born at Fresno, Zaragoza, circa 1640; and, having studied theology and jurisprudence at Salamanca, and philosophy at Saragossa, was elected *doctoral* prebend of Tarazona. He was authorized by the Congregation of Propaganda Fide to use the title of apostolic preacher, and to preach the gospel in Asia, &c. At the age of twenty-five he became preacher to the Imperial army in Hungary against the Turks; and soon after, set out upon his world tour, which lasted nine years. He was the first traveller to make a journey round the world from West to East, travelling by land whenever possible. He died in 1696.

- 1680 A.D. [4386] ROXAS (*Padre Martin de*). El Desengaño a Tiempo, con sus Recuerdos y Gritos para prevenirse a la Muerte.

16mo. *Old vellum. Mexico, por los Herederos de Miguel de Ribera, N.D. [circa 1680.]*

£6 6s

Not in Medina or Sabin.

This curious little treatise on 'spiritual exercises "in preparation for Eternity," mentions a similar work by Padre Carlos Casalchio, which appeared in 1665; the present work is, therefore, probably a late seventeenth-century publication, having all the appearance of books printed circa 1680.

The author was a Jesuit, who, according to a manuscript note in the book, was born in Mexico, and entered the Society of Jesus at Tepozotlan in 1674.

According to Sommervogel, this Jesuit is identified with Arriola, a Mexican poet and Jesuit, whose known works on spiritual matters do not include the item offered herewith.

- 1681 A.D. [4387] ROCHA (*Diego Andres*). Tratado unico, y singular del origen de los Indios Occidentales del Piru, Mexico, Santa Fe, y Chile.

4to. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornamental panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lima, En la Imprenta de Manuel de los Olivos, Por Joseph de Contreras, 1681.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXIV.).

£225

1681 A.D. [4388] EXQUEMELIN (*A. O.*). Piratas de la America, Y luz à la defensa de las costas de Indias Occidentales.

With four engraved portraits, five plates (some folding), fine folding map and some woodcuts

FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST SPANISH EDITION. Printed on thick paper with side notes. Small 4to. *Bound by Petit in full dark green morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Cologne, Lorenzo Struickman, 1681.*

£75

Sabin 23473. See Church Catalogue No. 667.

This is the first Spanish edition of this famous work which was translated from the original Dutch. It was from this Spanish translation, not from the original Dutch edition, that the English version, entitled "Bucaniers of America" (Our No. 4399, was translated).

The copy here described is the first issue like the Lennox Library copy and that in the New York Historical Society Library.

There is no copy of this First Issue in the Henry Huntington Library (according to the Church Catalogue).

THE ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICA.

1681 A.D. [4389] ORDENANZAS del Consejo Real de las Indias. Nuevamente recopiladas y por el Rey Don Felipe IV para su Gobierno establecidas 1636.

With fine vignette on title.

220 pp., small folio. *Vellum. Madrid, 1681.*

£10 10s

Sabin No. 57477. Medina, Vol. III., No. 1722.

Important for the administrative history of the Council of the Indies. It is the only edition cited by Pinelo.

“COLONY OF SACRAMENTO, OPPOSITE BUENOS AIRES.”

1681 A.D. [4390] NOTICIA e justificacam do titulo, e boa fee com que se obrou a nova colonia do Sacramento, nas terras da capitania de S. Vicente, no sitio chamado de S. Gabriel nas margens do Rio da Prata. E tratado provisional sobre o novo Incidente cauzado pelo Governador de Buenos Ayres, ajustado nesta Corte de Lisboa pelo Duque de Lovenaso Principe de Chelemar Embaxador Extraordinario de El Rey Catholico, com os Plenipotenciarios de Sua Alteza; approxado & confirmado por ambos Principes.

8vo. *Wrappers. Lisbon, Craesbeeck, 1681.*

£10 10s

Sabin No. 15001.

This important document contains the official deeds and the agreement between the two Kingdoms (Spain and Portugal), regarding the establishment of the Colony of Sacramento opposite the City of Buenos Aires. The Colony of Sacramento was founded by the Portuguese in 1678; two years later the Spaniards captured it, but restored it in 1681 to the Portuguese by the terms of the treaty concluded between the two powers, the text of which is contained in the volume we offer for sale above. The Colony was taken and retaken several times, till finally, in 1777, the Spaniards destroyed it. The Colonia del Sacramento faced Buenos Aires, across the Rio de la Plata.

1681 A.D. [4391] Another Edition.

8vo. *Wrappers. Lisbon, Miguel Manescal, 1681.*

£10 10s

See note to No. 4390 (the preceeding item) of this Catalogue.

IMPORTANT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO.

1682 A.D. [4392] MEDINA (*Fr. Balthassar de*). *Chronica de la Santa Provincia de San Diego de Mexico, de Religiosos Descalços de N.S.P.S. Francisco en la Nueva España. Vidas de ilustres y venerables Varones, que la han edificado con excelentes virtudes. Escrivelas y consagralas al glorioso San Diego de Alcala.*

With additional engraved title-page and engraved sketch-map of the Province of San Diego.

Folio. *Mottled Spanish calf, g. e. Mexico, Juan de Ribera, 1682.*

£52 10s

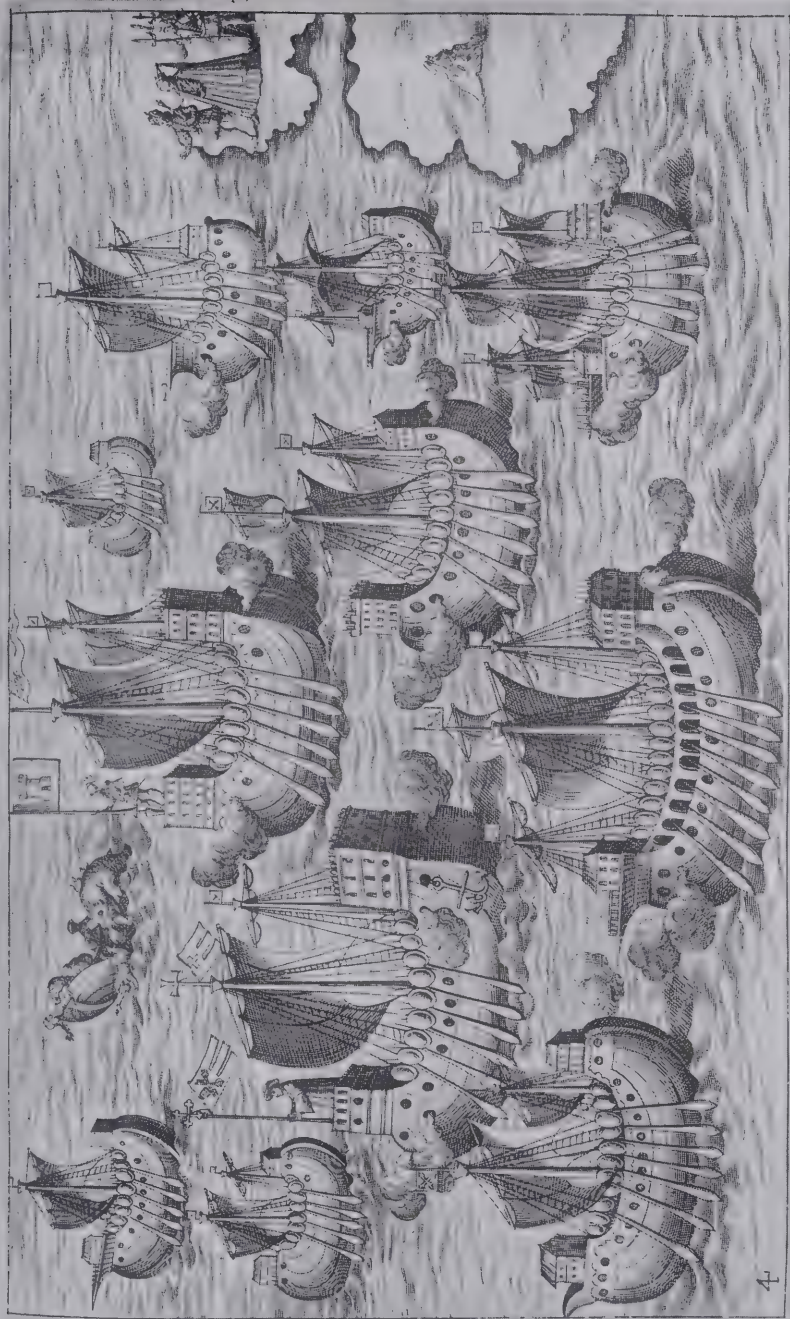
Not in *Salva*. *Heredia*, 6818. *Medina* (*Imprenta en Mexico*) 1250. *Sabin* 47336. *Wagner*, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 55.

"A volume of extreme rarity. The map is the earliest specimen of a copperplate engraving done in Mexico." The title-page is also noteworthy, comprising numerous illustrations of the martyrdoms of various Saints, whose biographies are given in the work. Both these early copper plates are the work of the Mexican engraver, Antonio Ysarti.

Fray Balthassar de Medina was born in Mexico in 1635, and was a barefoot Franciscan of the Province of San Diego, where he was for fifteen years a Professor of Philosophy and Theology, and became the "Guardian" (Franciscan Superior) of various convents. He went out to the Philippines in 1670 as Visitador of the Province of his Order, returning later to New Spain, where he died in 1697.

The *Chronica*, although intended principally as a record of the lives of certain Franciscan Martyrs of New Spain, is a valuable authentic contribution to the lesser known history of Mexico; and contains a political-geographical description of the Province of San Diego.

In the prologue Medina cites two documents in the Archives of the Order not now known,—a relation of New Mexico, 1628, by Fr. Augustin de Cuellar, and another of 1629 by Roque Figueredo. An account of the mission of Fr. Antonio de Arteaga to New Mexico in the early seventeenth century, and his conversion of the Piras and Mansos will be found on folios 168-170, and an account of the uprising in New Mexico in 1680, on folios 199-200.



AN ENGRAVING (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
PHILOPONUS, NOVA TYPIS TRANSACTA NAVIGATIO NOVI ORBIS.
MUNICH, 1621.

See Items Nos. 4155 and 4156.

Don Juan de Onate Adelantado de las provincias del
 nuevo Mex.^o. Governador y capitán general y primer
 conquistador. Fue de las dhas. provincias. Virador
 general de las Minas y minerales de los Reynos de
 España por su Mag.^d. Por quanto me conta que
 para la labor y benef.^o de las Minas de Nuevo
 amí. Virita y para la villa conforme al scivio
 de su Mag.^d. conviene contrar algunas pers.^{as}.
 experimentadas en el ministerio del benef.^o de
 las dhas. Minas y porque tengo satisfacion de la
 persona de su. de uncauado por un hombre de quien
 tengo entera noticia y de los dho. vras y exco.
 el dho. of.^o. en la ciudad de la cañaca en la yndia.
 de la nueva Esp.^a para que el tal benef.^o. bay a delance
 de su Mag.^d. tra scivido que Reynos apromcha
 por. Vendo al dho. Juan de uncauado por mi of.^o.
 y descubridor para reconocer la fertilidad y disposi-
 cion de los minerales y para la labor y benef.^o. de ellos
 y parando lo dello anexo y perteneciente a las dhas.
 Minas para que asista al dho. benef.^o y fabrica
 de Minis en que conforme lo higuere. Vase quanto
 de su Mag.^d. para que compremie sus servicios dadas
 en la ciudad de M.^o. A dos de febrero de mill e
 trecientos y cincuenta y quatro años.

Don Juan de Onate

Por m.^d de su Señoria

Andrés de Carrasquilla

Indiferente

THE AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE OF JUAN DE ONATE, THE DISCOVERER OF
 NEW MEXICO, AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT DATED 1624.

See Item No. 4169.

- 1682 A.D. [4393] POEME de six Religieuses Ursulines qui sont passées à la Martinique pour l'établissement d'un Monastère de leur Ordre. Dedié à Mademoiselle de Nantes, Par les Ursulines du grand Convent de Paris.

4to. *Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, ornamental gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, 1682.*

£21

- 1682 A.D. [4394] ACUNA (*Christopher d'*). Relation de la Riviere des Amazones, traduite par feu Mr. de Gomberville.

With an engraved folding map of Brazil.

4 vols. in 2, 12mo. *Magnificent copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. Paris, la Veuve Louis Billaine, 1682.*

£15 15s

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 1235. Sabin 151 (footnote).

The last volume contains the Journal of a Voyage into Guiana by the Jesuit Fathers Grillet and Bechamel.

Father Acuña was accompanied by a brother Jesuit, Father Artieda, and the object of their voyage was to ascertain whether the treasures of Peru might not be brought to Europe by way of the River Amazon, without going through the South Sea (at that time much infested by English and Dutch Pirates) and round Cape Horn. The original Spanish edition of 1641 was suppressed by the Court of Spain, on the ground that it might prove advantageous to the Portuguese, who had wrested Brazil and Para from the Spanish Dominions.

- 1683 A.D. [4395] YANGUES (*Manuel de; of the Franciscan Order*). Principios, y Reglas de la Lengua Cummanagota, general en varias naciones, que habitan en la Provincia de Cumana. Sacados a luz aora nuevamente corregidos, y reducidos à mayor claridad, y brevedad, junto con un Diccionario que ha compuesto el R. P. Mathias Blanco.

Small 4to. *Morocco. Burgos, Juan de Viar, 1683.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXV.).

£56

Medina, Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana, 1742.

An excessively rare Grammar. As mentioned on the title, it was published by Father Blanco, a learned missionary, who added to it a fairly extensive Spanish-Cumanagota Dictionary.

Father Manuel de Yangués, born at Guadalajara, joined the Missions of New Andalusia in 1660, destined for the conversion of the Indians; he very quickly learnt their dialects, in which he composed this Grammar and a translation of the Christian Doctrine, doubtless that published by Father Blanco at Burgos in 1683. Father Yangués died at the Caracas Convent in 1676.

Father Mathias Ruiz Blanco, Father Yangués' editor, was the Commissioner and Predicator Apostolic of the Piritu Missions. Born at Estepa, he was, in 1666, a professor at the Convent of his Order at Seville. Four years later he joined the Missions of New Andalusia, of Cumana, etc.; evangelised the Characué Indians, founded the Mission of St. John the Evangelist, went among the Topocuáres, where he founded another Mission. In 1701 he returned to Spain, where he died about four years later.

Cumanagota was spoken by the Indians living on the banks of the Orinoco, now part of Venezuela. They were also called the Tamanac Indians. This language belongs to the Galibi family.

1684 A.D. [4396] RODRIGUEZ (*Padre Manuel*). El Maranon y Amazonas. Historia de los descubrimientos, entradas, y reduccion de naciones. Trabajos malogrados de algunos conquistadores, y dichosos de otros, assi temporales, como espirituales, en las dilatadas montañas y mayores rios de la America.

FIRST EDITION.

Folio. Vellum. Madrid, Antonio Gonzalez de Reyes, 1687.

£24

Salva, 3389. Heredia, 7882. Sabin, 72524. Bartlett, No. 1297.

The First Edition of a rare work in much demand, by the Jesuit Procurator General of the Indies at Madrid. It contains six "books" giving the history of the political and spiritual conquests in the region of the Amazon and Marañon during a period of forty-four years, in addition to an extremely interesting compendium of the history of American discoveries since 1491. The author states that he had gleaned his information from original documents in the archives of Madrid, and includes in his work a full extract of Padre Cristobal de Acuña's work on the discovery of the Amazon, a fact which Salva regards of considerable bibliographical value. The book is dedicated to General Don Geronimo Baca de Vega, Governor of San Francisco de Borja and the Peruvian Province of the Maynas, who were amongst the first to be converted in the conquered districts of the Marañon and Amazon, in which activity the General played an important part.

Padre Manuel Rodrigues was born at Vega del Val Pedronez in the diocese of Palencia, in December, 1633. He was admitted to the Society of Jesus in 1648. He taught philosophy and grammar, was successively rector, master of novices, and procurator of the Indies missions. He died at Valladolid on 5th January, 1701.

FAMOUS ENGLISH BOOK ON THE PIRATES.

- 1684 A.D. [4397] SHARP (*Bartholomew*). The Voyages and Adventures of Capt. Barth. Sharp and others, in the South Sea; being a Journal of the same. Also Capt. Van Horn with his Buccanieres surprizing of La Vera Cruz. To which is added the true Relation of Sir Henry Morgan his Expedition against the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and his taking Panama. Together with the President of Panama's Account of the same Expedition: Translated out of Spanish. And Col. Beeston's adjustment of the Peace between the Spaniards and English in the West Indies.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Original calf. London, Walter Davis, 1684.*

£18 18s

This famous English account of the pirates was incorporated in the second edition of the English version of Esquemelin's *Buccaneers*, published in the following year, 1685.

- 1684 A.D. [4398] MARTIN (*Don Claude*). Marie de L'Incarnation. L'Ecole Sainte ou Explication Familiere des Mystères de la Foy. Pour toutes sortes de personnes qui sont obligées d'apprendre, ou d'enseigner la Doctrinne Chrétienne.

Small 8vo. *Bound by David in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Jean Baptiste Coignard, 1684.*

£12 12s

Mère Marie de L'Incarnation was the first Mother Superior of the Ursulines in Canada.

LA
DEFAITE
NAVALE DE
TROIS MIL, TANT
Espagnols que Portugais, mis &
taillez en pieces par les Hollan-
dois, à la Baya de Todos los
Sanctos.

Traduite de Flamand en François.



A PARIS,
Chez IEAN MARTIN, ruë de la vieille
Bouclerie à l'Escu de Bretagne.

Iouxtela copie Imprimee à Amsterdam, chez le
grand Courâtier de l'armee de son Excellence.

M. DC. XXV.

TITLE PAGE FROM A RARE FRENCH PAMPHLET DESCRIBING THE SPANISH
ATTEMPT TO RECOVER BAHIA FROM THE DUTCH.

PARIS, 1625.

See Item No. 4172.



TITLE PAGE FROM PEDRO SIMON'S NOTICIAS DE LA CONQUISTA DE TIERRA FIRMA.

CUENCA, 1627.

See Item No. 4185.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PIRATE BOOK.

1684-5 A.D. [4399] ESQUEMELING (*John*). *Bucaniers of America; or, a True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of late Years upon the Coasts of The West Indies, By the Bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, Both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, The unparallel'd Exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican Hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c.*

Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the Bucaniers, who was present at those Tragedies.

The Second Edition, Corrected, and Inlarged with two Additional Relations, viz., the one of Captain Cook, and the other of Captain Sharp. Now faithfully rendred into English.

The Four Parts Complete.

Illustrated with maps, portraits of the Bucaniers, and Scenes of their Exploits.

4to. *Calif. London*, 1684-5.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXVI.).

£68

Sabin No. 23481.

The first three parts were written in Dutch by the Buccaneer Esquemeling. The translator's name is not known.

The fourth part was written by the English Buccaneer Basil Ringrose.

The publisher, William Crook, was sued for Libel by Sir Henry Morgan, on account of the description of him as a pirate—in the *London Gazette*, June 8, 1685, the Publisher made his public Apology.

"Westminster, June 1. There have been lately Printed and Published two Books, one by Will. Crook, the other by Tho. Malthus, both Intituled The History of the Bucaniers: both which Books contained many False, Scandalous and Malitious Reflections on the Life and Actions of Sir Henry Morgan, of Jamaica, Kt. The said Sir Henry Morgan hath by Judgment had in the Kingsbench-Court, recovered against the said Libel 200L. Damages. And on the humble Solicitation and Request of William Crook, hath been pleased to withdraw his Action against the said Crook, and accept of his Submission and Acknowledgement in Print."

- 1685 A.D. [4400] MISSIONS IN ARGENTINE AND PARAGUAY. Convengo con el Sentir de los Doctores no ser Lícito Mover Guerra a los Gentiles para Obligarlos a que Reciban La Fe.

Manuscript Declaration (in Spanish) by an anonymous writer, apparently an Ecclesiastical authority, approving of the ruling that the heathen should not be forced into an acceptance of the Catholic Faith, and advocating the "peaceful penetration" of the Missionaries.

4 pp., folio. (*Argentine*), N.D. (1685).

£21

The writer says:—"I concur in the opinion of the Theologians that it is not just to make war on the heathen to force them to accept the Faith. This should come about freely—and thus it would not be right to make war on the Chinese and Japanese or other Countries of the Earth, which are governed by their own Princes, for the purpose of introducing the religion of Christ there. But in the West Indies (America) some other means must be discovered, as their King, heathen and Christian; and the vassalage is not imposed on account of the faith, but because, according to the Bull issued by Alexander the Sixth, he gave the lordship and dominion of all these Indies to the Catholic Kings, and stipulated in return for this grant amongst other privileges, the undertaking to introduce the Faith in all the nations of the Indies (America) for which purpose, they may employ whatever means are available, always excepting the abuse of natural and rational liberty."

The writer then outlines the policy to be adopted in the various Provinces of South America.

- 1685 A.D. [4401] LE MAIRE. Les Voyages du Sieur Le Maire aux Isles Canaries, Cap-Verd, Senegal, et Gambie.

Sous Monsieur Dancourt, Directeur Général de la Compagnie Roiale d' Affrique.

With folding maps and plates.

Small 8vo. *Bound in full red morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Paris, Jacques Collombat, 1685.

£10 10s

- 1685 A.D. [4402] [SOTO (*Fernando*).] *Histoire de la Conquete de la Floride, par les Espagnoles, sous Ferdinand de Soto. Ecrite en Portugais par un Gentil-homme de la ville d'Elvas.* Par M. D. C.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Paris, Denys Thierry, 1685.

£15 15s

De Soto landed on the west coast of Florida, at Espiritu Santo Bay, in May, 1539, with 600 Spaniards, and wandered about the country for nearly four years. Much of his route is very difficult to identify, but he seems to have passed north through Florida and Georgia, to the neighbourhood of Mobile, and then N.W. towards the Mississippi, which was reached early in 1541. The following winter was spent on the Washita. On the return De Soto died, and his body was sunk in the Mississippi. His little army, under Moscoso, floated down the river on some roughly made boats, reaching the sea in 19 days, and so escaped to Mexico.

THE FRENCH GOVERNOR IN LEAGUE WITH PIRATES.

- 1685 A.D. [4403] MARTINEZ DE QUIXANO (*Don Juan Antonio*). *Memorial, en que se representa el miserable estado en que oy està la Isla de Santo Domingo de la Española; la razon por què està de està calidad, lo que ella es por si, y ha sido, y los medios que se podràn poner, y han questo para su conservacion.* 8 leaves, folio. *Wrappers.* (*Madrid, circa 1685*).

£15 15s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Memorial shewing in what a wretched condition San Domingo was and the causes thereof, and the means which should be taken to restore a state of prosperity, and the inconveniences which would arise if the French took the Island. Giving an account of the National riches of the Island, its produce, mines, diamonds and emeralds, and saying that the French had designs on the whole of the Island and intend to call it New France. Mentioning the danger from the French Pirates and other buccaneers, and that the Island could easily build its own ships.

The Governor of the French part of the Island the author considers to be as bad as the pirates, as he says that it was notorious that when the Pirate Lorenzo robbed the districts of Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo, and in conjunction with

MARTINEZ DE QUIXANO—*continued*.

the pirate Nicolas Vanhorn, sacked Vera Cruz, that a proportion of the spoil was handed over to the official French Governor, and a tenth of the proceeds to his King; as the pirates were obliged to do by their letters of Marque. In 1683 Capt. Laurens de Graff (Lorenzo), who had distinguished himself by capturing the Spanish ship bound for Santo Domingo and Porto Rico carrying 120,000 pieces of eight for the soldiers' pay, joined with Capt. Nicholas Vanhorn (who had recently arrived from England), having seized the vessel of which he was captain, the "*Mary and Martha*," and renamed it the "*St. Nicholas*," and turned his two merchants ashore at Cadiz, and several other Captains, and had captured and sacked Vera-Cruz.

The Memorialist asked the King of Spain that a thousand families might be sent out, and 800 soldiers, and from 6 to 8 warships, so that the French could be driven out of the Island, and a Spanish population settled in their place.

1685 A.D. [4404] LOPEZ (*Juan Luis*), Governor of Guancabelica. Discurso juridico, historico-politico, en defensa de la jurisdiccion Real ilustracion de la provision de 20 de febrero del año passado de 1684 . . . sobre que en recibir los corregidores deste Reyno informaciones secretas de oficio, ò à instancia de parte, en orden à averiguar como observan los Curas, y Doctrineros, las Disposiciones, canonicas, Synodales, Cedula, y Ordenanzas de su Magestad, que tratan de las obenciones que deben llevar à los Indios.

148 pp., folio. *New boards.* Lima, 1685.

£15 15s

Medina, La Imprenta en Lima, No. 581, only knew of one copy.

Official publication written and issued by order of the Viceroy of Peru, Melchor de Navarra y Racafull, the Duque de la Palata who had quarreled with the Archbishop Melchor de Linan y Cisneros. This work is a refutation of the objections made by the Archbishop of Lima with reference to a decree published on the 20th February, 1684, and addressed to the Corregidores in order to put an end to abuses of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The quarrel even extended to the Duchess de la Palata who was refused admission to the nuns' convents in Lima in January, 1684.



First Edition of the First Bibliography of America.

MADRID, 1629.

See Item No. 4193.



ILLUMINATED TITLE (REDUCED) FROM
JOAO TEIXEIRA ALBERNAS, ESTADO DO BRASIL. 1631.
See Item No. 4200.

1686 A.D. [4405] ARAUJO (*Antonio de*). Catecismo Brasilico De Doutrina Christao, Com o Ceremonial dos Sacramentos, & mais actos Parochiaes. Composto Por Padres Doutos da Companhia de Jesus. (In the language of the Brazilian Indians.)

12mo. *Bound by Lortic in full blue morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornamental panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Miguel Deslandes, 1686.*

£32

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 218. Rodrigues calls this a very rare book.

Father Araujo was born on the Island of San Miguel in 1566 and died in 1632.

1686 A.D. [4406] TREATY OF PEACE, GOOD CORRESPONDENCE AND NEUTRALITY IN AMERICA, between the most Serene and Mighty Prince James II. and the most Serene and Mighty Prince Lewis XIV. Concluded the 6-16th Day of November, 1686.

4to. *Half levant morocco, g. e., by Riviere. London, Thos. Newcomb in the Savoy, 1686.*

£18 18s

Containing twenty-one clauses, and dealing with the following subjects:—English in St. Christopher may fetch salt from the salt ponds there, and the French in that Island are to be allowed to enter into the Rivers of the Great Road, to fetch water without any hindrance; no help to be given to any pirates in America; French to be allowed to fish for turtles in the Cayman Islands; Arranging for trading matters; Protection to be given to ship-wrecked crews, or any vessels that may be driven into the ports by bad weather or by the pirates; no help or supplies to be given to any of the wild Indians with whom the French may be at war; should a breach occur in Europe between England and France, people of those nations in America shall remain at Peace; etc.

- 1686 A.D. [4407] CARVALHO DA COSTA (*Antonio*). Compendio Geographico distribuido em tres tratados, o primeiro, da projecçam das Esferas em plano, construcçam dos Mappas universaes, & particulares, & fabrica das Cartas Hydrographicas: o segundo da Hydrographia dos Mares: a terceiro da descripçam Geographica das Terras, com varias proposiçoens pertencentes a esta materia.

With diagrams.

4to. *Vellum. Lisbon, Joao Galrao, 1686.*

£10 10s

- 1686 A.D. [4408] COPIA del Memorial que el Tribunal del Consulado diò al Virrey, sobre la Poblacion de Portugueses en la Isla de San Gabriel, que remitieron à V. M. con cartas de Octubre de 83. al Consulado de Sevilla y à su Procurador General desta Corte, que se recibieron en 19. de Marzo de 685.

Folio, 7 pp. *Wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1686).*

£10 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Concerning the Portuguese settlement in the Island of San Gabriel, facing Buenos Aires across the River Plate. The authorities of Buenos Aires say that they have done their best to promote trade through their port with the other ports of Spanish America, but this Portuguese settlement within a few miles of them is preventing it. Discussing the trade done through Buenos Aires. The Portuguese had occupied this Island, and had made a settlement on the adjacent mainland of Uruguay at Colonia del Sacramento, about 1680. They were a continual source of trouble to the Spaniards in Buenos Aires who finally expelled them in 1704.

- 1687 A.D. [4409] FIGUEIRA (*Luis*). Arte de Grammatica da Lingua Brasilica.

12mo. *Full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt ornamental panelled back, inside doublures of blue levant morocco, broad gold borders, red watered silk guards, g. e. Lisbon, Miguel Deslande, 1687.*

£45

Luis Figueira was born in 1573 at Almodovar and entered the Society of Jesus at seventeen years of age. Later he was sent to Brazil where he studied for twenty years. Returning later from Portugal for Brazil he was shipwrecked in 1643 near Marajo and was assassinated with thirteen of his companions.

WILLIAM PENN'S OWN COPY, PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE TRANSLATOR,
WILLIAM SEWEL.

1687 A.D. [4410] PENN (*William*). (No Cross, No Crown, translated into Dutch) Zonder Kruys Geen Kroon, door William Penn, Gouverneur en Eygenvar van Pensylvania, en't nederdytsch gebracht door Wm. Sewel.

Thick small 8vo. *Original calf, with "W. P." in gold on side. Amsterdam, 1687.*

£25

William Penn's copy, with his initials on the front cover, and the following long presentation inscription on fly-leaf by Wm. Sewel, the translator:—

"Amico suo Charissimo Guiljelmo Penn hujus Tractatus Authori ipsum hunc libellum Belgico Idiomate a se donatum, sincerissime Amoris specimen quidem exiguum Animo tamen benevolo.—Guiljelmus Sevelius. Amstelodamo, 1687."

NEWS OF LA SALLE'S COLONY IN TEXAS.

1687 A.D. [4411] MURNETA OTALORA (*Joseph de*). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Conde de Paredes, Viceroy of Mexico, giving him interesting news received from Havana.

1 page, folio. *Veracruz, 22nd October, 1687.*

£6 6s

"I reverently hand you the enclosed letters which I received per the frigate which arrived yesterday from Havana. The Governor of that city has sent on board an Englishman who declares that fourteen months since, he visited the Bay where the French have their colonies on these coasts. You will glean fuller particulars from the letters I enclose."

The above mentioned Englishman was a certain Captain Robert Wilkinson who first gave the Spaniards the information of the French, under La Salle, having founded a colony in Texas, on the shore of Matagorda Bay.

1687 A.D. [4412] XARQUE (*Dr. Francisco*). *Insignes Misioneros de la Compañía de Jesus en la Provincia del Paraguay.*

Small 4to. *Old calf. Pamplona, Juan Micon, 1687.*

£12 12s

Not in Salva, Heredia or Leclerc.

This book, which is divided into three "books," gives an extremely interesting contemporary account of the Jesuit *Reductions* in Paraguay, Tucuman and Rio de la Plata, from the Jesuit point of view. This institution was, according to the Catholic Encyclopaedia, "one of the most singular and beautiful creations of Catholic missionary activity." The Jesuit *reductions*, however, have been the object alike of the most sincere admiration and the bitterest criticism. "They did not, as has been asserted, owe their origin to a previously-outlined idea of a state after the pattern of Campanella's 'Sun State,' which should form the realization of the longing of the Jesuits for power; on the contrary, they grew in the most natural manner out of the efforts to obviate the three principal difficulties in the way of the conversion of the heathen resulting from the prevailing *encomienda* system, namely: the oppression of the natives by force, the consequent aversion to the religion of the oppressors, and the bad example of the colonists."

The organization of the *Reductions* provided for the political and ecclesiastical government of the district by the Jesuits, and the upkeep of a military force for self defence against the frequent inroads of hordes of savages, and of the Portuguese neighbours. The Jesuits educated the natives, trained them in numerous industrial arts and trades, and developed the *estancias* so thoroughly as to make their colonies self-supporting; one of their most important products being the Paraguay tea, *yerba mate*. In spite of their good work, however, they became in South America as in other parts of the world, the target for the arrows of calumny, and with the dissolution of the order in 1773, the *Reductions* rapidly declined. "The founding and preservation of these *Reductions* were the fruit of a century and a half [1610-1760] of toil and heroic sacrifice in the battle against the terrors of the wilderness and the indolence and fickleness of a primitive people, as well as against the reckless policy of exploitation followed by the Spaniards, to whom the *Reductions* were ever an eyesore. . . . The *Reduction* system must not be measured by European standards but according to the conditions prevailing at the time in Spanish colonies. The system employed was, in fact, the only means adopted to save the Indians."

The book offered herewith gives a detailed account of some of the battles with the Indians and the Portuguese; descriptions of the places where the Jesuit colonies were established; the text of letters written by the missionaries relating to their daily activities amongst the heathen; biographies of Padre Simon Mazeta—an Italian Jesuit and one of the pioneer-missionaries in Paraguay—Padre Francisco Diaz Taño—the companion of Padre Antonio Riuiz, Superior of the *Reductions*—and many others. The author was Honorary Chaplain to the King of Spain, and had been Rector of Potosi; and a Judge of the Archbishopric of Chuquisaca in Peru.

NEWS SENT TO THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES OF LA SALLE'S COLONY
IN TEXAS.

1687 A.D. [4413] MUNIBE (*Andreas de*). Autograph Letter signed (in Spanish) to "Your Excellency" (no address), stating that he had met an Englishman who had been in that part of America twenty-three years, having been captured by Mateo Guarin with his ships and cargo of Campeachy timber. "He, whose name is Roberto Hilquisen [probably Robert Wilkinson] affirms that the French are established in the Bay of Mexico. . . . I am sending his testimony with regard to this, to the Conde de la Monclova, but lack of paper prevents me sending your Excellency a copy."

2 pp., folio. *Havana, 20th September, 1687.*

£12 10s

In 1682 La Salle had descended the Mississippi, and returning to France he originated a scheme for colonising the country. Obtaining the desired concessions he set sail from Rochelle, July 24, 1684, with a party of colonists. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct longitudes at sea he missed the mouth of the Mississippi, and finally landed on the shore of Matagorda Bay in Texas where he established his colony. Shortly afterwards he was murdered, and in a short time the colony disappeared. It is to this colony that Robert Wilkinson refers when he states that the French are established in the Bay of Mexico.

SUPPRESSION OF THE PIRATES.

- 1687 A.D. [4414] BERNAL (*Joseph*). Memorial que presento al Excmo. Sor. Duque de la Palata, Principe de Massa, de los Consejos Supremos de Estado, y Guerra de su Magestad, su Virrey, y Capitan General en los Reynos del Perú. La Compania que se formô para mantener una Esquadra de Guerra en la Mar, Llamada N. Señora de Guia, contra las hostilidades de Pirata. Woodcut of Royal Arms on title.

4 ff., folio. *Wrappers*. (*Lima*), 1687.

£10 10s

Medina, "*La Imprenta en Lima*," No. 599, only knew of one copy. Not in Sabin.

Memorial presented to the Duke of Palata, Viceroy of Peru, by the company formed by him for maintaining a squadron of warships for the suppression of the pirates, putting forward seventeen proposals for the better conducting of this enterprise, as regards armaments, the ships, the volunteers, payment, etc. Of the vessels engaged in this suppression of the pirates, three were for the coasts of Panama, two for the coast of Chili, and one for the safeguarding of Callao.

- 1688 A.D. [4415] VALLIER, SAINT (*Jean Baptiste de, Second Bishop of Quebec*). Estat Present de l'Eglise et de la Colonie Françoise dans la Nouvelle France, Par M. l'Evêque de Quebec. 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Robert Pepie, 1688.*

£105

This work sometimes appears under the title "*Relation des Missions de la Nouvelle France*."

There is no copy of this issue in the Henry Huntington Library (according to the Church Catalogue).

"St. Vallier had succeeded Laval as Bishop of Quebec; but before his consecration visited this country, in 1585, to examine the state of the diocese. On his return he wrote this account of his visit. It is in the form of a letter addressed to one of his friends, and gives an account of the Indian tribes and their relations to the French settlers."

1688 A.D. [4416] FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA (*Lúcas*). *História general de las Conquistas del Nuevo Reyno de Granada* (Colombia).

With three fine engraved titles by J. Mulder, containing 31 medallion portraits of the Spanish conquerors of Colombia, and of famous Indians. The title also contains four views of battles, Choconta, Bueltas, Portachuelo, and Voqueron.

Small folio. *Original vellum. Antwerp, Juan Baptista Verdussen* (1688).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXVII.).

£52 10S

Medina, Vol. III., No. 1816, devotes 3 pp. to this work. Sabin No. 62704. "A work of the highest importance for the early history of New Granada."

Very scarce, and with the half title. "This work was written from the manuscripts of Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada, the conqueror of Colombia, and the first European to penetrate the Cundinamarca Mountains. New Granada is one of the parts of America about which we possess the fewest documents."

Only the "*Parte Primera*" was ever published of this important work, the standard history of the early times of New Granada. It brings the narrative down to 1562, and begins with an account of the natives and their customs, laws, and kingdoms for many years previous to the conquest.

Not in Church Catalogue, or *Salva*.

"In the last half of the seventeenth century an historian of considerable merit appeared in the person of Bishop Lucas Fernandez Piedrahita, born in Bogota, 6th March, 1624. Through his mother he held by birth a more or less distant relationship to a member of the family of the Incas in Peru. The literary ambition of youth manifested itself in the writing of a number of dramas that are not known to exist. Piedrahita became the favourite preacher and through his influence with the President, harmony was established between the ecclesiastical and civil officials.

"In 1661 Piedrahita was called to Spain to defend himself before the Council of the Indies against charges preferred by Cornejo, the Visitador. His defence was so complete that the Council not only absolved him from fault, but also offered him the office of Bishop of Santa Marta, and this appointment was immediately confirmed by the Pope. He remained six years in Spain, from 1663 to 1669, and during this period, he wrote his '*Historia General del Nuevo Reyno de Granada*.'

"In 1669 Piedrahita returned to America, and after his consecration entered upon the exercise of his functions as Bishop of Santa Marta. Here he displayed many of the virtues of the primitive Christian teacher, visited and taught the Indians, distributed his income among the poor, and lived in poverty. His charitable gifts left him hardly means for decent clothing. In 1676 he was promoted to

(Continued over)

FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA—*continued*.

the see of Panama, but before he left Santa Marta the town was taken by pirates, who seeing the meanness of the Bishop's dress, concluded that by his apparently miserly habits, he must have large accumulations concealed. The pirates, therefore, took the Bishop and tortured him, in order to make him reveal the hiding place of his treasures; unsuccessful in this, they carried him off and brought him before the distinguished pirate Morgan, who received him with marked consideration, gave him a pontifical robe, stolen at Panama, and caused him to be conducted to his new diocese.

"Here Piedrahita continued for twelve years the devoted life he had led in Santa Marta, and died at the age of sixty-four.

"In respect to his style, Piedrahita represents a considerable advance over the prose writers of South America, who preceded him. He wrote clearly in what might not improperly be called modern Spanish." (Dr. Moses—Spanish Colonial Literature in South America).

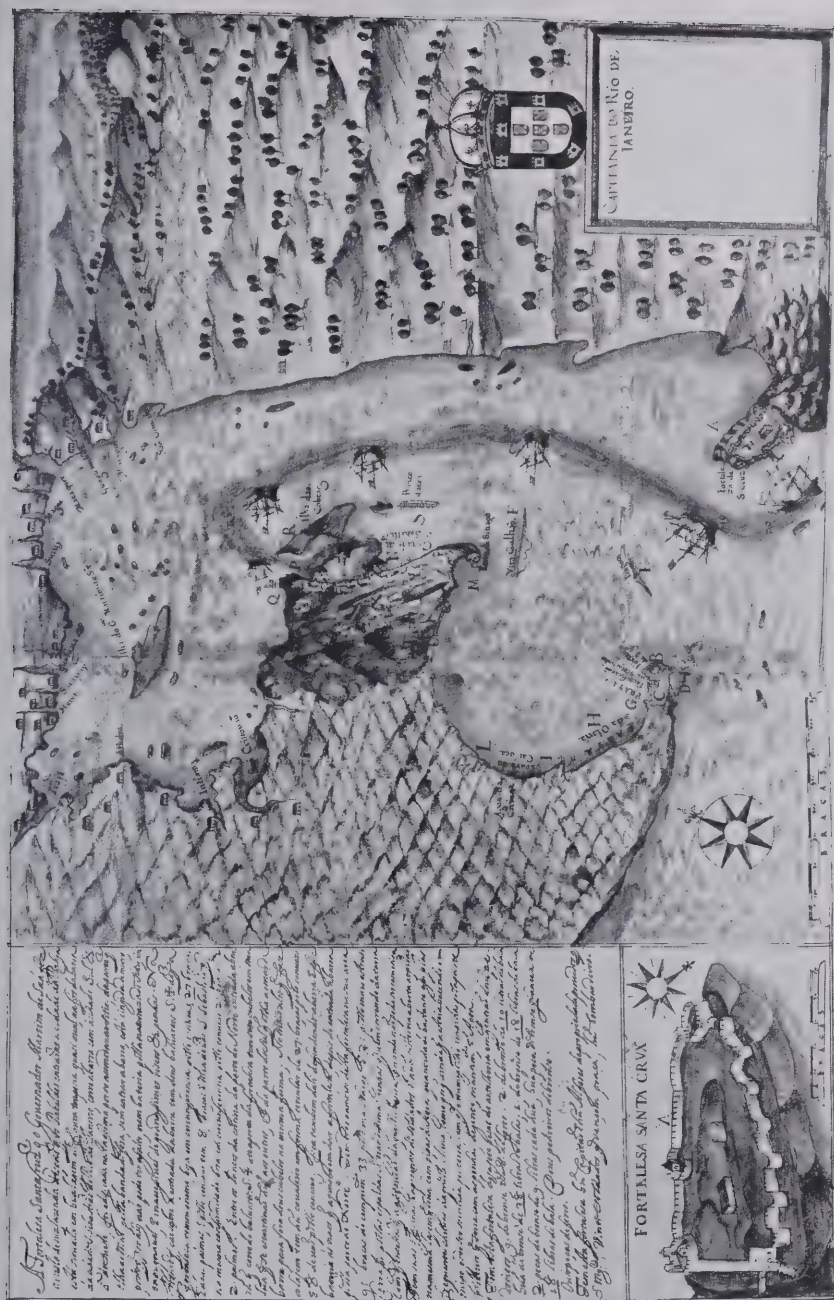
1688 A.D. [4417] INSTRUCCION y forma que se ha de tener y guardar en la publicacion, predicacion, administracion, y cobrança de la Bula de la Santa Cruzada, de la quarta Predicacion, que se ha de hazer de la dezima concession, concedida por su Santidad del Papa Paulo Quinto: que se ha de publicar en el Arçobispado de Mexico y Obispado de Mechoacan, Guaxaca, Tlaxcala, Nueva Galicia, Yucatan, Guatemala, Honduras, Chiapa, Verapaz y Nicaragua: y en el Arçobispado de Santo Domingo, y Obispado de Puerto Rico, y de Cuba, y Abadia de Xamaica, y assimismo en las Islas Filipinas que son en el Arçobispado de Manila y Obispados de Nueva Segovia y Santissimo Nombre de Jesus y Caceres.

With woodcut episcopal seal and facsimile signature of the Patriarch and Commissary-General of the Holy Crusade.

16 pp., small folio. [*Given at Madrid, 1st September, 1688.*]

£10 10s

Text of edict, given by Don Antonio de Benavides y Bazan, Patriarch of the Indies and Commissary General of the Holy Crusade, containing the rules governing the publication and general administration of the *Bula de Cruzada* in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Cuba, Jamaica, the Philippines and other bishoprics in the Indies.



COLOURED MAP OF RIO DE JANEIRO AND THE HARBOUR (GREATLY REDUCED)

FROM JOAO TEIXEIRA ALBERNAS, ESTADO DO BRASIL. 1631.

See Item No. 4200.

PLATE CXLVI.



COLOURED LARGE SCALE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) OF BAHIA, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE FLEETS WHEN THAT CITY WAS CAPTURED FROM THE DUTCH, FROM JOAO TEIXEIRA ALBERNAS, ESTADO DO BRASIL. 1631.

See Item No. 4200.

1688 A.D. [4418] RELACION del Exemplar Castigo que embio Dios a la Ciudad de Lima, Cabeça del Peru, y a su Costa de Barlovento con los espantosos Temblores del dia 20 de Octubre del Ano de 1687.

4to. *Half morocco. Mexico, Viuda de Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio, 1688.*

£10 10s

Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 1421.

This report of the earthquake at Lima was written by Fr. Domingo Alvarez de Toledo, the Franciscan Procurator-General at Lima, to the Padre-General, in 1687; although it has, according to Medina, been erroneously attributed to Padre Buendia. The writer compares this disaster of 20th Oct., 1687 with the earthquake which devastated Lima in 1586, and takes it as a judgment from Heaven, for the iniquities of the age, and recommends a "fervent and prompt penitence."

1688 A.D. [4419] CUBERO SEBASTIAN (*Pedro*). Peregrinacion que ha Hecho de la Mayor Parte del Mundo Don Pedro Cubero Sebastian, con las cosas mas singulares que le han sucedido y visto, entre tan Barbaras Naciones, su Religion, Ritos, Ceremonias, y otras cosas memorables, y curiosas, que ha podido inquirir, con el viage por tierra, desde España, hasta las Indias Orientales.

4to. *Old vellum. Zaragoza, Pasqual Bueno, 1688.*

£7 10s

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

UNPUBLISHED SECRET HISTORY OF PERU, UNDER THE DUKE DE LA
PALATA, AS VICEROY.

1689 A.D. [4420] PALATA (*Duque de*). Relacion del Estado de el Peru, en los ocho años de su gobierno que hace el Duque de la Palata al Exmo. Señor Conde de la Monclova, su subcesor en los Cargos de Virrey, Governador y Capitan General de estos reynos del Peru, Tierra-Firme y Chile, de que tomo possession el dia 16 de Agosto del año de 1689.

Original Manuscript, beautifully written in the same hand throughout, on 868 pages of paper.

Thick folio. *Calß gilt back.* Lima, 18th December, 1689.

£75

Magnificent manuscript constituting one of the most important documents referring to the history of Peru and Chile.

It was written by order of the Duke de la Palata, Viceroy of Peru, Terra-Firma. and Chile, for the benefit of his successor the Count de la Monclova.

It was usual for Spanish Viceroys and Governors to leave a copy of the secret instructions, secret history, etc., of their reign for the benefit of their immediate successor in office.

The following items are specially mentioned in the manuscript:—

Panama, Chile, Quito, Charcas, Potosi, Pirates of the Southern Sea, and departure of the fleet in the year 1685, a sea company to maintain a war squadron against the pirates, punishment of the pirates, fortifications of Portobello, the walls of Lima, Valdivia, Tucuman, Paraguay, Buenos Aires, etc., etc.

In addition, full account is given of the Royal Mint, the royal patronage, legal and ecclesiastical controversies, the University, the state of finance, taxes, artillery, receipts from silver, *etc.*, etc.

1690 A.D. [4421] SEIXAS Y LOVERA (*Francisco*). *Descripcion Geographica, y Derrotero de la Region Austral Magallanica.*

Small 4to. *Old calf (title mounted and repaired).* Madrid, 1690.

£35

Not in Medina. Sabin No. 78960.

"Seixas accompanied Tavernier on his embassy to the great Mogul, and came home to Spain by way of China, the South Sea, and the Straits of Magellan. He afterwards made a voyage from Holland to China through the same Straits, and returned the same way, so that the greater part of this book is from his own observations."

1690 A.D. [4421A] [MONTAÑO (*Fr. Francisco*).] *Peticion que presentó en la Audiencia de S. Francisco de Quito nuestro muy Reverendo Padre Maestro . . . de la Orden de Nuestro Padre San Agustin, Visitador General y Rector Provincial que fue, y aora Prior Provincial de dicha Provincia, sobre que recayó la segunda Real Provision para que sus Subditos rebeldes le obedeciesen, que no tuvo efecto; y aviendo ocurrido a este Real y Supremo Consejo de las Indias, por medio de el Rev. Pe. Fr. Felipe de Zamora . . . consiguió cinco Cédulas de la Real justificacion de su Magestad, para remedio y paz de la dicha Provincia.*

Small folio. *Wrappers.* [Madrid, circa 1690.]

£5 5s

This publication contains the text of a petition presented to the Audiencia of Quito, by Fray Francisco Montaña, the Augustinian Prior Provincial of the province of Quito, requesting that he should be duly reinstated, after being forcibly deprived of office at his convent by his "rebel subordinates." The Prior had presented his case to the Council for the Indies in Madrid, through the intermediary of Fray Felipe de Zamora, and had obtained five Royal Decrees from the King of Spain in 1687, granting him the restitution of his rights, and enjoining the Prior to deal leniently with his adversaries.

1690 A.D. [4422] BARRIENTOS (*Juan de*). Nueva Relacion, en que se da cuenta de una Dilatada Provincia, que se ha descubierto, que confina con el Gobierno del Paraguay, en el Reyno del Perú. Referense las grandes riquezas que ay en ella, la abundancia de frutos, y el modo de gobierno, y magestuosa grandeza de su Rey, llamado el Gran Paytite, con otras noticias muy particulares, y curiosas.

8 pp., small 4to. *New boards.* (*Madrid, circa 1690*).

£10 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Announcing the discovery of a new, great and peaceful country, containing many large cities, and more than two thousand populous places, bordered on one side by Paraguay, and on the other by China and Tartary. The author states that he lived in this land for six years, and relates the great dangers he went through, and gives an account of the country, of its fruitfulness, its people, etc., etc. Evidently the relation of a new and wonderful land existing in the author's imagination, between South America and China.

1690 A.D. [4423] PARAGO. Defensa de Los Nuevos Christianos, y Misioneros de la China, Japon, Y Indias.

4to. *Old vellum.* *Madrid, Antonio Roman, 1690.*

£10 10s

A very interesting book defending the Jesuit action in South America.

LES
VOYAGES
DE LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE
OCCIDENTALE, DICTE
CANADA,

FAITS PAR LE S^R DE CHAMPLAIN

Saintongeois, Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine du
Ponant, & toutes les Descouertes qu'il a faites en
ce pais depuis l'an 1603. iusques en l'an 1629.

*Où se voit comme ce pays a esté premierement descouvert par les François,
sous l'autorité de nos Roys tres-Chrestiens, iusques au regne
de sa M^{te} esté à present regnante LOUIS XIII.
Roy de France & de Navarre.*

Avec vn traité des qualitez & conditions requises à vn bon & parfait Nauigateur
pour cognoistre la diuersité des Estimes qui se font en la Nauigation : Les
Marques & enseignemens que la prouidence de Dieu a-mises dans les Mers
pour redresser les Mariniers en leur routte, sans lesquelles ils tomberoient en
de grands dangers, Et la maniere de bien dresser Cartes marines avec leurs
Ports, Rades, Isles, Sondes, & autre chose necessaire a la Nauigation.

*Ensemble vne Carte generale de la description dudit pays faite en son Meridien selon
la declinaison de la guide Aymant, & vn Catechisme ou Instruction traduite
des François au langage des peuples Sauvages de quelque contrée, avec
ce qui s'est passé en ladite Nouvelle France en l'année 1631.*

A MONSIEGNEVR LE CARDINAL DVC DE RICHELIEV.



A P A R I S.

Chez LOUIS SEVESTRE Imprimeur-Libraire rue du Meurier près la Porte
S. Victor, & en sa Boutique dans la Cour du Palais.

M. D C. X X X I I.

Avec Priuilege du Roy.

TITLE PAGE FROM

CHAMPLAIN'S VOYAGES DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE.

PARIS, 1632.

See Item No. 4204.



TITLE PAGE FROM
SAGARD'S VOYAGE DU PAYS DES HURONS.
PARIS, 1632.

See Item No. 4205.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

1691 A.D. [4424] LE CLERCQ (*Chrestien*). Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspésie, qui contient les Mœurs & la Religion des Sauvages Gaspiens Porte-Croix, adorateurs du Soleil, & d'Autres Peuples de l'Amerique Septentrionale, dite le Canada.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full crimson morocco, gold lines on levant sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Amable Auroy, 1691.*

£42

Sabin 39649. Church Catalogue 717.

"Le Clercq was a missionary among the Indians at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from 1675-1680. He then went home, but soon returned again. The book closes with his second arrival in Quebec.

"This is an important work, as it gives an account of the later Recollect Missions in Northeastern Canada and the Province of New Brunswick, and contains a remarkable record of the labours of missionaries for the conversion of the Gaspé Indians. The author not only records the results of his own Missionary life among the savages inhabiting the banks of the St. Lawrence, but gives a very full and interesting account of their peculiar traits of character, their religious rites, mode of life, etc., before these became modified by contact with civilization.

"Le Clercq claims for the Recollect monks the honour of being the first to compile a dictionary of the languages of the Indians in Canada."

CELEBRATED WORK ON THE PIRATES.

1691 A.D. [4425] REINING (*Jan Erasmus*). Zeer Aanmerkelijke Reysen Gedaan door Jan Erasmus Reining, meest in de West-Indien en ook in veel andere deelen des Werelds. Etc.

Fine engraved frontispiece, shipping vignette on title, and 6 engraved plates of sea fights, etc., engraved by Jan Luyken.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to. *Levant morocco, gilt, g. e. Amsterdam, Jan ten Hoorn, 1691.*

£28 10s

John Carter Brown Catalogue, 1425. Sabin, 69119.

A scarce and extremely interesting work relating to the activities of the English and Dutch Pirates in the West Indies. Much of the book relates to the famous Sir Henry Morgan, the most famous of all buccaneers, and his celebrated Panama expedition. Reining was present on that occasion.

- 1691 A.D. [4426] MATHER (*Cotton*). The Life and Death of the Renown'd Mr. John Eliot, who was the First Preacher of the Gospel to the Indians in America. With an account of the wonderful success which the Gospel has had amongst the Heathen in that part of the World: and of the many strange Customes of the Pagan Indians, in New-England.

The Second Edition, carefully corrected.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 12mo. *Old calf. London, John Dunton, 1691.*

£7 10s

Sabin, 46382. (A few leaves shorn by the binder.)

This was first published in Boston under the title "The Triumphs of the Reformed Religion," 1691. It includes a letter by Mr. Increase Mather concerning the success of the Gospel among the Indians in New-England; a short account of "Mr. Eliot's Fellow-labourers in the Indian work"; "A Comparison between what the New-Englanders have done for the Conversion of the Indians, and what has been done elsewhere by the Roman Catholics." Etc.

- 1691 A.D. [4427] COPIA de una Carta que escribió un Piloto . . . dandole cuenta diaria de los sucessos de dicha Armada sobre los Puertos de Mançanilla y el Guarico, habitados de Franceses Cosarios, a los quales han apresado doze embarcaciones, y assolado dichos Puertos.

4 pp., small 4to. *Cadiz, Christoval de Requena, 1691.*

£6 6s

An account, in diary form, written by the pilot of a vessel of the Spanish Barlovento Fleet to a friend in Havana, describing the exploits of the fleet against the French corsairs off the ports of Mançanilla and Guarico. He describes Guarico as a "very fertile land," with an abundance of fruit and timber, and can testify to the charm of its vines and the private gardens belonging to most of the houses, surrounded by lemon and orange trees. "They say this place is better than Flanders . . . and, on expressing my delight with it all, the soldiers declared that this was nothing compared with what it is like further inland."

1692 A.D. [4428] ADAME Y ARRIAGA (*Dr. Joseph*). Manifiesto Chronologico de las Cruzadas y sus concesiones Pontificas que en la Nueva España, sus Obispados sufraganeos y el de Campeche, y los de las Islas Philipinas, se han practicado desde su origen. . .

Manuscript Signed by Don Joseph Adame y Arriaga, acting Commissary General for New Spain, and Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Mexico, relating to the "Cruzadas" in Mexico, Campeachy and the Philippines since 1573.

208 pp., folio. *Bound in old brown calf, blind stamped double border round panel dotted with small gilt fleurons. Mexico, 1692.*

£30

The manuscript consists of a full chronological report of the *cruzadas* or missions to the infidels, with the text of the many pontifical bulls and indulgences for supporters of the "Crusades"; royal decrees; and ecclesiastical edicts in connection with the suffragan bishoprics of New Spain, Campeachy, and the Philippines.

The *Bula de Cruzada* was a pontifical document by which privileges, grace, and indulgence were granted, from the earliest times, to the Kings of Spain, first by way of a subsidy for the holy wars against infidels, and, later, for the purpose of promoting Christianity and pious works. The name *Bula* was retained, as it had originally been given in the form of a papal bull as far back as the twelfth century, but had subsequently taken the form of an apostolic brief, as inaugurated by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1573; while the description *Cruzada* was also retained, in view of the fact that the privileges granted were similar to those authorized in connection with the ancient crusades for the recovery of the Holy Land. Gregory XIII.'s brief, which is commented upon with much appreciation in the opening pages of the report, has been in force in Spain for three centuries. This brief was only effective for one year, and had to be re-issued annually. In view of the long distances which had to be traversed throughout the bishoprics in the Indies, the impossibility of obtaining new briefs through the usual channels in Spain, for transmission within the given period to such outlying communities as those in Guatemala, Nicaragua, etc., which necessitated hazardous journeys across vast rivers and rough country, a plan was devised for obtaining the necessary

(Continued over)

ADAME Y ARRIAGA—*continued*.

indulgences for re-stamping the existing papal documents locally, and issuing them from Mexico.

The activities of the *Cruzada* officials in New Spain are fully set forth in the course of this report, which is addressed to Don Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, Apostolic Commissary General of *Cruzadas* for the whole kingdom of Spain and her dominions overseas. It is valuable as an authentic and accurate record of the ecclesiastical administration of the Indies from the Mother-Church in Mexico during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and no doubt much of the information continued herein was incorporated in the subject-matter of the writer's *Imperialis Mexicana Universitas illustrata ipsius per constitutionum scholia, academico general; commentario, theoretico practico, foundationis patronatus, instituti, privilegiorum, exemptionum consuetudinum Pontificii ac Cesareii*, etc., which was published in Seville in 1698, and is cited in Medina's American Bibliography under No. 1981.

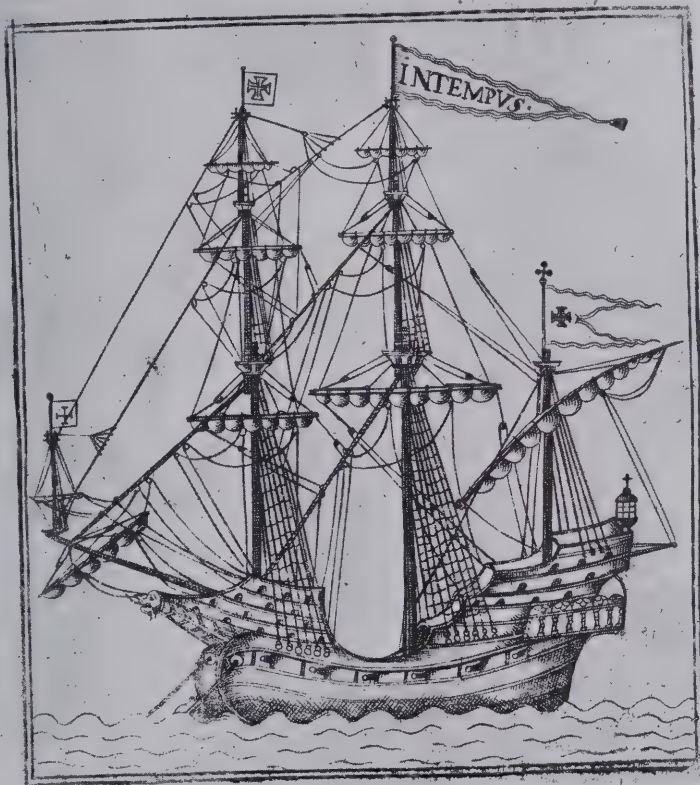
José Adame of Arriaga was born in Mexico; graduated in law, circa 1665; became *Doctoral* canon at Puebla in 1677; Archdeacon of the *Meropolitana* Church in Mexico; and acting-Commissary General of *Cruzadas* for New Spain. He was elected Archbishop of Manila in 1692, but was never ordained; and died in October, 1698.

The report is divided into eight "Distinciones," or classifications, the first being a "Chronological synopsis of the papal concessions and graces connected with the Holy Crusade"; the second, shows that "there has been no variation, confusion, or error in the order of the Holy Crusades, still less in those which have taken place in New Spain and the adjacent provinces"; the third, refers to "public evidence and conclusive proof of the truth, purity, uniformity, and justice of the practise observed in the legitimate use of the pontifical grace for the Holy Crusade in the Indies"; the fourth, refers to certain concessions, from Innocence XI. and Paul V., in connection with the crusade, which were to be incorporated in the sermons preached in Mexico; the fifth, deals with the need that had arisen in Mexico, to re-stamp the papal bulls; the sixth, refers to the title and authority possessed by the sub-delegates-general in New Spain, to re-stamp the bulls in the absence of such documents from Spain; the seventh, describes the origin and diversity of the seals required, with some interesting historical data on the use of seals; the eighth, refers to the Commissaries' right to decline to show their commissions and authority for re-stamping papal bulls, etc., to the Bishops; while the ninth, deals with the question of the appointment of commissaries and notaries of the *Cruzados*, whose appointment did not require the approbation of the Bishops.

In this lengthy and discursive report, many interesting documents, relating to the organization of the crusades, are quoted *in extenso*, and there are no fewer than 653 marginal annotations, one or two of which are in Adame y Arriaga's own autograph.

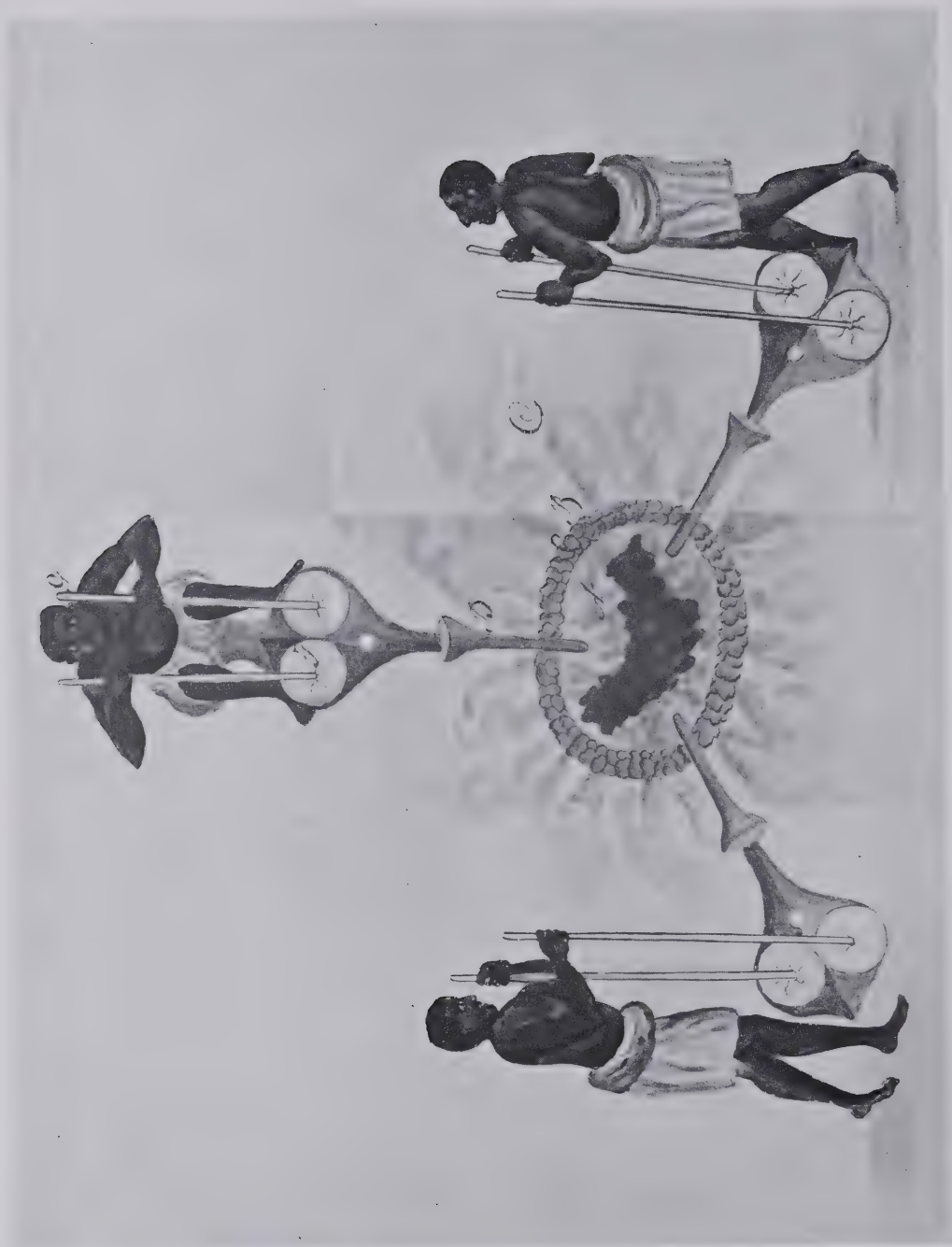
DISCURSO
SOBRE OS FIDALGOS, E SOLDADOS
Portugueses não militarem em
conquistas alheas desta
Coroa.

Composto por João Pinto Ribeiro.



Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Em Lisboa por Pedro CraesbecK. Anno 1632.

TITLE PAGE FROM
JOAO PINTO RIBEIRO'S DISCURSO SOBRE OS FIDALGOS.
LISBON, 1632.
See Item No. 4206.



BRASILIAN INDIANS SMELTING ORE, COLOURED ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED)
FROM MISCELLANEA BRASILIENIA. 1633-1728.

See Item No. 4207a.

PROHIBITION FOR THE MEXICAN INDIANS.

- 1692 A.D. [4429] INFORME que la Real Universidad y Claustro pleno de ella de la ciudad de Mexico de esta Nueva España haze a el Excellentissimo Señor Virrey de ella, en conformidad de orden de su Excelencia de 3 de Julio de este año 1692 sobre los inconvenientes de la bebida de el pulque.

33 pp., folio. *Halj morocco, gilt, t. e. g.* (Mexico, 1692).

£25

Bartlett, No. 1438.

The report addressed by the University authorities of Mexico to the Viceroy of New Spain, in response to his appeal for their decision regarding the prohibition of pulque. This was a rough intoxicating liquor which the Indians drank, and which caused them to commit abominable crimes during their drunken orgies.

The University assembly opined that the prohibition should remain.

- 1692 A.D. [4430] LLAMOSAS (*Don Lorenzo de las*). Manifiesto Apologetico, en que se tratan las Principales Materias del Reyno del Perú, y las primeras operaciones, que hizo en los ocho Años de su Gobierno, el Excelentissimo señor Don Melchor de Navarra y Rocafull, Duque de la Palata.

Woodcut Arms on title.

40 pp., folio. *Wrappers.* (Madrid, 1692).

£21

Not in Sabin or Medina.

Manifiesto concerning the principal affairs of the Kingdom of Peru, and of the most important happenings during the eight years of the Governorship of His Excellency Don Melchor de Navarra y Rocafull, Duque de la Palata, the Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of the Kingdoms of Peru, Tierra-Firma, and Chile.

Including a long account of the primitive expeditions against the English and French Pirates, Report on the Mints at Lima and Cuzco, the Presidency of Callao, the destruction of Lima by earthquake and the rebuilding of its Walls, etc.

- 1692 A.D. [4431] JAMAICA. Ampel en Breed Verhaal van de jongstgewesene Aardbevinge tot Port-Royal in Jamaica, op den 7/17 Jany 1692. Etc.

4to, 8 pp. *Boards, uncut.* Rotterdam, Barent Bos, 1692.

£6 15s

Sabin, 64184.

"A rare contemporary account of the earthquake in Jamaica, when the town of Port Royal was submerged, and many lives were lost."

THE ROYAL COPY.

- 1693 A.D. [4432] PLUMIER (*Charles*). Descriptions des Plantes de l'Amerique avec leurs figures.

With 108 beautiful engravings of the plants found in America,

Folio. *Old French morocco, gold lines on sides, full gilt back, with arms on sides of Louis XIV, and the initials L. L. with the Royal crown on back, inside dentelles. Paris, Imprimerie Royal, 1693.*

£21

Special Copy, printed for the King on Papier Royal.

- 1693 A.D. [4433] POVEDA (*Tomàs Marin de*). Parlamento, y Junta General que hizo D. Tomàs Marin de Poveda, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del Consejo de su Mag. en la Supremo de Guerra, Governador, y Capitan General del Reyno de Chile, y Presidente de su Real Audiencia, à los Caciques Infeles de aquellas dilatadas Provincias: Con los Tratados de Pazes, para que recibiesen la Predicacion del Santo Evangelio, y Missioneros que se la doctrinassen.

16 pp., folio. *Wrappers. (Madrid, 1693).*

£7 10s

Not in Sabin or Medina.

The Parley and General Assembly, called together by Don Tomas Marin de Poveda, the Governor and Captain General of Chili, with the disloyal Caciques of certain large Provinces. With the Treatise of Peace by which they will receive the preaching of the Holy Gospel, and the missionaries that shall expound it. Giving the names of some hundreds of the Indian Caciques or chiefs who attended this assembly and the "*reducciones*" and places they came from, also the names of all the Spaniards, missionaries, and laymen who were present, and containing the 39 articles of the treaty. Among the articles may be noted the following: Spaniards to be allowed to settle; warning against other strangers from Europe who might come to try and take them away as slaves, etc.

IN DEFENCE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATUS OF THE MISSIONARIES
AGAINST THE CIVIL POWER.

1695 A.D. [4434] RESPUESTA de la Seraphica Provincia de el Nuevo Reyno de Granada, en el Peru, a un Exhorto hecho à su Provincial, y Definitorio, por Don Carlos de Alcedo y Sotomayor, Oidor de la Audiencia de aquel Reyno, y Visitador de sus Naturales, sobre que restituyesse à la Mission del Choco, un Religioso extraido de ella por los motivos que en este papel se contienen.

Folio. *Half morocco.* (Madrid, 1696).

£21

A most interesting privately printed document. A Franciscan Missionary, "Padre Predicador Fray Joseph de Cordova," of the Mission of the Provinces of "El Choco," in the New Kingdom of Granada, had been removed from his mission by Don Carlos de Alcedo y Sotomayor, on a charge of trading with the enemy and selling arms and clothes to them. In this "Respuesta," the Provincial of the Franciscan Order and his colleagues protest against this action, defend their colleague, and object to lay interference with the ecclesiastical status of the missionaries.

THE LUTHERAN CATECHISM IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE
NEW JERSEY INDIANS.

1696 A.D. [4435] LUTHER (*Martin*). Lutheri Catechismus Ofwersatt på American-Virginiske Språket.

Title printed in red and black.

With engraved frontispiece and fine large folding map.

Small 8vo. *Stockholm, J. J. Genath, 1696.*

£25

Church Catalogue, No. 760.

This translation of Luther's Catechism into the language of the New Jersey Indians (Delaware or Lenni-Lenape) is due to the Swedish missionary, John Campanius (1601, d. 1683), grandfather of the first Swedish historian of New Sweden, Thomas Campanius. The Catechism appears to be more a paraphrase than a literal translation. Each paragraph of the Delaware version is followed by the Swedish "versio," and that by the text of Luther in Swedish, the latter in large type. Pages (155)-160 are devoted to a vocabulary of the Mohawk Indians.

CHICAGO, NEW MEXICO, LOUISIANA, ETC

1697 A.D. [4436] HENNEPIN (*Father Louis*). Nouvelle Découverte d'un très Grand Pays situé dans l'Amerique entre Le Nouveau Mexique et La Mer Glaciale, avec les Cartes, & les Figures necessaires, & de plus l'Histoire Naturelle & Morale, & les avantages, qu'on en peut tirer par l'établissement des Colonies.

Engraved and Printed Titles, large folding map of the Mississippi basin with parts of Canada & the U.S.A.; large folding map of N. America, with California, & an inset map of the land between California and Japan; engraving of a buffalo; and the First Engraved View of Niagara Falls.

FIRST EDITION. Thick 12mo. *Calf, gilt back. Utrecht, Guillaume Broedelet, 1697.*

£31 10S

Sabin, 31349. Church Catalogue, No. 762. Bartlett, No. 1513.

This is the First Edition, with the impressions of the maps and the view of Niagara Falls, in their earliest states. It includes the substance of Hennepin's first work, the 'Description de la Louisiane,' but gives before the account of his voyage up the Mississippi, an account of a voyage he here claims to have made to the mouth of that river and up again.

"In Le Clercq's 'Premier Etablissement de la Foy' had appeared an account of Hennepin's colleague, Father Zenobe Membré, giving an account of La Salle's expedition to the Mouth of the Mississippi, in which Membré took part. This, owing to the rarity of Le Clercq's work, was little known at that time, and Hennepin in this work boldly appropriated it, with such verbal changes as to make it appear his own narrative from his journal of 1680, thus setting up to have been the first discoverer of the Mouth of the Mississippi." The charges against Hennepin's veracity are based chiefly upon this interpolation. The preface also contains an account of his quarrel with La Salle.

Among the interesting subjects written of by Hennepin in this work are:—Account of the building of a new Fort on the Illinois named by the savages Checagou (Chicago), and by us Fort Crevecoeur; Description of Fort Catarackouy or Frontenac; Descriptions of the Great Lakes and Niagara; An Embassy sent to the Issati by the Savages that inhabit to the West of them, whence it appears that

HENNEPIN (Father Louis)—*continued*.

there is no such thing as the Streights of Anian, and that Japan is on the same continent as Louisiana; Accounts of the manners and customs of the Indians; La Salle's travels and death; History of the irruption of the English, into Canada in 1628, and the capture of Quebec in 1629.

Hennepin's work forms one of the most important volumes in the early history of the United States. He lived for eleven years in North America and penetrated further into the then Unknown Interior than anyone before him. "He was the undoubted discoverer and explorer of the Upper Mississippi or Meschasipi, and the first to lay open to the world that mighty region. That he should have made some mistakes is not to be wondered at, and that when he first saw the Falls of Niagara he should have overstated the 'wonderful downfall of above 600 feet,' is not very surprising; but his mistakes have not entitled him to receive the castigations which have been heaped upon him."

1697 A.D. [4437] MONTAUBAN. Relation du Voyage du Sieur de Montauban, Capitaine des Filbustiers en Guinée, dans l'Année mil six cens quatre-vingt-quinze. Avec une Description du Royaume du Cap de Lopes, des mœurs, des coùtumes & Religion du Païs.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Original calf, gilt back. Bordeaux, chez Raymond Brun, 1697.*

£8 8s

Not in Sabin.

In this scarce work the celebrated French pirate, Montauban, tells how for twenty years he had sailed the coasts of Mexico, Florida, and the coast of North America up to Newfoundland, and then in 1691 had sailed for the Guinea Coast, and captured the fort of Sierra Leone, which he had destroyed to prevent the English establishing themselves there. Afterwards he had sailed to Bordeaux with various prizes. While at Bordeaux his crew committed so many extravagances with the money gained from their piracies, that in 1695 Montauban decided to leave that city and take to the high-seas again. This expedition he herein describes at length. He again sailed for the Guinea coast, where he took various Dutch and English prizes, but while boarding an English vessel both ships were blown up. He and sixteen of his crew miraculously escaped to a small vessel and reached the African Coast at Cape Lopez, where he was well treated by the negroes, and conducted to the interior. Later, he was taken in a Portuguese vessel to the Island of St. Thomas, and then in an English one to the West Indies, whence he returned to Bordeaux, where he died in the year 1700.

1697 A.D. [4438] CUBERO SEBASTIAN (*Pedro*). *Descripcion General Del Mundo y Notables Sucessos Que han sucedido en el. Con la Armonia de sus Tiempos, Ritos, Ceremonias, Costumbres, y Trages de sus Naciones, y Varones Ilustres que en el ha avido.*

4to. *Old vellum. Valencia, Vicente Cabrera, 1697.*

£7 10s

FOUNDATION OF FORT CHECAGOU OR CHICAGO.

1698 A.D. [4439] HENNEPIN (*L.*). *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, extending above Four Thousand Miles, between New France and New Mexico. With a Description of the Great Lakes, Cataracts, Rivers, Plants, and Animals: also, the Manners, Customs, and Languages, of the several Native Indians; and the Advantages of Commerce with those different Nations.*

With a continuation: Giving an account of the Attempts of the Sieur de la Salle upon the Mines of St. Barbe; The Taking of Quebec by the English; with the advantages of a shorter cut to China and Japan.

To which is added: Several New Discoveries in North America not publish'd in the French Edition.

With two large folding maps of the U.S.A. and part of Canada, and

HENNEPIN (L.)—*continued.*

six engraved folding plates, including views of Niagara, and the capture of Quebec.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. *Original calf. London, printed for M. Bentley, J. Tonson, H. Bonwick, T. Goodwin, and S. Manship, 1698.*

£58 10s

Church Catalogue, 772. Sabin, 31371.

Hennepin's work forms one of the most important volumes in the early history of the United States. He lived for eleven years in North America and penetrated further into the then Unknown Interior than anyone before him. "He was the undoubted discoverer and explorer of the Upper Mississippi or Meschasipi, and the first to lay open to the world that mighty region. That he should have made some mistakes is not to be wondered at, and that when he first saw the Falls of Niagara he should have overstated the 'wonderful downfall of above 600 feet,' is not very surprising; but his mistakes have not entitled him to receive the castigations which have been heaped upon him."

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Among the other numerous interesting subjects written about by Hennepin in this work may be mentioned: Account of the building of a new Fort on the Illinois named by the savages Checagou (Chicago), and by us Fort Crevecoeur; Description of Fort Catarackouy or Frontenac; Descriptions of the Great Lakes and Niagara; An Embassy sent to the Issati by the Savages that inhabit to the West of them, whence it appears that there is no such thing as the Straights of Anian, and that Japan is on the same continent as Louisiana; Accounts of the manners and customs of the Indians; La Salle's travels and death; History of the irruption of the English into Canada in 1628, and the capture of Quebec in 1629.

It is interesting to note that Hennepin's work contains the first Picture of the Niagara Falls.

1698 A.D. [4440] SAN AUGUSTIN (*Padre Fray Gaspar de*).
 Conquistas de las Islas Philipinas : la temporal, por las armas del
 Señor Don Phelipe Segundo el prudente : y la espiritual, por los
 Religiosos del Orden de Nuestro Padre San Augustin : Funda-
 cion, y Progressos de su Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de
 Jesus.

With full-page engraving, representing Philip II. as the temporal, and
 St. Augustin as the spiritual, conquerors of the Philippine Islands.

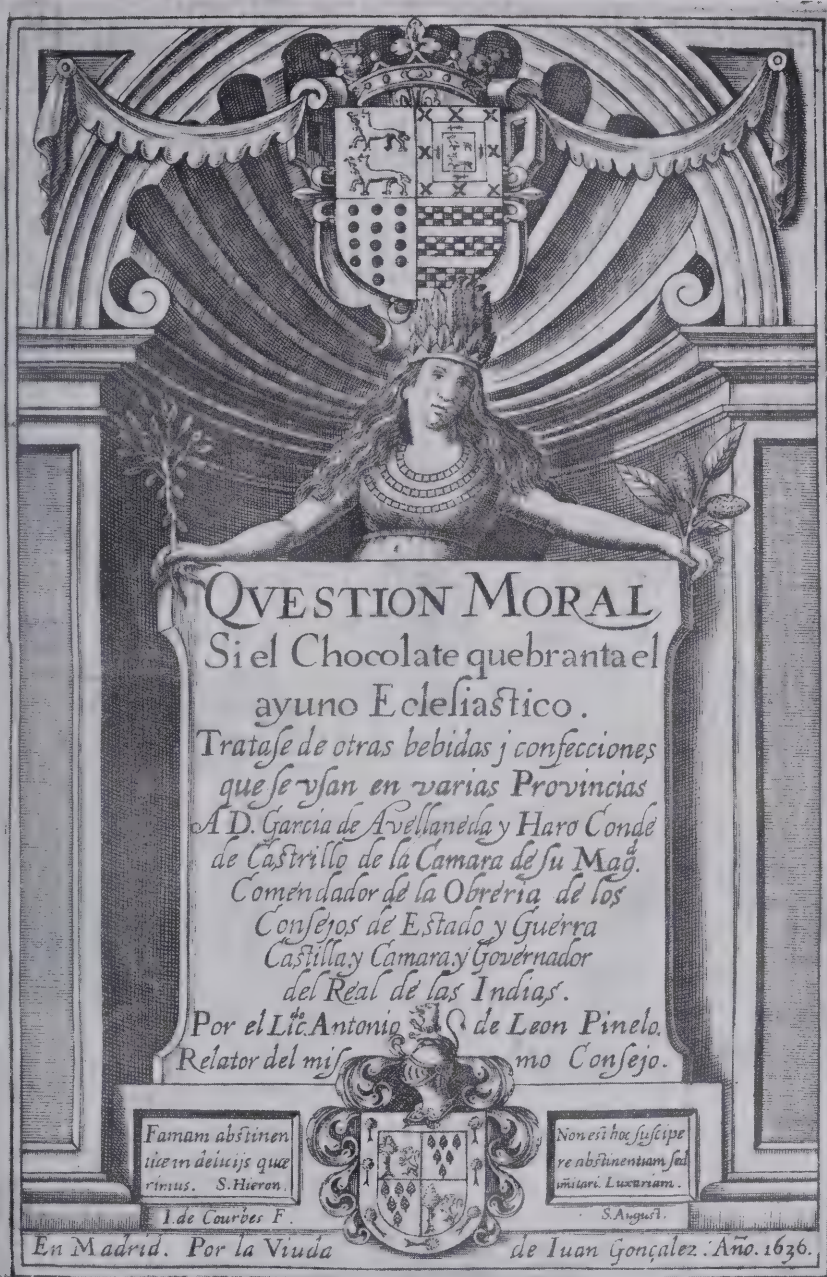
Folio. Vellum. Madrid, Manuel Ruiz de Murga, 1698.

£31 10s

Salva 3394. Medina (Bibliografía Española de las Islas Filipinas), No. 250.

The book is dedicated to the Duchess de Aveiro, the great patroness of the Catholic missions to the Spanish dependencies in the XVIIth century ; and although it was intended to be, and is described as, "Part One" of a series of volumes, it was the only volume published for 200 years (Fray Casimiro Diaz compiled another volume from material left by Gaspar de S. Augustin, which was published at Valladolid in 1890), and is complete in itself, describing the historical events which occurred in the South Sea from Vasco Nuñez de Balboa and Hernando de Magellan's discoveries in 1511 and 1519 to the year 1616.

Retana (No. 177) describes this book as the best historical record contained in ancient religious chronicles ; and as the author had access to archives in Manilla, containing documents of extraordinary historical value, his book is "One of the most estimable works which are recorded in the historical bibliography of the Philippine Archipelago. . . . Fray Gaspar was a writer of exceptional merit, and shares with the Jesuit Murillo Velarde, the highest place amongst the distinguished Castillian writers who have appeared within the last three centuries in the Philippines. Neither has, however, succeeded in gaining popularity amongst the Philippine people, owing to their harsh criticism of them. To-day, we cannot but excuse this harshness, in view of the epoch in which these authors flourished, when the mentality of the natives, their political education and social culture, were not as they are now."



TITLE PAGE FROM THE "FIRST BOOK ON AMERICAN DRINKS."

LEON PINELO. QUESTION MORAL.

MADRID, 1636.

See Item No. 4212.

T V V O
F A M O V S
S E A - F I G H T S .

Lately made,
Betwixt the Fleetes of the King of
Spaine, and tho Fleetes of the
Hollanders.

The one, in the *West-Indyes* :

The other,
The Eight of this present Moneth of
February, betwixt *Callis* and
Gravelin.

In the former, *the Hollander suffered*.

In the latter, *the Spaniard lost*.

Two Relations not unfit for these Times to animate
Noble Spirits to attempt and accomplish
brave Actions.

L O N D O N ,
Printed for NATH : BUTTER and NIC : BOURNE,
with Priviledge. 1639

TITLE PAGE FROM TWO FAMOUS SEA-FIGHTS.
LONDON, 1639.

See Item No. 4221.

1698 A.D. [4441] GIUSEPPE DE S. TERESA (*Carmelitano Scalzo*). Istoria Delle Guerre del Regno de Brasile. Accadute tra la Corona di Portogalle e la Republica di Olando.

2 parts in 1 vol., engraved title, 2 portraits and 23 large folding maps.

Small folio. *A magnificent copy bound by Rousselle in crimson levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt backs, inside dentelles, g. e. Rome, 1698.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXVIII.).

£25

A well-written book by an author thoroughly acquainted with the subject.
Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 2195.

1698 A.D. [4442] HENNEPIN (*Louis*). Nouveau Voyage d'un Pais plus grand que l'Europe Avec les reflections des entreprises du Sieur de la Salle, sur les Mines de St. Barbe, &c. Enrichi de la Carte de figures expressives, des moeurs & manières de vivre des Sauvages du Nord, & du Sud, de la prise de Quebec, Ville Capitale de la Nouvelle France, par les Anglois, & des avantages qu' on peut retirer du chemin recourci de la Chine & du Japon, par le moien de tant de Vastes Contrées, & de Nouvelles Colonies.

Title printed in red and black.

With four folding plates of savages and the Capture of Quebec by the British, together with the large folding map.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1698.*

£18 18s

"This is the First Edition of the Nouveau Voyage and the continuation of the author's Nouvelle Découverte, published in 1697."

1698 A.D. [4443] ACUNA (*Christoval de*). Voyages and Discoveries in South-America.

Done into English from the Originals, being the only Accounts of those Parts hitherto extant.

With engraved folding maps of the Rivers Amazon and La Plata.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 8vo. *Original calf. London, S. Buckley, 1698.*

£12 12s

Sabin, No. 152.

With separate titles and pagination to the second and third voyages.

The volume comprises:—

Acugna (Christopher de). Relation of the Great River of Amazons in South America.

Containing all the particulars of Father d'Acugna's Voyage up the River of Amazons to Quito in Peru, and back again to Brazil.

With numerous particulars concerning the various Indian Tribes. The original Edition of this work was suppressed by the Court of Spain, on the ground that it might prove advantageous to the Portuguese.

Acarete du Biscay. An Account of a Voyage up the River de la Plata, and thence overland to Peru. With observations on the Inhabitants, Indians as well as Spaniards; the Cities, Commerce, Fertility, and Riches of that Part of America.

With a lengthy description of Buenos Ayres, and of the City of Potosi; and the mines there." Etc.

1698 A.D. [4444] ANTONIO DO ROSARIO. Carta de Marear Delineada pelo R. P. Mestre Fr. Antonio do Rosario, filho da Capucho de Santo Antonio do Brasil, e Missionario no dito Estado, etc.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Calrao, 1698.*

£21

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 2137.

The book is dedicated by the author to Francisco de Sousa, who was Colonel of Cavalry in Pernambuco.

Exceedingly rare book according to Rodrigues.

- 1698 A.D. [4445] *RELATION* de ce qui s'est fait à la Prise de Cartagene, scituée aux Indes Espagnoles, par l'Escadre Commandée par Mr. De Pointis.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, gilt lines and gilt ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Brussels, Jean Fricx, 1698.*

£10 10s

THE FIRST FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.

- 1698 A.D. [4446] *FROGER (F.)*. A Relation of a Voyage Made in the Years 1695-7, on the Coasts of Africa, Streights of Magellan, Brasil, Cayenna, and the Antilles, by a Squadron of French Men of War, under the Command of M. de Gennes. By the Sieur Froger, Voluntier-Engineer on board the English Falcon.

Illustrated with divers strange Figures (Engraved frontispiece, and 15 plates and maps), drawn to the life.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Small 8vo. *New half calf, gilt, g. e. London, Printed for M. Gillyflower in Westminster Hall, 1698.*

£6 6s

Sabin 26004. Bartlett, No. 1531.

- 1699 A.D. [4447] *DUCASSE*. *Relation Fidèle* de l'Expedition de Cartagène.

8vo. *Bound by Lortic in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, 1699.*

£10 10s

- 1699 A.D. [4447^A] EXQUEMELIN. The History of the
Bucaniers of America.

Folding map, 15 engraved portraits, plates, and maps, and other maps
and cuts in the text.

Thick 8vo. *Original calf, rebound.* London, Printed for Tho.
Newborough at the Golden Ball, 1699.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXVI.).

£14 14s

Sabin 23433.

The most famous of all pirate books. See footnote to the 1684-5 edition,
No. 4399, in this catalogue.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BUCCANEER IN PANAMA.

- 1699 A.D. [4448] WAFER (*Lionel*). A New Voyage and
Description of the Isthmus of America, giving an Account of
the Author's Abode there, The Form and Make of the Country,
the Coasts, Hills, Rivers, &c. Woods, Soil, Weather, &c. Trees,
Fruit, Beasts, Birds, Fish, &c. The Indian Inhabitants, their
Features, Complexion, &c., their Manners, Customs, Employ-
ments, Marriages, Feasts, Hunting, Computation, Language,
&c. With Remarkable Occurrences in the South Sea, and Else-
where.

Engraved map of the Isthmus of Darien, and 3 folding plates of the
Indians.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Calf, gilt, g. e.* London, James Knap-
ton, 1699. *Fine copy.*

£7 15s

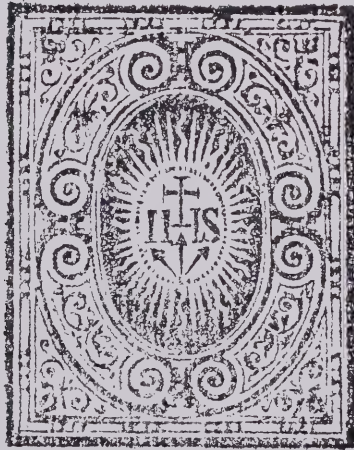
Bartlett, No. 1579.

This work contains the best account, that has yet been given, of the Isthmus
of Panama, of the Indians there, and of the natural products, and contains many
interesting items. It is in this edition that Wafer makes his strong appeal to the
Government to make a settlement on the Isthmus, whereby—among other advan-
tages—"a free passage by land, from the Atlantic to the South Sea, might easily

CONQVISTA
ESPIRITVAL
HECHA POR LOS
RELIGIOSOS DE LA COMPAÑIA
de Iesus, en las Prouincias del Paraguay,
Parana, Vrugway, y Tape.

E S C R I T A
POR EL PADRE ANTONIO RVIZ DE
la misma Compañia.
DIRIGIDA A OCTAVIO CENTVRION,
Marques de Monasterio.

Año



1639.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
En Madrid. En la imprenta del Reyno.

TITLE PAGE FROM
RUIZ DE MONTTOYA, CONQUISTA ESPIRITUAL HECHA EN LAS PROVINCIAS DE
PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, Y TAPE.

MADRID, 1639.
See Item No. 4222.

CATECISMO
DE LA LENGVA
GVARANI, COMPVESTO
por el Padre Antonio Ruyz
de la Compañia de
Iesus.

*Dedicado a la purissima Virgen
MARIA.*

Con cebida sin mancha de pecc^{do}
do original.



CON LICENCIA

En Madrid, Por Diego Diaz de la Cuesta,
Año M. DC. XXXX,

TITLE PAGE FROM
RUIZ DE MONTTOYA'S CATECHISMO DE LA LENGUA GUARINI.
THE FIRST INDIAN CATECHISM OF BRAZIL.
MADRID, 1640.

See Item No. 4229.

WAFER (L.)—*continued*.

be affected, which would be of the greatest consequence to the East India trade." It was at this period that the unfortunate Scotch Settlement was made at Darien.

In 1681, whilst with the buccaneers marching across the Isthmus soon after the taking of Santa Maria, Wafer was injured by an explosion of gunpowder and was left behind among the Darien Indians, with whom he lived until he was eventually sent to the coast and taken on board Dampier's sloop at Le Sound's Key. Being a surgeon he was held in high esteem by the Indians and was able to gain all his information concerning them at first hand.

- 1699 A.D. [444^{8A}] LAS CASAS. An Account of the First Voyages and Discoveries made by the Spaniards in America containing the most Exact Relation hitherto published, of their unparalled Cruelties on the Indians, in the destruction of above Forty millions of People. With the Propositions offered to the King of Spain, to prevent the further Ruin of the West-Indies. With engravings of Spanish cruelties.

8vo. *Old calf.* London, J. Darby for D. Brown, 1699.

£25

Sabin, No. 11289. Church Catalogue, No. 780, page 1682.

This is a translation of six of the famous nine tracts with the two folding plates which are usually lacking. In the preface the translator says: "*This treatise was first composed in Spanish in the beginning of the reign of Charles V. and was since translated and printed in more languages than one; but having lately received a new dress in Modern French at Paris, it is hoped this translation from the French will not be unacceptable to the English nation.*"

The work, except for the title, seems to be identical with *A Relation of the First Voyages*, etc., recorded in Field, *Indian Bibliography*, No. 880.

Helps closes a fine eulogium upon Las Casas in the following language: "His career affords, perhaps, a solitary instance of a man who, being neither a conqueror, a discoverer, nor an inventor, has by the pure force of benevolence, become so notable a figure that large portions of history cannot be written, or at least cannot be understood, without the narrative of his deeds and efforts being made one of the principal threads upon which the history is strung. Take away all he said, and did, and preached, and wrote, and preserved (for the early historians of the New World owe the records of many of their most valuable facts to him), and the history of the conquest would lose a considerable portion of its most precious materials. . . . He has been justly called the Apostle of the Indies."

1700 A.D. [4449] THE DARIEN SCHEME. A Full and Exact Collection of all the Considerable Addresses, Memorials, Petitions, Answers, Proclamations, Declarations, Letters and other Publick Papers, Relating to the Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies, since the passing of the Act of Parliament, by which the said Company was established in June 1695, till November 1700.

Small 8vo. *Old contemporary morocco, gilt, g. e.* (Edinburgh),
printed in the Year 1700.

£12 12s

Sabin, 18555. Bartlett, No. 1591.

This is one of the scarcer tracts relating to the ill-fated Scotch Darien Scheme, which was the project of Wm. Paterson (the founder of the Bank of England) for a Scotch Company with Headquarters on the Isthmus of Panama, as a counterpart to the British East India Co. William III. opposed the idea, and the Spaniards and British Colonies in North America did all they could to ruin it; all this, combined with the unhealthy climate caused the colony to be an utter failure. Scotland was an exceedingly poor country at the time, and the loss of the £100,000 invested in the scheme caused great suffering there and much bitterness against England for her refusal to back the colony up. England, however, was friendly to Spain at the time, and it was entirely against her policy to cause ill-feeling by encouraging a colony established on what was generally considered as Spanish territory.

The work includes the Proclamations of the Governors of Jamaica, Barbadoes, New-York, and New-England, against the Scotch Colony.

THE ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF BOLIVIA.

1701 A.D. [4450] MARBAN (*Padre Pedro*). Arte de la lengua Moxa, con su Vocabulario y Cathecismo compuesto por . . . de la Compañía de Jesus, Superior que fue de las Misiones de Infeles, que tiene la Compañía de esta Provincia de el Peru en las dilatadas Regiones de los Indios Moxos y Chiquitos.

Thick small 8vo. *Crimson morocco, gilt border and panelled back.* (Lima), *En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras* (1701).

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXIX.).

£52 10S

Medina, La Imprenta en Lima, No. 712. Heredia, 1509. Sabin, 44465.

The first, and—until 1880—the only vocabulary that had been published on Moxo, the language of the native Indians of Bolivia. The Dedication is dated Dec. 16, 1701.

Padre Pedro Marban was born at Lerida on 18th April, 1647, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1663. He left for Peru in 1675, where he succeeded Padre Cipriano Baraze as Superior of the Jesuit Missions, and from his studies and experiences amongst the Moxo and Chiquito Indians, he compiled his vocabulary in 1683, which was published in 1701 or 1702, and does not appear to have been reprinted. The vocabulary of Moxo and Baure words published by Adam and Leclerc in 1880 is taken from notes compiled by the Jesuit Father Antonio Magio.

Marban died on his return from Lima to his Mission in 1713.

- 1701 A.D. [4451] VILLAGUTIERRE SOTO-MAYOR (*Juan de*). Historia de la Conquista de la provincia de el Itza, reduccion, y progressos de la de el Lacandon, y otras naciones de Indios Barbaros, de la mediacion del el reyno de Guatemala, a las provincias de Yucatan en la America Septentrional. Primera Parte (all published).

Fine engraved frontispiece of the Arms of Spain, with a galleon under, enclosed in an ornamental border. Title in red and black.

Folio. *Calif. Madrid, Lucas Antonio de Bedmar, y Narvaez, 1701.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXX.).

£25

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2051. Not in the Church Catalogue, or Salva.

This first part was all that was published of this most important work on the early history of Guatemala and Yucatan.

The author was an advocate of the Royal Councils, and one of the Council of the Indies.

- 1701 A.D. [4452] Señor. La Ciudad, y Comercia de Philipinas; Dize, que a aquellas Provincias llegaron diferentes Reales Cédulas providenciales, mandadas expedir al fin de la forma, y limitaciones con que se avia de mantener el Comercio de aquellas Islas con la Nueva-España, etc.

42 pp., folio. *New boards. (Madrid, 1701.)*

£10 10s

Tavera, No. 2625.

This memorial details the damages which would arise from the observance of the decree, dated 5th June, 1697, about the new project and regulation of trade between Manila and Mexico, and proposes other means for the benefit of the inhabitants and traders.

ARTE, Y BOCABVLARIO
DE LA LENGVA
GVARANI.

COMPVESTO POR EL PADRE
Antonio Ruiz, de la Compañia de
IESVS.

DEDICADO A LA SOBERANA VIRGEN
MARIA

PECADO ORIGINAL.

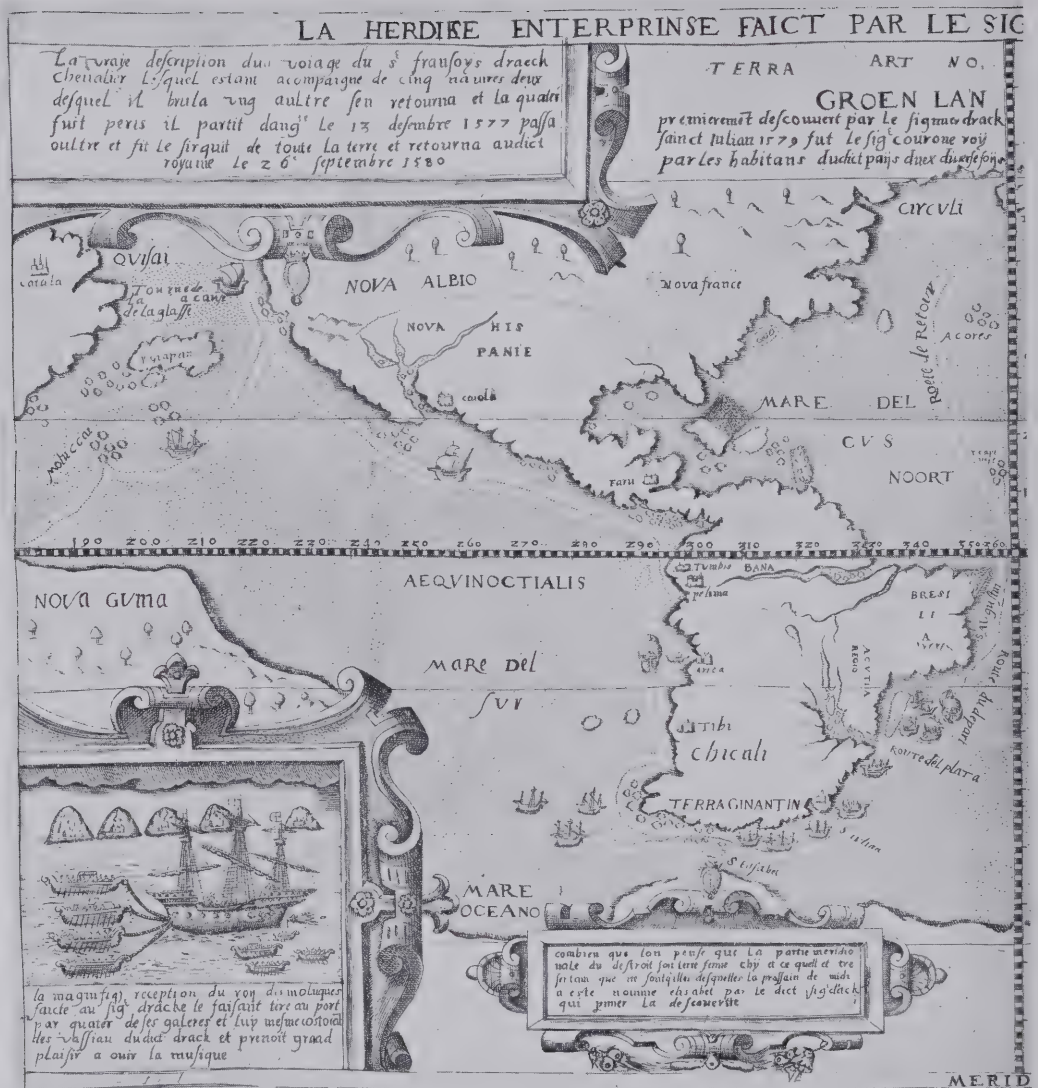


CONCEBIDA SIN

MANCHA DE

Con Priuilegio. En Madrid por Iuan Sanchez. Año 1640.

TITLE PAGE FROM
RUIZ DE MONTOKA'S ARTE Y VOCABULARIO DE LA LENGVA GUARANI.
MADRID, 1640.
See Item No. 4230.



THE (LEFT HALF OF THE) MAP FROM
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE CURIEUX.
PARIS, 1641.

See Item No. 4237.

1702 A.D. [4453] ST. VALIER. Catechisme du Diocese de Quebec. Par Monseigneur l'Illustrissime et Reverendissime Jean de la Croix de Saint Valier, Evêque de Quebec.

Small 8vo. *Bound by David in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Urbain Coustelier, 1702.*

£42

1702 A.D. [4454] MATHER (*Cotton*). Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-England, from Its First Planting in the Year 1620, unto the Year of our Lord, 1698.

With the large folding map of New England and New York.

Folio. *Old calf (rebacked). London, Thomas Parkhurst, 1702.*

£31 10s

See Church Catalogue, No. 806.

With this book is found at the end one leaf containing a list of books printed for Thomas Parkhurst beginning with the words "Discourses and Sermons on several Divine Subjects," etc.

"This is the most famous of Cotton Mather's works, though relating generally to New England, is principally devoted to Massachusetts. It is the most famous book produced by any American during colonial times. Filled with a vast amount of valuable material, it is indispensable to the student of New England history; but its statements should be accepted only when corroborated by other contemporaneous writers."

- 1702 A.D. [4455] ROSARIO (*A.*). Frutas do Brasil numa nova, E ascetica Monarchia, consagrada a'Santissima Senhora do Rosario, author Fr. Antonio do Rosario, dos Menores da Serafica Familia de S. Antonio do Brasil, et Missionario no ditto Estado.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full maroon morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1702.*

£18 18s

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 2138.

According to Rodrigues, this is a very rare book. The author, who became a Franciscan in Brazil, and died in 1704, was guardian of the Franciscan Convent in Bahia.

- 1702 A.D. [4456] MATHEO (*de Anguiano*). Mission Apostolica, en la Isla de la Trinidad de Barlovento, y en Santo Thomé de Guayana, Provincia de el Dorado, y relacion sumaria de el Martyrio que en ella padecieron los Venerables Padres, Fray Estevan de San Feliu, y Fray Marcos de Vique, Predicadores, y el Venerable Fray Raymundo de Figuerlo, Missionarios Capuchinos, hijos de la Santa Provincia de Cataluna, el dio primero de Diziembre de el año passado de 1699, en el Pueblo de los Arenales de la dicha Isla.

Small 4to. *Bound by Lortic in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, 1702.*

£10 10s

- 1703 A.D. [4457] S. VALIER. Rituel du Diocese de Quebec, publié par l'Ordre de Monseigneur l'Evêque de Quebec.

Royal 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Simon Langlois, 1703.*

£42

Magnificent copy of a very scarce book, which contains the musical notation according to the custom of the Diocese of Quebec.

- 1703 A.D. [4458] A COLLECTION OF VOYAGES undertaken by the Dutch East-India Company, for the Improvement of Trade and Navigation. Containing an Account of several Attempts to find out the North-East Passage, and their Discoveries in the East-Indies, and the South Seas. Together with an Historical Introduction, giving an account of the Rise, Establishment and Progress of that Great Body.

With ten engraved maps.

8vo. *Original calf, gilt back. London, 1703.*

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 14401.

This volume includes Pontanus' "Dissertation on a North-West Passage," short account of Hudson's first attempt to find the North-West Passage, and "An Account of the Five Rotterdam Ships which sailed June 27, 1598, to the Streight of Magellan," and of various voyages to the East Indies, notably to Java and Sumatra.

1704 A.D. [4459] SOLIS (*Antonio de*). *Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progressos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.*

Title in red and black, double columns.

Folio. *Old calf.* Madrid, Antonio González de Reyes, 1704.

£2 2s

This edition not known to Salva, or cited by Medina, who devotes seven pages to the work, the author, and some of the foreign editions.

This was undoubtedly the most popular history of America that had then been written; and the number of editions published even up to the nineteenth century, in Spanish, French, Italian, English and German, testify to its popularity long after the initial interest of its historical information had passed. The first edition was printed in Madrid (Bernardo de Villa Diego) in 1684.

Antonio de Solis y Rivadeneyra (1610-1686) was born at Alcala de Henares, and graduated in Law at Salamanca. At the age of seventeen he composed his comedy, *Love and Duty*, which was followed by his *Alcázar del Secreto* and *El Amor al uso*, translated by Scarron, under the title *L'Amour à la Mode*, and regarded as his best dramatic work. In this branch of literature he belonged to the School of Calderon, and frequently made use of a somewhat affected style, which was termed *culteranismo*, or Gongorism; although his prose was "pure, lucid, elegant, and eminently historical in style," as both Hurtado and Nicolas Antonio declare.

His most important work was the *Historia de la Conquista de Mexico*, the result of long years of patient work and research. His principal sources of inspiration for this history were the letters of Hernan Cortes, the works of Francisco Lopez de Gomara, Bernal Diaz del Castillo, and some miscellaneous documents. In addition to a full account of the relations between Cortes and Montezuma, there is an abundance of data concerning the intimate lives of the Indians—their religious creed and rites, idols, hymns; their industries, arts, crafts; games and recreations, not the least of which were represented by Montezuma's court jesters; their methods of education, etc.

Solis became Secretary to the King of Spain (Charles II.) and succeeded Antonio de Leon Pinelo as chief chronicler of the Indies.

THE ADVENTURES OF ONE OF THE FAMOUS AMERICAN BUCCANEERS.

1705 A.D. [4460] RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN. Journal du Voyage fait à la Mer de Sud, avec les Flibustiers de l'Amerique.

12mo. *Original calf. Paris, Jean Baptiste Coignard, 1705.*

£5 10s

Sabin, 67984.

A most entertaining work. The author adopted the Buccaneering "profession" in order to obtain money to pay his creditors and to return to his fashionable life in Paris. According to his own account, he was a man of the highest principles and very devout, never allowing his crew to molest priests, nuns, or churches. After taking a Spanish town, he would attend Mass in the Church or Cathedral with his pirates before commencing to loot. In his work he tells of a love affair with a wealthy Spanish widow in one of his captured towns, and of his various adventures and ultimate safe arrival back in Paris.

CELEBRATING IN MARYLAND MARLBOROUGH'S VICTORY OF RAMILLIES.

1706-7 A.D. [4461] SEYMOUR (*Colonel John*). Letter signed and subscribed to the Earl of Sunderland.

1 page, folio. *Maryland, 6th March, 1706-7.*

£18

Referring to his instructions as to the sailing of merchant ships with Convoy: then continuing as to the rejoicings in Maryland over the Duke of Marlborough's victory against the French at Ramillies.

" . . . I am likewise to acknowledge your Letter confirming the wellcome news of the Glorious Victory gained by his Matys. and the forces of the Allies, under the Comand of his Grace the victorious Duke of Marlborough over ye French & Bavarians. Whereupon pursuant to her Matys. comands, wee had a solemn Day of Thanksgiving sett aparte, & renew'd our Rejoycings on that happy occasion in the best manner wee were capable. . . But having no comerce with Jamaica or the Spanish Settlements am not able to acquaint them therewith." Etc.

1706 A.D. [4462] AMERICA. NEWFOUNDLAND (Charges against Governor of St. John's, 1706).

The Original Signed Depositions taken before Captain John Underdown in the case against Lieut. John Moody, Governor of St. John's Fort in Newfoundland, for causing the death of a woman by whipping.

Also Address signed by the Traders, Inhabitants, and Commanders of Merchant Ships, trading to Newfoundland, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Hodges, making allegation against Governor Moody for plundering the inhabitants.

4 pp., folio. *With a large number of signatures.* Together 18 pp., folio.

£16 10s

Bearing the signatures and marks of a very large number of the inhabitants of St. John's and others. The charges alleged against Governor Moody are of a most serious character, and they are fully detailed in the various Depositions and the Address.

Underdown's own signature is repeated some ten times throughout. He was the Commodore of the Fleet on the Newfoundland station.

1706 A.D. [4463] EL mapa de las Composiciones, y nuevo descubrimiento, en que se assegura la caida del Reyno de Portugal, por un Nautico Ingenio, que hà venido de las Indias. Y lo dà à Luz en Dezimas, glossando diferentes Nombres de Cabos, Islas, y Puertos.

12 pp., small 4to. *New boards.* (Madrid, 1706).

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 44448. Not in Medina.

"A curious poem on a voyage to South America, the West India Islands, and some of the South Sea Islands."

Mentioning the Solomon Isles ("son Islas frente de la Nueva Zelandia, mucho mas àzia la Equinocial"), Malpelo Island, Caymans, Ladrones, etc., etc.

1707 A.D. [4464] MARYLAND (Address from Quakers of, 1707).

"The Humble Address of the peaceful people called Quakers given forth at their meeting at West River in Maryland," to Colonel John Seymour, repudiating a scurrilous libel.

1 page, folio. 11th May, 1707.

Also Letter signed and subscribed from Governor John Seymour forwarding the address to the Earl of Sunderland, and commenting on the affair; further enclosing copy of an Act recently passed in Carolina, which he had considered pernicious. 3 pp., folio. *Maryland*, 16th August, 1707.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXI.).

£35

Of considerable historical interest concerning the settlement of Quakers in America: also touching the relationship of Maryland with Carolina, the latter having passed an Act to which the former objected.

The address of the Quakers was called forth by a person named Clark having made use of their phraseology in issuing a scurrilous libel which he intended should be taken as coming from one of them: they, however, in this Address disconnect themselves entirely from it.

"... Wee do humbly take liberty to declare, that that person Clark named in the said written paper and now an outlaw in Rebellion against the Government wee believe is a wicked and ungodly man and all his actions which have been and are continued to be villanous, abusive, rebellious against the peaceable government of this Province. And all his confederates, ayders, assisters and abettors therein we do from our hearts deny, disowne, detest and abominate." Etc.

Governor Seymour, in his letter, refers to the Act recently passed in Carolina and states it to be of pernicious consequence to the more useful Plantation of Maryland: he then deals with the man Clark and the Address delivered by the Quakers.

"Upon Richard Clark first going to Carolina he called himself by ye name of Robert Garrett, saying he was Sir Nathaniel Johnsons nephew and pretended to be a Quaker. Since which upon his return to this Province, where he now is conceal'd & harboured by many of his friends, he has wrote several letters to me under a Quaker stile, sticking them up in the night at outhouses and dropping them in the roads. In some he sues for pardon offering to discover the ill-practices of many of his confederates, & in others he threatens to bring thirty thousand of ye French Indians upon the Country by land, and to direct the French to bring a navall force to invade the Country. . . .

"The Chiefs of the Quakers here understanding Clark's practices and that he wrote his letters in their stile presented me with the inclosed Address to which I could not in Justice do less than make the Returns endorsed on the back thereof." Etc.

- 1707 A.D. [4465] BEVERLEY (*Robert*). Histoire de la Virginie; contenant L'Histoire du premier Etablissement dans la Virginie, & de son Gouvernement jusques-à-present. II. Les Productions naturelles & les Commodités du Pais, avant que les Anglois y négociassent, & l'améliorassent III. La Religion, les Loix, & les Coutumes des Indiens Naturels, tant dans la Guerre, que dans la Paix. IV. L'état présent du Pays, tant à l'égard de la Police, que l'Amelioration du Pays.

Engraved frontispiece and fourteen interesting engravings of Indians, their customs, ceremonial dances, cooking methods, shooting, etc., together with folding sheet giving a list of the names of the Counties and parishes, statistics, census etc., of the year 1703.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Chambolle Durru, in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Pierre Ribou, 1707.*

£18 18s

This is the first French edition of the earliest history of Virginia, after Captain John Smith's, and was written primarily to correct Oldmixon. It was published anonymously, and is illustrated with reduced reproductions of engravings from De Bry, by Gribelin.

The author had had experience in the public records of the colony, and the books, treating of the institutional life of the colony and the Indians, are both full and satisfactory. The Indian section is particularly rich in detail, being based on Smith's and Hariot's accounts.

Robert Beverly, its author, who died in 1716, was a native of Virginia, and was Clerk of the Council, about 1697, when Andros was governor.

- 1707 A.D. [4466] [JAMAICA.] Sloane (*Hans*). A Voyage to the Islands of Madeira, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers and Jamaica, with the Natural History of the Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes, Birds, Insects, Reptiles, etc., of the last of those Islands. To which is prefix'd an Introduction, wherein is an Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diseases, Trade, etc.

Folding map, and upwards of 270 folding and double-page plates illustrative of the Natural History of Jamaica.

2 vols., thick royal 4to. *Full russia gilt (joint repaired).* London, 1707.

£8 8s



THE (RIGHT HALF OF THE) MAP FROM
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE CURIEUX.
PARIS, 1641.

See Item No. 4237.



ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE FROM
B. TELLEZ, CHRONICA DA COMPANHIA DE JESU.

LISBON, 1645-7.
See Item No. 4263.

1708 A.D. [4467] MARYLAND (Address to Queen Anne, 1708).

Original Manuscript Address signed, from the Governor and Council of the Province of Maryland, congratulating Queen Anne on the defeat of the Pretender.

1 page, folio. *Maryland*, 16th August, 1708. Signed by Governor John Seymour and Wm. Bladen, Clerk to the Council.

Also the Account of all the Ordinary Licenses granted in the Province of Maryland, October, 1703, to October, 1707. Signed by Wm. Bladen, Clerk to the Council.

2 pp., folio.

£28

"We your Majesty's most dutifull and loyal subjects in this your Plantacon so farr distant from your Sacred Person were surpriz'd to hear the French king had equipt the Popish pretender with a vaine force to invade yor. Majesty's Dominions; and reduce yor. happy subjects to the same slavery and misery those of that ambitious Monarch continually groan under; and overjoy'd that your Majesty's vigilant and wise provision has dispeld that small cloud of heat on the first sight thereof. That wretched instrument of yor. Majties. ancient and inveterate enemy to your kingdom & people, before he would discern your Majties. Naval Force, making shamefull and speedy flight with his French and traitorous succours back to France with the wofull news of his discomforture." Etc.

1708-9 A.D. [4468] SEYMOUR (*Colonel John*). Governor of Maryland. A lengthy Letter signed to the Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, reporting on the state of affairs in Maryland.

6 pp., folio. *Maryland*, 10th March, 1708-9.

Also two Lists of Slaves imported from 1698 to 1708 and referred to in the letter.

2 pp., folio.

Together, £26

Sending the Laws and Journals of the Maryland Assembly and commenting adversely thereon, complaining bitterly of "turbulent spirits" of the Lower House; further as to the Lord Proprietor (Lord Baltimore) introducing Papists into the province who were proselyting "and often are heard to say that this Province was favourably created by King Charles the first as an Asylum for them." He

(Continued over)

SEYMOUR (Col. J.)—*continued*.

likewise makes lengthy allegations against the County Court Justices and their endeavours to establish themselves independently of the Queen's Government. He then mentions the boundary dispute between Lord Baltimore and William Penn.

"I should be glad to have her Majtys. Commands about running the northern lyne of this Province, or to heare my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn had adjusted that difference between themselves, that her Majtys. subjects here might be in some certainty of their possessions; the Borderers in both provinces being hardly restrayn'd from committing violence on each other, which I shall be sorry to see, and in the meane tyme to take the best care I can to prevent it."

In conclusion he refers to the two lists of negro slaves, being a general account of all that had been imported into the Province since 1698 "though the Royal African Company had not imported any."

One list of the slaves shows that 2290 had been imported from Midsummer 1698 to Xmas 1707, and the other, that a total of 648 had been imported from 25th December, 1707, to 25th December, 1708. The names of the importers of the slaves are given, also the vessels in which they came.

DEFEAT OF THE PRETENDER.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO QUEEN ANNE.

1708 A.D. [4469] [NEW ENGLAND, 1708.] The Humble Address to the Governour, Council and Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, convened in General Court the twentieth of October, 1708, to Queen Anne, congratulating her upon the defeat of the Pretender, and assuring her of their most zealous affection.

Signed by Governor Joseph Dudley, Isaac Addington, Secretary to the Assembly, and Thomas Oliver, Speaker.

1 page, oblong folio. (*Vellum*). 20th October, 1708.

£25

Bearing the rare signatures of the principal officers of this young colony, the inhabitants of which exhibit their loyalty to Great Britain and its Queen.

James Stuart, the Old Pretender, accompanied a French Expedition to Scotland, but was prevented by the English Fleet and bad weather from landing.

1708 A.D. [4471] [VIRGINIA, (Troubles of, 1708).] Two Letters Signed and Subscribed from Edmund Jenings, President of the Council of Virginia.

Together 5½ pp., folio. *Virginia, 21st March, and 20th September, 1708.*

£12 10S

(1) Letter Signed and Subscribed. 2½pp., folio. 21st March, 1708.

"There is lately arrived here from the West Indies a person of good credit, who was last Fall at the Island of St. Thomas, and there (as being in a Neutral port) had opportunity of discoursing with several French privateers who cruised last summer on the Northern Coast of America, they told^d him they would certainly attack Virginia this Spring: and said they doubted not to find good Booty in Negroes, plate and other goods; they used great endeavours to engage him to be their pilot into James River, York and Rappehanock offering him a hundred pounds sterling in hand, besides a full share of what plunder they should gain, but he very honestly refused their proposals. This design of the French Privateers is also confirm'd by others, taken prisoners by them, who heard the Captains discourse of the expectations they had of getting great Booty in this Country and how easy it might be had. . . .

"Every man who reflects on the openness of our Rivers, the many convenient landings in them and the Bay, which can neither be fortified nor otherwise defended by the solid strength of the inhabitants and how easy it is for the enemys privateers to land at any of those places and do mischief, and reimbark their men before any force can be drawn together from our scatter'd plantations, must conclude that there can be no security against such attempts, but by a naval force, and when that is wanting, cannot but have very melancholy apprehensions of what the enemy may do, when so prepared with pilots well acquainted with all our rivers and inlets.

"In order to allay the fears of the people and to provide as far as possible for the defence of the Country, I have by advice of the Council ordered the Militia to be in readiness, and distributed amongst them the arms and ammunition sent in by her Majesty, look outs are appointed for discovering the enemys approach, and great guns planted in convenient places to alarm the Country upon their appearance." Etc.

(2) Letter Signed and Subscribed. 3 pp., folio. 20th September, 1708.

Stating that all trade and commerce with the Tuscaruro Indians had been discontinued, they not having delivered up those suspected of having committed a murder. Mentioning that "A nation of Indians called the Saponies who were formerly tributaries to this Government and removed westward about twenty or twenty-five years ago, have lately prayed the protection of this Government and land to be assigned them for a settlement which by advice of the Council, I have granted them in consideration of their being one of those nations included in the articles of peace made with the Indians in 1677 their number is not considerable being only about 30 bowmen, but the character they have of being stout fellows

(Continued over)

VIRGINIA (Troubles of, 1708)—*continued*.

and withall very friendly to our inhabitants makes me hope their settlement will be a kind of barrier against the Tuscaruros or any other Indians that might be suspected to annoy us on that side, since they'l be able to advise us of the motions soon enough to prevent both ours and their danger."

Also discussing (inter alia) the serious trouble in the North Carolina chiefly occasioned by the Quakers there.

1708 A.D. [4472] RESURRACCAO (*Lourenço Da*). Ceremonial Dos Religiosos Capuchos da Provincia de Santo Antonio do Brasil.

4to. *Original vellum.* Lisbon, Manoel, E. Joseph Lopes Ferreyra, 1708.

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense.

REFUSAL OF QUAKERS TO FIGHT.

1709 A.D. [4473] [PENNSYLVANIA.] Autograph Letter Signed of Charles Gookin, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

1½ pp., folio. *Philadelphia, 25th July, 1709.*

£21

Explaining his inability to raise a quota of men from Philadelphia to serve against the French in Canada, as the Quaker Assembly refused their consent on grounds of religious principles.

" . . . I have used my utmost endeavrs, to prevail with ye Assembly on whome it wholly depended to comply wth. these Commands . . . You will perceive my Lord they excuse themselves on a principle of Religion, wch. as they say, will not suffer them to bear Arms in any case; it were to be wished our Enemies were of ye same opinion, but until they are, such sentmt. I presume will not well consist, with ye necessary duties of Govermt, and therefore I still press on to a compliyanse to ye utmost of my power. But how unsuccessful soever I have been in this when ever Her Majesty shall be further graciously pleased to lay Her commands upon me or yr. Lordp. have occasion to make known to me, Her pleasr. in anything within my own power, I shall not doubt but it will fully appear, I have not in any case been accessary to this default." Etc.

1709 A.D. [4474] [NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES.] A Memorial relating to the Nova Scotia Fishery enjoyed by all the inhabitants of Salem in New England, and the importance of reducing Port Royal.

1 page, folio.

Also Letter Signed by seven of the principal people of Salem, to Lord Sunderland covering the Petition and imploring his influence in furthering it.

2 pp., folio. *Salem, 1st December, 1709.*

Together, £21

The petitioners also ask, in the event of a peace, Lord Sunderland should use his influence in endeavouring to have included in the Terms an article reserving to New Englanders the right of fishing on the coast of Nova Scotia which was an ancient privilege.

The signatories include William Browne, John Higginson, Nath. Nordan and Jos. Walcot.

WITH THE GOVERNOR'S RARE SIGNATURE.

1709 A.D. [4475] [MASSACHUSETTS BAY.] Original Manuscript Address to Queen Anne entitled "The Humble Representation and Address of the Governor, Council and Assembly to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England convened in General Court," representing their dutiful obedience to Her Majesty's commands, delivered by Colonel Nicholson and Colonel Vetch, for the designed expedition against the French of Canada, and their hopes of being delivered of the oppressive charge which they had so long laboured under for the necessary defence of themselves against the insults of their ill neighbours and their dependent Indians. After praying for assistance with respect to the heavy charges incurred in the

(Continued over)

[MASSACHUSETTS BAY]—*continued.*

preparations for the expedition and stating their willingness to loyally support a fresh expedition in the following Spring, etc., etc.

Signed by Governor Joseph Dudley, Isaac Addington, Secretary to the Council, and John Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

1 page, folio. *Dated from Boston, 18th November, 1709.*

£21

In splendid condition, and bearing the rare signature of the Governor; also those of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Council.

CATECHISM IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE KARIRI INDIANS OF BRAZIL.

1709 A.D. [4476] NANTES (*Bernardo de*). Katecismo Indico da lingua Kariris, acrescentado de varias practicas doutrinaes, e moraes, adaptadas ao genio, e capacidade dos Indios do Brasil.

12mo. *Full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, 1709.*

£21

Sabin No. 51749.

"Very rare." The author states in the dedication to King John V., of Portugal, that he had been teaching among the Indians for 23 years. In the preface the author says that at first sight this work might appear useless in view of the fact that "another catechism in the same language had been published a few years before," but he demonstrates that there is a great deal of difference between the language of the Kariri Indians of the Rio San Francisco or Dzubucua Indians, of which he treats, and that of the Kariri-Kippea, for whose benefit the other catechism had been published. The Portuguese and Kariri are printed facing one another. The author was a French Capuchin missionary born at Nantes.

Ludewig calls these the Sabuja Indians and states that they live in the Province of Bahia, near Cooheira and now inhabit the village of Caranquejo and Villa de Pedro Branca.

- 1709 A.D. [4477] [COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY.] Original Signed Manuscript addressed to His Excellency (Lord Sunderland), entitled "Answer of the Council in Jersey to Assembly Address relating to the former Address to the Queen."

Signed by the Governor Col. Richard Ingoldsby and by Wm. Pinhorne, Wm. Sandford, Ric. Townley, Dan. Coxe, and Robert Quarry.

1 page, folio. N.D. Circa 1709.

£15 15s

"That in the Station her Majesty hath been pleased to place us we have endeavoured to discharge a Conscience in the faithful execution of our trust and by the oaths that we have each of us taken, have sworne, that We shall not know nor hear anything that may be anyways prejudiciall to the Common wealth peace or quiet of her Majestys Realm of this Province." Etc.

INDIANS OF THE FIVE NATIONS, ETC.

- 1709 A.D. [4478] [NEW YORK.] "The Memorial of Wait Winthrop and John Leverett, Esqs., now in attendance by appointment of Governor Dudley and the General Assembly of Massachusetts, to Lord Lovelace, Capt. Gen. and Governr. in Chief in and over Her Majesties Province of New York, read in Council 19th April, 1709, pointing out the great burden of the war upon the Colony of Massachusetts and asking for the support of New York, and particularly that the Indians of the Five Nations might be enlisted for an attack upon the French and their Indian allies more especially that they might not be enveigled by the French to debauch their allegiance."

Manuscript of 3 pages, folio. *Signed and Attested by George Clerke, Secretary's Office, New York, 27th June, 1709.*

£15

Of great importance, discussing the proposed employment of American Indians, especially those of the Five Nations, in the wars with the French.

- 1709 A.D. [4479] [NEW YORK.] Certified Official " Report of the Council held in New York " relating to pressing of Men for Her Majestie's Ships of War.

1 page, folio. 3rd July, 1709.

Also Official Opinion of Roger Mompesson the Chief Justice, on the matter in question.

1 page, folio. 3rd July, 1709.

And a similar Opinion of John Rayner the Attorney General of New York.

1½ pp., folio. New York, 21st June, 1709.

Together, £10 10s

After considering the opinions of the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General, the Council decided:—

" It is the opinion of this Board that the Lieut. Governor cannot grant any order or warrant for impressing any Marriner or other person who serves on Board or is retained to serve on Board any Privateer or Trading Ship or Vessel that is imployed in this Province or any Marriner or other person on shore in any Port thereof unless such Marriner shall have deserted from some Ship of Warr belonging to Her Majesty since the 14th February 1707."

- 1709 A.D. [4480] ROCHA PITTA (*Sebastiao de*). Breve Compendio, E Narração Do Funebre Espectaculo, que ne insigne Cidade da Bahia, cabeça da America Portuguesa, se vio na morte de El Rey D. Pedro II. de gloriosa memoria, S.N.

4to. Calç. Lisbon, Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1709.

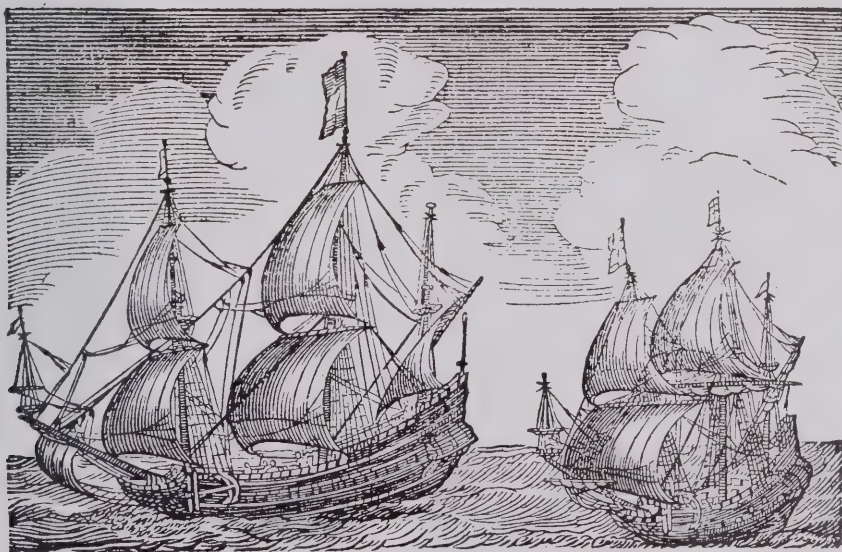
£7 10s

Waerachtigh Verhael
Van de Schip-vaert op
O O S T - I N D I E N ,
Ghedaeu

By de acht Schepen, onder den Heer Admi-
rael *Jacob van Neck*, en de Vice-Admiraal *Wybrand van*
Warwijck, van Amsterdam gezeylt in den jare 1598.

Hier achter is aen-ghervoeght

De Voyagie van Sebald de Weert , naer de Strate
M A G A L A N E S .



t'AMSTELREDAM,

**Doo: Ioost Hartgerts, Boeck-verkooper in de Gast-huys-steegh/
in de Boeck-winkel/ bezijden 't Stadt-huys/ ANNO 1648.**

TITLE FROM HARTGERT'S SERIES OF DUTCH VOYAGES.
AMSTERDAM, 1648.

See Item No. 4275.

מקוה ישראל

Esto es,

ESPERANÇA
DE ISRAEL.

Obra con suma curiosidad conpuesta

por

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL

Theologo, y Philosopho Hebreo.

Trata del admirable esparzimiento de los diez
Tribus, y su infalible reduccion con los de
mas, a la patria: con muchos puntos,
y Historias curiosas, y declara-
cion de varias Prophecias,
por el Author rectamen-
te interpretadas.

Dirigido a los señores Parnassim del K. K
de TALMUD TORA.

EN AMSTERDAM.

En la Imprenion de
SEMYEL BEN ISRAEL SOEIRO,
Año. 5410.

MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL'S HOPE OF ISRAEL.

THE ORIGINAL SPANISH EDITION.

(PROOF THAT THE AMERICAN INDIANS WERE THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL).

AMSTERDAM, 1649.

See Item No. 4279.

1709 A.D. [4481] DUDLEY (*Joseph*, 1647-1720). Chief Justice of New York. Colonial Governor of New England. Letter Signed to Colonel Nicholson.

Letter Signed to Colonel Nicholson,

2 pp., 4to. *Boston, 28th November, 1709.*

£6 6s

Reporting on the frontier troubles with the French and Indians; also sending an address of the Council and Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to Queen Anne; and on other matters.

"A day or two after your departure, before we had one line from the Western Governments, we were assured of the drawing off and burning of the three several forts, boats and canoes raysed with so much cost, which will allow the french and Indians to play their usual methods of sending partys upon our Frontiers, which I have strengthened all along from Deerfield to Casco Bay, and I would have done it with three or four hundred of the forces that had been all Summer in armes, but the Assembly insisted upon their being disbanded to a man, in which I was obliged to gratify them that they might not be discouraged in the present payment, nor in any future service. . . .

"I believe Governor Saltonstal and Col. Schuyler will come in the Mast Ships, and I am going to Piscataq to see if that poor Province will be at the charge of an Agent to keep them company." Etc.

1709 A.D. [4481A] CIEZA DE LEON (*P. de*). The Seventeen Years Travels of Peter de Cieza, through the Mighty Kingdom of Peru, and the large Provinces of Cartagena and Popayan in South America: from the City of Panama, on the Isthmus, to the Frontiers of Chile.

Map of Peru, plan of Cusco, and several engraved plates in the text.

First Edition in English. 4to. *Half morocco, t. e. g., by Sansgorski and Sutcliffe. London, Printed in the Year 1709.*

£10 10s

Sabin 13056.

THE FIRST BOOK IN THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE PRINTED IN
NORTH AMERICA.

- 1710 A.D. [4482] MORELLI DE CASTELNOVO (*Fr. Juân Bautista*). *Luzeiro Evangelico que mostra à todos os Christãos das Indias orientais o caminho unico, seguro, & certo da recta Fè, para chegarem ao porto da Salvação eterna, ou Instrução dos principais Artigos da Religiao christao controvertidos, etc.*
Small 4to. *Original vellum. Mexico, Cidade da India occidental, 1710.*

£15 15s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 2251.

The author of this work was a missionary in the East Indies, and his book was written principally to endeavour to combat the doctrines of the Lutherans and Calvinists which were appearing in India in Portuguese publications.

- 1710 A.D. [4483] THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS. Part I. How a beautiful Lady conquered one of the Indian Kings. Part II. The Lady's Answer to the Indian King's Request.
Folio Broadside Poem, in four columns. Bound as a 4to volume. *Half morocco, gilt, t. e. g. (London, circa 1710).*

£7 10s

The Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations were brought to England by Col. Nicholson, once Governor of Maryland, in 1710, and on April 19 were received in Audience by Queen Anne. They came to ask certain concessions for the "Five Nations." Indians, that the English officers chosen to be in their district might be those who could speak their language, etc. An account of them was published in London the same year, entitled "The Four Kings of Canada."

This poem is based on the supposed incident of the youngest of the Indian Chiefs having fallen in love with a young lady whom he had seen when walking in St. James's Park, and having asked her to become his wife promising "to advance her in our fine America." The young lady declines even to send him a proper answer until he "first be turned from his gross Idolatry." What the final result of his courting was, the poem does not state, but probably he was unlucky.

- 1711 A.D. [4484] RELACAM da Vitoria que os Portuguezes alcançarao no Rio de Janeyro contra os Francezes, em 19. de Setembro de 1710.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Pedrozo Galrao, 1711.*

£12 12s

- 1711 A.D. [4484A] A VIEW of the Coasts, Countries and Islands within the Limits of the South-Sea Company. Containing an Account of the Discoveries, Settlements, Progress and Present State; together with the Bays, Ports, Harbours, Rivers, &c. . . of the several places: viz. From the River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through the South Sea to the farthest Bounds of the late Act of Parliament. . . As also some Useful Observations on the several Voyages that have been hitherto Published.

Large folding map of South America by Herman Moll.

8vo. *Original calf. London, J. Morphew, 1711.*

£8 8s

This work relates entirely to South America, and in it the whole of the coast is described, together with particulars regarding the Falkland Islands, Juan Fernandez, etc.

- 1712 A.D. [4485] [DU GUAY TROUIN.] Relacion que haze el Señor du Gué Trouin, de lo executado en la Costa del Brasil, en el Puerto, y Ciudad, del Rio Janeiro, desde el dia 9 de Junio de 1711, hasta 6 de Febrero de 1712, que llego a Brest.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines, and gilt ornamental sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, Juan de Aristeo, 1712.*

£21

1712 A.D. [4486] MEMOIRE touchant l'Etablissement des Pères
Jesuites dans les Indes d'Espagne.

12mo. *Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full
gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* (N.P.) 1712.

£15 15s

Very rare item written against the Jesuit Fathers in connection with their
Mission in Paraguay.

1712 A.D. [4487] TRAITE DE SUSPENSION, d'Armes entre
La France et l'Espagne, d'une part, et le Portugal de l'autre,
conclu à Utrecht le septième Novembre 1712.

4to. *Half calf. Paris, Frederic Leonard, 1712.*

£6 6s

By the Treaty of Utrecht, the French gave up all claims on Brazil.

1712 A.D. [4488] Exposicion que hace a S.M. la Ciudad de Santa
Fé de la Vera Cruz, del Rio de la Plata, en el Reyno del Peru.

14 pp., folio. *New boards.* (1712).

£6 6s

An address to the King of Spain treating of the troubles between the City
of Santa Fé and the City of Buenos Ayres.

A WELSH COLONY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

1713 A.D. [4489] HUGHES (*Pryce*). A Series of Five Autograph Letters (four signed), addressed to Duchess of Ormonde, Duchess of Powis, his brother-in-law Mr. Jones, Captain Nairne, and Dr. Noble.

Extending to 8 pp., folio, and 1 page, 4to. *Carolina*, circa 1713.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXII.).

£95

A very interesting Series of Letters. The writer had a scheme for founding a Welsh colony in South Carolina, and all these letters are concerned with it. He was anxious to get the Royal help and patronage, and the letter to the Duchess of Ormonde was intended to accompany a map addressed to Queen Anne. Taking the letters together, they give a notable account of the project and of the country.

"The French King has given the utmost encouragement to his Colony at Movile. Tis he that sends over settlers thither and in a manner bestows the carriage of all the goods. Besides this (to his immortal memory be it spoken) he maintains Missionaries. . . . The French when sensible of our designs will probably send some settlers to our neighbourhood from Movile. But probably they'll be little the better for it when we have a precedent title both by claim and possession. . . . The Britains I believe will not be subject to their prescriptions in America, having as yet some little of our old courage as well as discretion left. To say the truth on't the Welch (who are first design'd for ye Settlement) have distinguisht themselves by their courage and industry wherever they've gone. They have likewise thro' all the Revolutions of State and amidst the unsteddy humours of the English continued firm subjects to the Crown: having allways espoused Principles that were consistent with their obedience. In short they are persons of a frugal, downright honest, generous and loyal temper—inseparable incidents to a true Britain."

In other passages he suggests changing the name Carolina to Annaria, gives a most interesting description of the Cherokee Indians, who on hearing that England was ruled by a Queen

"desird me to send that good Woman (for so they styl'd her) a present from them viz a large carpet made of mulberry bark for herself to sit on and twelve small ones for her Counsellours."

Referring to the Mississippi, he remarks:—

"There's no land in America now left y'ts worth anything but what's on the Mesisipi."

"This Summer I've been a considerable way to the Westwd. upon the branches of the Mesisipi, where I saw a countrey as different from Carolina as the best parts of our countrey are from the fens of Lincolnshire. There is not at present an Inhabitant upon the many Rivers there, only some nations of Indians whom I found of a very friendly and civil temper and very desirous of having white men amongst them. The countrey abounds with many fine navigable Rivers, pleasant Savannahs, plenty of coal, lead, iron, lime and freestone wth. several salt springs; a through intermixture of Hills and Vales and as fine timber as the largest I ever saw in England." Etc.

- 1713 A.D. [4490] NOTICE et Justification du Titre et bonne foy, avec laquelle l'on a estably la nouvelle Colonie du Sacrament de S. Vincent, en la Situation appelée de S. Gabriel, sur les bords du Rio da Prata.

Avec le Traitté Provisionel sur le nouvel incident, causé par le Gouverneur de Buenos Ayres, ajusté en cette Cour de Lisbonne par le Duc de Jovenaso, Prince de Chelemar, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire du Roy Catholique, avec les Plenipotentiaires de Son Altesse, approuvé, ratifié et confirmé, par les deux Princes.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Adrian Moetjens, 1713.* £21

- 1713 A.D. [4491] JOUTEL (*Henri*). Journal Historique du dernier voyage que feu M. de la Sale fit dans le Golfe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure & le cours de la Rivière de Mississippi nommée à present la Rivière de Saint Louis, qui traverse la Louisiane. Ou l'on voit l'Histoire tragique de sa mort & plusieurs choses curieuses du nouveau monde.

With fine large folding map of Louisiana & Mississippi River with a view of the Niagara Falls in upper left hand corner.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris (Estienne Robinot), 1713.* £21

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, No. 79.

In the publisher's introduction he states, that, this was printed from a manuscript which had fallen into his hands.

It is usually stated that Joutel complained about the publication of this book, stating that it was not authorized by him, and further, that it was not his work. Nevertheless, those who have compared this book, with his own narrative, state that it must have been taken from the narrative, which still exists in the department of Marine, in Paris.

Joutel accompanied La Salle on his last expedition, and it is generally considered that his account is the most trustworthy of all published regarding that ill-fated expedition.

- 1713 A.D. [4492] PEREZ (*Padre Fr. Manuel*). Arte de el Idioma Mexicano.

Small 4to. *Unbound. Mexico, Francisco de Ribera Calderon, 1713.*

£12 12s

Sabin No. 60911. Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. III., No. 2371.

Fr. M. Perez, born in Mexico, was professor of the Mexican language at the Royal University for 22 years. At a later date he translated the Roman Catechism into Mexican.

"A very rare and important work."

- 1714 A.D. [4493] BASALENQUE (*Diego*). Arte de la Lengua Tarasca, Dispuesto con nuevo estilo, y claridad, por el R. P. M. Fr. Diego Basalenque, del Orden de N.P.S. Augustin, Provincial que fue de la Provincia de Michoacan, y su Chronista. Sacalo A luz El R. P. M. Fr. Nicolas de Quixas, Provincial de dicha Provincia.

Small 8vo. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublures of scarlet morocco, corded silk fly leaves, g. e. Mexico, Francisco de Rivera Calderon, 1714.*

£18 18s

RELATING TO NEW YORK AND FLORIDA.

- 1716 A.D. [4494] BESCHRYVINGE van eenige voorname Kusten in Oost-en West-Indiën: als Zueriname, Nieuw-Nederland, Florida, Kuba, Brazil, Peru en Mexico.

With the engraved frontispiece.

Small 4to. *Fine copy in full morocco, gilt, g. e. Leeuwarden (Holland), Meindert Injema, 1716.*

£12 12s

Sabin 5046. The Account of New Netherlands occupies 26 pp. Florida, 4 pp. Brazil, 7 pp. Etc.

THE MISSIONS TO THE ORIZES INDIANS OF BRAZIL.

- 1716 A.D. [4494A] FREIRE DE MONTERROYO MAS-CARENHAS (*José*). Os Orizes Conquistados, ou Noticia da Conversam dos indomitos Orizes Procazes, povos habitantes & guerreyros do Certao do Brasil, novamente reduzidos á Santa Fé Catholica, & a obediencia da coroa Portugueza, com a qual se descreve tambem a aspereza do sitio de sua habitacao, a cegeyra da sua idolatria & barbaridade dos seus ritos.
16 pp., small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Pascoal da Sylva, 1716.*

£31 10S

Not Rodrigues, 1690. Not Sabin, No. 45407.

An exceedingly rare Relation of these war-like Indians of Brazil, their subjugation, and the successful attempts of the missions to convert them to Christianity.

- 1716 A.D. [4494B] Another Edition. With variants in title, with an additional 2-page dedication to "*Principe do Brasil, nosso Senhor.*"
4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Pedroso Galram, 1756.*

£31 10S

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*, No. 1690. Sabin 45407.

- 1717 A.D. [4495] MONTGOMERY (*Sir Robert*). A Discourse concerning the design'd Establishment of a New Colony to the South of Carolina, in the most delightful Country of the Universe.

With a large folding "plan representing the Form of Setling the Districts, or County Divisions in the Margravate of Azilia."

8vo. *Polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. London, 1717.*

£28 10S

Church Catalogue 866. Sabin 51194.

"Sir Robert Montgomery obtained a grant of all the land between the rivers Altamaha and Savanah, now a part of Georgia. This territory he called Azilia, and issued these proposals for settling it. Although extensively advertised, his scheme failed to meet with public favour and ended with disappointment."

ARTICLES

ACCORDEES PAR LE
Roy de Portugal, à la Compagnie qui s'establit dans son
Royaume, pour l'estat general
du Brazil.

Traduit de Portugais en François.



A ROVEN,

Chez IACQUES BESONGNE, dans la
Cour du Palais.

M. DC. XLIX.

AVEC PERMISSION.

TITLE PAGE FROM
ARTICLES ACCORDEES PAR LE ROY DE PORTUGAL.

ROUEN, 1649.

See Item No. 4281.

PLATE CLX.

L'ARRIVEE
DES
AMBASSADEVRS
DV ROYAVME
DE
PATAGOCE
ET
DE LA NOVVELLE
FRANCE.

*Ensemble ce qui s'est passé à leur voyage, avec des
remarques curieuses.*

Traduit par le Sicur I. R.



A PARIS;
Chez la vefue IEAN REMY, ruë S. Iacques, à
l'image S. Remy, prés le College du Plessis.

M. DC. XLIX.
AVEC PERMISSION.

TITLE PAGE FROM L'ARRIVEE DES AMBASSADEURS.

PARIS, 1649.

See Item No. 4282.

- 1717 A.D. [4496] AVILA (*Francisco de*). Arte de la Lengua Mexicana, y Breves Platicas de los Mysterios de Santa Fee Catholica, y otras para exortacion de su obligacion a los Indios.

Small 8vo. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublures of crimson morocco, corded silk fly leaves, g. e. Mexico, Herederos de la Viuda de Miguel de Ribera Caldero en el Empedradillo, 1717.*

£18 18s

GINGER DISCOVERED IN CANADA.

- 1718 A.D. [4497] LAFITAU (*F.*). Memoire présenté à son Altesse Royale, Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans, Regent du Royaume de France, Concernant la precieuse Plante du Gin-seng de Tartarie, découverte en Canada par le P. Joseph François Lafitau, de la Compagnie de Jesus, Missionnaire des Iroquois du Sault Saint Louis.

With large folding plate engraved by L. Boudan, of the Chinese Gin-seng, called by the Iroquois Indians, Garentogueir.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full red morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Joseph Monge, 1718.*

£52 10s

- 1718 A.D. [4498] INDIVIDUAL E Verdadeira Relação da Extrema Ruína Que Padece o Cidade Dos Reys, Lima, Capital do Reyno do Peru, Com o horriavel Terremoto, acontecido em a noite do dia 28, de Outubro de 1746.

4to. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Joseph da Costa Coimbra, 1718.*

£8 8s

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BAHIA.

1719 A.D. [4499] MONTEYRO DE VIDE. Constituições primeyras do arcebispado da Bahia, feytas, e ordenidas pelo Senhor Don Sebastio Monteyro da Vide, Arçebispo, propostas, e aceytas em o sinodo diocesano que o dito Senhor celebrou em 12 de Junho do anno de 1707.

With finely engraved frontispiece containing the portrait of Archbishop of Monteyro de Vide, fifth Archbishop of Bahia and medallion portraits of his predecessors.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Fine copy bound by Rousselle in levant morocco, gold tooling and corner fleurons on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, 1719.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXIII.).

£35

This is the first edition of the valuable and very scarce first constitutions of the Archbishopric of Bahia of Brazil. The first 470 pages contain the text of the Constitutions as such; pp. 473-593 are the index to the same; pp. 595-618 contain a relation of the proceedings and sessions of the diocesan synod which took place in Bahia on the 12th June, 1707. At the end there is a 32-page catalogue of the Bishops of Brazil up to the year 1756. Finally there are 118 pages containing the rules of the ecclesiastical court of Bahia.

The Bishoprics of Brazil are still governed to-day by these Constitutions, which revoked all previous rules and enactments of former Bishops.

At the end of the "*permissions to print*" is a protest of the Crown Procurator reserving all Crown rights in case any of the Constitutions should offend the Royal jurisdiction in any way.

Not in Rodrigues Bibliotheca Brasiliense, or Sabin.

- 1720 A.D. [4499A] DESCRIPCION de un Cuarteron que Contiene todo el Seno Mexicano, Tierra Firme, Islas de Barlovento, Bancos, Bajos, y Canales, comenzando desde el Rio Balize en lo Mar Oeste, y en lo Mar Norte hasta el Cabo Hataray, segun meridiano Thenerife.

Original Spanish Manuscript Portulano or sea chart on vellum of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Islands, giving all the coast and coastal names of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America from Cape Hatteras in the U.S.A. to the mouth of the Orinoco in Venezuela.

Size 2 ft. 10 ins. by 2 feet. Circa 1720.

£12 10S

- 1729 A.D. [4500] GARCIA (*Gregorio*). Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo, e Indias Occidentales. . . Segunda impresion, enmendada, y Añadida de Algunas Opiniones ò cosas notables. . .

Copperplate engraving on title of the Indians, and engraving of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Folio. *Calif. Madrid*, 1729.

£12 12S

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2713. Sabin, No. 26567, "a work of vast erudition. All that has ever been imagined as to the origin of the Americans, and the manner in which this New World was peopled, is gathered here."

Garcia's opinion, as opposed to the special theories of other writers, was that the American Indians drew their origin from various races of the old world, including Chinese and Tartars. But all his learning on this subject is of less value than the positive facts concerning the native tribes, which he drew partly from his own experiences in the New World, and partly from a MS. work by Juan de Vetanzos (one of the companions of Pizarro, and a man specially skilled in the native languages), which was in the possession of Garcia, and which has never been published. The fifth book of Garcia's work contains the native Indian accounts of their origin, and is divided into sections which treat separately of the various distinct tribes of Mexico and Peru.

1720 A.D. [4501] LAGUNA (*Daniel Israel Lopez*). *Espejo Fiel de Vidas que Contiene Los Psalmos de David. Obra Devota, Util, y Deleytable. En Londres con Licencia da los Señores del Mahamad, y aprovacion del Señor Haham, Año 5480 (1720).* Vignette on title-page, curious symbolical frontispiece, and plates engraved by Abm. Lopes de Oliveira.

4to. *Spanish morocco. (London, 1720).*

£12

An exceedingly fine copy of one of the rarest works of one of the best Judæo-Spanish poets.

"Daniel Israel Lopez Laguna was born in Portugal about the middle of the seventeenth century of Marano parents, who subsequently settled in Southern France. He studied the humanities at a Spanish University. Persecuted and imprisoned by the Inquisition as a Marano, he languished for several years in captivity, finally succeeding in escaping. He then went to Jamaica, British West Indies, where he openly confessed Judaism.

"At Jamaica Laguna completed the poetical work which he had begun in prison, a Spanish paraphrase of the Psalms. In the introductory poem he relates his varied experiences, and in several of his versions of the Psalms he alludes to his sufferings in the dungeons of the Inquisition. With this work, the fruit of 23 years of labour, he went to London, where several of his relatives were then living. Here he found a patron in Mordecai Nunes Almeyda, who arranged to have the work printed.

"Laguna subsequently returned to Jamaica and died at the age of seventy."
—(*Jewish Encyclopaedia*).

PROPOSALS FOR THE FOUNDATION OF THREE CITIES IN VENEZUELA.

1720 A.D. [4502] CASTEJON (*Victorian de*). Señor, Fray Victorian de Castejon, Religioso Capuchino, y Procurador de las Misiones, que esta Religion tiene en la Provincia de Cumanà, y en virtud de su poder, que con las licencias necesarias protesta presentar, puesto à los Reales pies de V. Magestad, dize: etc.

12 pp., folio. *Wrappers. (Madrid, circa 1720).*

£10 10s

Not in Sabin, Medina,, Church or Leclerc Catalogues.

A very interesting relation, containing an account of the troubles with the Caribees (Indians) and other tribes, and proposing the foundation of three new

CASTEJON (V. DE)—*continued*.

cities in Venezuela for the better safe-guarding the country, and for the easier propagation of Christianity among the natives.

The second section of this relation gives a description of the sites where these three cities are to be founded. The first at a place called Mazaqua on the banks of the river Guarapiche towards the north. In the neighbourhood of this first city, and towards the north-west, are the plains of the Serrania de Puncere, where there are numerous Indian villages, which would then be free from the fear of attacks by the Caribees. As a safeguard to the Spaniards, towards the east, settlements of the Chaymas, Aruacas, Aruros, Farautes, and Guaraunos tribes could be made, which would also serve to protect the coast from Paria to the Gulf of Triste from the Pirates and other enemies. The second city was to be founded, eight leagues from the first, also on the river Guarapiche (probably the Guanipa), at the junctions of the Amana. This would safeguard the country up to the banks of the Orinoco.

The third and last city was to be founded at the narrows of the Orinoco, two days from the Amana to the S.S.W., and by means of it the frontiers of the Caribees could be subdued. This city could be easily fortified as it would be on slight rise, and within 70 leagues by water of the Island of Trinidad.

This third city is undoubtedly Barrancas, and the other two probably now called Maturin and Aragua.

The third section of the relation discusses seven points in which the foundation of these cities would prove of great value, among them being the greater facilities for the missionaries, increased difficulty for other Europeans, especially the Dutch, to settle on the banks of the Orinoco, and the stopping of the inhuman slave raids of the Caribee Indians among the various other Indian tribes.

The last section of this work discusses the means by which these cities can be established.

An exceptionally interesting and important historical "*relation*."

1720 A.D. [4503] COSTA (P. Francisco da). *Arte de Navegar*.

Portuguese manuscript (93 pp.) preceded by *Tratado da Hidrographia* (36 pp.) and followed by *Breve Tratado do Uso da Carta de Marear Globbosa e compasso triangular*. With folding table and twelve astronomical drawings in the text.

136 pp., small 4to. *Old calt.* N.D. Circa 1720.

£7 10s

The first treatise contains references to America; while the second deals with navigation and astronomy in general, and is the work of Padre Francisco da Costa. The third little treatise on the use of charts and the compass, is a Portuguese translation of a Flemish work by John Veen.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED BY THE MISSION PRESS AT LORETO (PARAGUAY).

1721 A.D. [4504] RESTIVO (*Paolo*). Manuale ad usum Patrum Societatis Jesu qui in Reductionibus Paraquariae versantur Ex Rituali Romano ac Toletano decerptm.

Small 4to. Bound by Lortic in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Loreto (Paraguay), Privately printed for the Jesuit Mission Press, 1721.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. CLXXXIV. AND CLXXXIVA.).

£250

This is the first book printed by the Jesuit Mission Press, and is the first book printed in the Guarani language of the Paraguay Indians with specially cast type.

This book has hitherto only been known by the Aspinwall copy, which may be this one.

CONVERSION OF THE INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

- 1721 A.D. [4505] XIMENEZ SAMANIEGO (*Father Joseph*). Prologo Galeato. Relacion de la Vida de la V. Madre Sor Maria de Jesus, Abadesa, que fue, del Convento de la Immaculada Concepcion, de la Villa de Agreda, de la Provincia de Burgos; y Notas a las tres partes de la Mystica Ciudad de Dios.

4to. *Original vellum. Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Causa de la V. Madre, 1721.*

£10 10S

Not in Medina.

This work contains the biography of one of the most celebrated Spanish Nuns of the 17th Century, the Venerable Mother Maria de Jesus, Abbess of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, of Agreda. She exercised a great spiritual and political influence, and was frequently consulted by Philip IV. She was also the author of several books, the most celebrated of which was "The Mystic City of God," particulars concerning which appear in this work.

Chapter XII. (pp. 131-137) describes the "Marvellous conversion of the Infidels in New Mexico" by Benavides and others, and certain trances experienced by the Venerable Mother, in which she seemed to be transported among the Indians, whom she was able to convert.

THE CAPTURE OF PANZACOLA.

- 1721 A.D. [4506] CASTILLO (*Juan del, representative in Mexico of the Conde de la Ensañada, Brother of the Duke of Abrantes y Linares*). Letter signed (in Spanish) to the Conde de la Ensañada (later Duke de Abrantes).

8 pp., folio. *Mexico City, 12th May, 1721.*

£10 10S

Juan Marzillo gives a full account of recent events in Mexico, and mentions the preparations for the capture of Santa Maria de Galve, alias Panzacola and St. Joseph's Bay, and Santa Theresa la Movila (Mobile) with the object of dislodging the English and French, the cost of which will amount to over a million pesos.

- 1721 A.D. [4506A] TROTT (*Nicholas, Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina*). Laws of the British Plantations in America relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning.

Title printed in red and black.

Folio. *Old calf. London, printed for B. Cowse at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1721.*

£15 15s

Contains Laws of South and North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachussets, New Hampshire, Barbados, Antigua, Jamaica and Bermuda.

THE DISCOVERY OF NAYARITA.

- 1722 A.D. [4507] NAYARITA. *Relacion de la Conquista de la Provincia de los Nayaritas, en el Reyno de la Nueva España, que consiguieron las Armas de su Magestad à principios de este año 1722.*

30 pp., small 4to. *New boards. Madrid (1722).*

£25

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2413. A very rare relation written by a Jesuit Father.

The Province of Nayarita was discovered in 1718 through an Indian coming from this district to Mexico. He was dressed in the costume of the Ancient Chichimecs.

"FORBIDDEN READING TO THE INDIANS."

- 1722-3 A.D. [4508] GÁRCILASSO DE LA VEGA. *Primera Parte de los Comentarios reales de el Origen de los Incas, su idolatria, leies, y gobierno, vidas y conquistas. Historia general del Peru, guerras entre Pizarros y Almagros.*

2 vols. in 1, folio. *Calf. Madrid, 1722-23.*

£4 10s

Medina, Vol. IV., Nos. 2408 and 2451.

"Edited by Andrés Gonzalez de Barcia. By a royal order of the 21st April,

Conde de alva daltre y de villa flor Primo gentil hombre de camara mi Virei Gobernador y capitán general de las provincias de la nueva españa y presidente de mi audiencia de ella conatula mia deochos de agosto de mill e quatrocientos e sesenta e siete de dar licencia adon D^o portor casanate para que fuera acaer el descubrimiento del golfo de californi sin lencia de algunas ni tiempo para saber el fin y materia que tenia y como se las pudiesen aver las que sabia entendido hallaban en aquellas cosas y como las noticias mas individuales que combeni con en la forma y como alia ofrecido acoracione y el prometido que habiendo cumplido con ello habia lamerceda que merecia y capitularia con el supacificacion y poblacion de las tardas tierras que descubriese de una lora parte de el dho golfo como mas un particular se contiene en la dha cedula aqui mervieyo y para que me escribio desde sin alo en trece de abril de mill e quatrocientos e sesenta e siete que por la relacion que tenia con ella se iba el curso de la primera navegacion que hizo ante descubrimiento, y que en su prosecucion saldrá al fono siguiente y para un mayor disposicion que se iba de que le iba merced del oficio de alcaide mayor de sin alo que el mas conano y maritimo de aquel golfo y measuplicado se acordó de onar lencia con el, y en su coneto tendria algunas comodidades para las embarcaciones que as de lobar y alibio de lo mucho que era universal de una ci proseguira la propagacion de tanto evangelio y el reconocimiento de aquellas tierras y mas tambien las alia que estan descubiertas y pobladas y alibiendo se consultado por los de mi coneto de de las yndias me parecio ordenaros y mandaros como lo hago que en la primer ocasion que ofrezca me informeis con mucha particularidad lo que ubiere entendido circa de la utilidad de este descubrimiento y si fueran vultan de algunos y conbentente, qu alia y por que causa y conbiniencia y cantidad de ello si fueran al descubridor y que gaste haci y que en caso de sugar al descubrimiento por conbentente bari conaracion de airtirle y ayudarle para un mayor disposicion

FIRST PAGE FROM

KING PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN.
 CONCERNING ADMIRAL PORTER CASANATE'S EXPEDITIONS
 TO THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.
 MADRID, 6TH AUGUST, 1650.

See Item No. 4287.



Mi hermano D. P.° Porter Casanate que con licencia mia estáis entendi-
endo en el descubrimiento del Golfo de la California, con carta que
escribíais en 13. de Abril de 649. se recuso la Relación que en-
viastes del inicio de la primera navegacion que hicierais al
descubrimiento. Y decíais que en su prosecucion salvarais el Ve-
rano siguiente. Y que para su mejor disposicion neces. tauais
de que os hiciese más del ofi. de Alcalde mayor de Sonora
que es el mas cercano y marítimo de aquel Golfo: Ome su-
plicais si lo haríais con el pues con esto tendríais alguna
comodidad para las embarcaciones que tauais de llevar
Y sabíais de lo mucho que esta empresa os cuesta, Y conseguí-
ra la propagacion del santo Evangelio y el conocimiento
de aquellas tierras y mares tan vecinas a las que estades
cubiertas y pobladas: Y decíais en darme consultado
por los de mi conr.° de las Indias como quera que
por ahora se afurgado por conveniente hacierais más del
ofus que pedís me aparecís auirais de ello, Y del re-
cuso de v.ª carta y Relación, y determinacion con que quedo de
el dudado con que laueis obrado en este descubrimiento
trabajo y riesgo que en el laueis padecido. Yo encargo
mucho que con el mismo desuelo lo continuéis asta que
con efecto. Y brevedad corrigais lo que tenéis ofrecido
que laueis obrado así tendré atencion a lo que en esto me
nuxedades, y efectos que resultaren, para honrarlos
Y haceros más como lo mereceris merecido. Yo el Príncipe
de la Nueva España con quien os correspondereis en quanto

FIRST PAGE FROM
KING PHILIP IV. OF SPAIN'S LETTER TO ADMIRAL DON PEDRO
PORTER CASANATE.

CONCERNING HIS DISCOVERY OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

MADRID, 6TH AUGUST, 1650.

See Item No. 4288.

GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA—*continued*.

1782, all copies of this work were to be bought up in secret. This order was due to a report of the Inspector Don José Antonio de Areche who had written in May, 1781, that the Indians should be forbidden from reading this book because there was a false prophecy therein that England would restore the throne of Peru to a Tupac-Amaru Indian."

- 1723 A.D. [4509] TAPIA (*Father Diego de*). Confessionario en lengua Cumanagota, y de otras Naciones de Indios de la Provincia de Cumanà, con unas Advertencias previas al Confessionario para los Confesores.

With a woodcut frontispiece.

Thick 8vo. *Morocco. Madrid, Pedro Fernandez, 1723.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXV.).

£31 10s

Medina, Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana, 2490.

"This very scarce work was composed by a missionary of the Franciscan Order who had spent more than 30 years among the Indians (he joined the missions in 1693 with Father Ruiz Blanco). It was printed for distribution among the missions of the province of Cumana, practically the entire edition being sent to America.

Cumanagota is spoken by the Indians living on the banks of the Orinoco (the old provinces of Cumana and New Andalusia, now Venezuela). It is also called Tamanaques, and belongs to the Galibi family."

- 1723 A.D. [4510] PEREZ (*Padre Fr. Manuel*). Cathecismo Romano, traducido en Castellano, y Mexicano.

Small 4to. *Morocco, g. e. Mexico, Francisco de Rivera Calderon, 1723.*

£18 18s

Leclerc, 2333. Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. IV., No. 2719. "A book as interesting as it is rare." Sabin, 60912.

Padre Fr. Manuel Perez was born in Mexico, and was professor of Mexican at the University there. He also wrote one or two books on Mexican Grammar and an abridgment of the five Sacraments for the use of missionaries to the Mexican Indians.

Of the greatest rarity. A copy realised £15 10s. over 40 years ago.

- 1723 A.D. [4511] GARCIA DE LA CONCEPCION (*José*). Historia Bethlehemitica, vida exemplar, y admirable del P. Pedro de San Joseph Betancur, fundador de el regular instituto de Bethlehen en las Indias Occidentales.

With 1 engraved plate. Folio. *Half calf. Seville, 1723.*

£12 12s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2450. Sabin No. 26571.

This rare work is divided into three books, the first of which contains the life of Father Bethencourt, the founder of the Order of Bethlehem in Guatemala, 1673. The work further contains the history of this Order and the life of the chief missionaries. It furnishes us with important documents for the history of the Monastic Orders in Mexico.

Father José Bethencourt was a descendant of the celebrated John de Bethencourt, the discoverer of the Canary Islands.

- 1723 A.D. [4512] SENOR. La Ciudad, y Comercio de Manila, Cabeza, y la mas principal de las Islas Philipinas puesta à los Reales pies de V. Magestad, dice; Que por Real Despacho, su fecha en Balsain à 27. de Octubre del año passado de 1720. expedidos por la Via Reservada, se ordena al Marquès de Torre-Campo, Governador, y Capitan General de dichas Islas, el que el Comercio, que se ha practicado por los vecinos de aquella jurisdiccion, con el Reyno de Nueva-España, en adelante se reduzca solamente à los generos de Oro, Canela, Elefantes, Cera, Losa, Clavo, Pimienta, Cambayas, Lienços pintados, Chitas, Zarazas, Gasas, Lampotes, Mantas de Ilocos, Seda floxa, y en rama; y los demàs, que no sean texidos de Seda, Oro y Plata, los que prohibia V. Magestad se pudiesen comerciar en el Galeon annual de permiso; y que en lugar de este, para la mayor comodidad de los Comerciantes.

16 pp., folio. *New boards. (Madrid, about 1723).*

£10 10s

Not in Tavera.

A petition to the King asking him to withdraw or suspend the Royal Letter of the 27th October, of 1720, and begging him to allow commerce with Mexico as before without limitation of varieties of merchandise, or prohibition of cloth, woven with silk and gold and silver.

- 1724 A.D. [4513] CHARLEVOIX (*P. F. X. de*). *La Vie de la Mère Marie de L'Incarnation, Institutrice & première Superieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France.*

With fine portrait of Marie de l'Incarnation and inscription in panel below "La Mère Marie de l'Incarnation Première Superieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France décédée à Quebec en odeur de Sainteté le dernier jour d'avril 1672."

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in brown full levant morocco, with gilt lines and ornamentations on sides, fully gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Paris, A. C. Briasson, 1724.

£21

- 1724 A.D. [4514] (BERKELEY, *Bishop*). *A Proposal for the Better Supplying of Churches in our Foreign Plantations, and for Converting the Savage Americans to Christianity.*

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière.* London, H. Woodfall, 1724.

£6 6s

Sabin 66021.

Bishop Berkeley suggests training young American Indians as missionaries, and says "The young Americans necessary for this purpose, may, in the beginning be procured, either by peaceable methods from those savage nations, which border on our Colonies, and are in friendship with us, or by taking captive the children of our enemies." This tract relates for the most part to the West Indies, Barbados, and Bermuda, etc.

THE BEST EDITION OF THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE SPANIARDS IN AMERICA.

- 1725-30 A.D. [4515] HERRERA (*Antonio de*). *Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las Islas i Tierra-Fierme del Mar Oceano.*

With 9 engraved title-pages and 14 maps.

8 vols. in 6, small folio. *Vellum.* Madrid, 1725-1730.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXVI.).

£52 10s

(Continued over)

HERRERA (A. DE)—*continued*.

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 2580. Sabin, No. 31546. "Deservedly regarded as the best Edition." Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 12 l.

Of the greatest importance for the history of the conquest, colonies and progress of the Spaniards in America. On the title-pages are the engraved portraits of the most famous missionaries, generals, governors, and soldiers who served in America during its conquest and occupation, views of America, etc.

This is the genuine best edition of the work, edited by the learned Barcia, which, although in preparation since 1725, did not appear till 1729. Another similar edition, in 4 vols., folio, with portraits, was brought out at Antwerp in 1728, one year previously, in haste, to forestall the work which Barcia had in hand, but of course it is an inferior production, disfigured with faults, and omitting the fourteen maps which are unavoidably necessary for the understanding of the description. It contains also so-called portraits of the Incas of Peru, which are merely copies of De Bry's fictitious engravings, while Barcia's edition gives the genuine designs which Herrera himself had used, after the native pictures.

According to Perez Pastor (Imprenta en Madrid, Nos. 784 and 1334) the 14 engraved maps are in many cases the first of many of the American provinces described, and the 39 portraits of the conquistadores and other historical personages given on the title-pages are the most authentic that are known. More than half of the last volume is occupied by a remarkably full index (225 ff.), "*Tabla general delas cosas notables y personas contenidas en la Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales, i en los 8 Decadas*." In addition to the 8 Decadas, at the beginning of Vol. I., is Herrera's "*Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*."

1725 A.D. [4516] SCHOUTEN (*Gautier*). Voyage de Gautier Schouten aux Indes Orientales. Commencé l'an 1658 et fini l'an 1665. Traduit du Hollandois. Ou l'on voir plusieurs Descriptions de Pais, Roiaumes, Isles et Villes, Sièges, Combats sur terre et sur mer, Coutumes, Manières, Religions de divers Peuples, Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, et autres Curiosités naturelles.

With portrait of the author, engraved frontispiece, and large number of engravings, some folding.

2 vols, small 8vo. *Bound in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Rouen, Pierre le Boucher, 1725.

£10 10s

FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES IN THE
EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1726 A.D. [4517] CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT (in Spanish), giving a very interesting account of the natural, commercial and early political history of Florida and Central America (76 pp.), with additional essays on Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, etc.

Together 99 pp., folio. Circa 1726.

£52 10s

The writer explains that, although much of his information was supplied by other authorities, he has obtained most of his data from personal observation and study during the fifteen years of his residence in America "in His Majesty's service by land and sea." He mentions that in the various diaries he has written he describes the roads and natural resources of all these countries.

Translation:—"Florida.—At 29 degrees 45 minutes latitude, and 293 longitude, there is the largest population of any place which His Majesty possesses in these parts. The area is small and without ramparts. There is a citadel, which was attacked by the English from Georgia and Carolina in the year 1706, who were unable to conquer it, in spite of having caused some of the native Indians to mutiny and go over to them. In this fortress reside the Governor and Commander in Chief with the garrison of Infantry and Cavalry. The pay and expenses for the maintenance of this garrison are remitted by the Bishop of the city of Puebla de los Angeles in New Spain, in accordance with the King's commands. The families in this town are confined to daily rations, this being under military rule and because there is no local produce. They make a beverage called 'cacina,' and on these shores . . . the Indians catch (a species of chamois) which yields beautiful leather.

"Ecclesiastically it is under the bishopric of Havana, and there are Franciscan Convents whose monks teach in some of the Indian encampments.

"The Harbour does not permit of the entry of large vessels, which anchor at the roads and smaller craft go out to meet them.

"This coast extends so far north that it comprises the provinces of Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, the whole of New England, New France, as far as Newfoundland.

"But from Florida towards the south it is 200 leagues to the Cape of Cañaberal . . . near this cape there is a beach called Palmar de His [the district now known as Palm Beach] where, on the 31st July, 1715, Don Juan de Ubilla's fleet was shipwrecked together with the galleons of Don Antonio Chevest: it is a desert shore and low-lying.

"From the Cape of Cañaberal to the Cabeza de los Martires, which is at 25 degrees latitude, 290 degrees longitude, a distance of 58 leagues, the coast
(Continued over)

MANUSCRIPT ON FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, ETC.—*continued.*

runs southward, and there are many outlying rocks. From the Cabeza de los Martires to the Tortuguilla sound, which is 25 degrees 50 mins. latitude, 289 degrees longitude, the distance is seventy leagues bearing round to the west, that is if the vessel proceeds along the coast which is all flat and liable to be flooded and with numerous reefs" [the coast referred to is that in the vicinity of what is now Mangrove Swamp]; "here live Indian infidels, who are nevertheless tractable. . .

"From the Tortuguilla to the Bay of Carlos, which is forty five leagues to the north, the coast is all flat, with mangrove plantations, and there are some Indians. From the Bay of Carlos to Apalache, the coast runs north west, a distance of seventy five leagues. Here dwell peaceful Indians, who are under the Government of Florida and in years gone by there was a community known as San Marcos. To-day a detachment of troops from the capital covers this district."

Describing St. Joseph's Bay the writer says: "Years ago this was occupied by the French, who abandoned it . . . but it was usefully occupied by His Majesty's armed forces in 1719—and Squadron-Commander Cornejo assisted in this faction, on the instructions of the Viceroy the Marques de Valero. From St. Joseph's Bay, now inhabited to Panzacola, a distance of forty leagues, the coast runs northward. In this part, there are stretches of beach and some rivers.

"Panzacola is also known as Santa Maria de Galve, alias Punta de Siguenza. To-day there is a fort in an island called Santa Rosa off the Punta de Siguenza, where there is a commandant and a moderate garrison paid annually by the Viceroy of New Spain, who remits the allowances by means of a vessel from the Fleet at Barlovento. Ecclesiastically they are under the bishopric of Havana, whence Franciscan religiosos proceed to minister to this garrison, taken from the French in 1719. It produces nothing save timber for warships. There are many Indians who are skilful hunters with bows and arrows, and hunt chamois and deer.

"From Panzacola to the Mississippi River which is 30 degrees 15 mins. latitude and 298 degrees 10 mins. longitude, the distance is 50 leagues. Between these places run flat sands, shallows and islets and the rocks of San Diego, where in the year 1696, a frigate was lost from the Barlovento Fleet under the command of Don Andres de Arriola.

"Mississippi is also called La Mobila, where, by the banks of a mighty river the French are established as far as the province of the New Philippines and fortress of the Texas. This district is called Louisiana. The capital is New Orleans where the Commander in Chief resides with a good garrison, equipped as in Europe.

"Facing the mouth of this River is an island with a fort for the protection of vessels arriving here: it is called the Island of Maracla where the ships unload their cargo.

"From Mobila to the Cabo de Lobo, the coast runs southward for thirty leagues, where there are many reefs, shallows, rivers and salt marches.

"From Cabo de Lobo to St. Bernard Bay, alias El Espiritu Santo, 112 leagues away, the coast lies to the west. Here is the Bay of Asuncion inhabited by Indian infidels; a bad port for large vessels; and the rest consists of sands and rivers. The above mentioned Bay of Espiritu Santo is to-day inhabited by the

MANUSCRIPT ON FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, ETC.—*continued.*

Armed Forces of the King, with a Captain and one hundred men . . . who serve in case of an emergency; and although there is no fort, they have some small mounted guns. There are Indian infidels here. The Bay is big, the harbour bad—indeed only brigs and bilanders can enter, the water being shallow and there being many sandbanks.

“Years ago this bay was in the occupation of the French and they constructed a fort, but their supplies having run short, they died of starvation.

“This garrison is paid and maintained by the Viceroy of New Spain once a year; and, ecclesiastically, it is under the Bishopric of Guadalajara in New Galicia.”

The writer then gives detailed particulars of the ports and rivers in Mexico, with some interesting information about Tampico, where “at the mouth of the river Tampico, there is a watch tower with a guard in charge, who explores the coast and informs the Chief Justice of any vessels he discovers; for which purpose he is paid by the King. To the west, there is a tiny settlement of peaceful Indians called the Olives; and at the mouth of the river is an island called la Isla de Lobos (the Isle of Wolves) quite near shore, where, indeed, numerous sea wolves appear. . . . This province is known as Tampico, it is governed by a Judge who resides in a place called Tantoyuca; but there is no city or town at all. The whole country is overrun with dense forests, very hot and unhealthy. There is an abundance of large cattle. Honey and wax are also produced and wild maize and beans. There is some fishing to be had; and from the sweet-cane they obtain honey which is made into little cones of raw sugar. There is a certain amount of trade in salt between this province and Havana (whence it is shipped) and Vera Cruz; and there is a great variety of exquisite birds. . . .

“Spiritually they are under the authority of Mexico, ministered by Augustinian and Franciscan monks and clergy; and although the Indian communities are many, there are also Mulattos, and other tribes unknown to Europeans such as Zambos, Cozotes and half-castes. . . .”

Long and interesting descriptions are given of Vera Cruz and its important military and commercial position in the New World. He has many interesting things to say about the surrounding country, and a quaint item of information regarding Tabasco is that it produces, in addition to cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, and cattle, a large quantity of parrots and monkeys, “the latter being eaten as though they were as delicious as mutton.”

He traces the route practically all along the coast facing the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, giving his personal observations and snatches of history and legend. He comments upon the expert knowledge of the English residents in these parts, “who know the ins and outs better than the Spaniards . . . and trade in dyes with the inhabitants of Jamaica.”

We are informed that Camayagua (in Honduras) possesses a fine cathedral, a college, a church and the convents of San Francis and La Marced. The country produces aniline dyes, tobacco, leather, gold dust and silver, and amongst the animal-kind are tigers, lions, tapirs and birds of all kinds; “and there are quantities of monkeys and parrots.”

(Continued over)

MANUSCRIPT ON FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, ETC.—*continued.*

Describing the route to Carthagena across the Darien Gulf, he mentions that "in 1699 the English were situated there but were expelled by Don Juan Diaz Pimienta the Governor of Carthagena with Admiral Peredio's squadron."

Amongst the public buildings was the Castle of Boca Chica situated close to the port, where warships were at anchor; and the Cathedral, which "though not sumptuous, is well built." The Institutions include several convents for the Franciscan, Dominican and Augustinian monks, three nunneries, a seminary, a hospital, and an Inquisitorial Court with jurisdiction over Cuba, Trinidad, Santo Domingo, Panama, Puerto Rico, Caracas, etc.

An interesting description is given of Cuba with full notes referring to Havana and its history. "The port is large, clean and safe, so that whoever cares can step ashore from the warships by means of a gangway. The garrison consists of a battalion of Infantry a company of Cavalry and another of Artillery well equipped. The Governor lives in the Castle and the Viceroy of New Spain sends funds annually for their maintenance.

The city is beautiful—and the estates which extend to the seashore are protected against the enemy's intrusion. Near the Citadel is a shipbuilding yard where, at the King's expense . . . three warships of more than fifty guns have recently been constructed."

Describing Jamaica, the writer mentions that the capital was then known as "Santiago de la Vega where the Governor resides, and is the most important commercial town although there are many merchants and some Jews in Kingston and Spanishtown. All the land is fertile and produces sugar, gin, rum, cotton . . . and pepper, and there is much mercantile traffic between London, New Bermuda and adjacent islands and all the coasts of Spain . . . and notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor and Judges to handicap this illicit commerce, the inhabitants persist in it, regardless of the punishment they may merit. . . . There is a group of small islands to the west of Jamaica, which are usually noticed by the ships sailing to New Spain, which are inhabited by English people who fish for tortoises and sell them in Jamaica."

The manuscript also contains an interesting description of Isla Española (Haiti and Santo Domingo) and Puerto Rico, and there are short references to Durango, Guadalajara, Monterey, Zacatecas and Valladolid.

Corner of one leaf is slightly defective.

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There is no definite date of publication on the title-page, but it would appear that this Madrid edition was published late in 1729, since the Licences are dated Madrid, August and September, 1729.

The book is an instructive medical work, compiled for the use of Jesuit missionaries in the outlying missions in Sonora, California and New Spain, who would be unlikely to obtain ordinary medical assistance. It contains instructions for surgical and medical treatment for most of the accidents and ills which flesh is heir to, and there are numerous prescriptions for herbal medicines which could be dispensed by unqualified home doctors; the work being divided into three "books": Medicine, Surgery, and Antidotes.

The compiler, Juan de Esteynefer, was a Jesuit, a native of Silesia, who had spent many years assisting the missionary Fathers in Sinaloa and Mexico. Moved by compassion for the continual suffering which he witnessed, owing to the lack of medical assistance for both Indians and missionaries, he resolved to publish this work from diligent researches amongst the most authentic medical books.

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Swedish Missionary Ericus Biorcke, who was sent as a Minister to New Sweden
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This is the first book written by a native of America and published in
Sweden. It is full of interesting historical details and displays much knowledge
of the Indians.

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Quarta, and Dos Fornos; plan of the fort of S. Pedro de Alcantara, Sacramento;
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The second is entitled “Descobrimentos das Antilhas e Indias pollos Espanhoes feitas,” and begins with an account of the discovery of America by Columbus. The discoveries of Cortes, Cabral, Pizarro, and all the other famous adventurers are described till the year 1550, the last expedition described being the English expedition under Richarte Trebuli (Sir Richard Grenville).

There is an English translation published in English in 1601 under the title of “Discoveries of the World, written in the Portugall tongue by Antonio Galvano, corrected and now published in English by R. Hakluyt.”

In this work is given a valuable chronological list of all the discoveries, ancient and modern, made down to the year 1550. The writer, who may be styled the founder of historical geography, spent the early part of his life in the East Indies, where he distinguished himself in an expedition which reduced the Moluccas to Portuguese rule. The original edition was so rare even in Hakluyt's time that he says he could never get a sight of a copy.

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A certified copy of a case, with Dr. Andrews' opinion, relating to the prize ship "Morecraft," being taken by the enemy and retaken by Admiral Townsend and not delivered up upon payment of salvage but employed by him to carry freight. Dated Dec. 17th, 1746. 3 pp.

Opinion of Dr. Andrews with regard to a case of his majesty's ship "Argyle" and sloop "Fame" against the privateers Castor and Pollux. Relating to two prizes taken in the West Indies and how they ought to be distributed.

Autograph letter from Francis Holburne, afterwards Admiral and Governor of Greenwich, dealing with his Majesty's ship "Argyle" and her cruize of the Back of Martinica. 2 pp. Dated Ramilies, Spithead, April 29th, 1755.

Case, with questions and answers by Dr. Andrews of a libel in the Admiralty of Barbados on behalf of his Majesty's ship "Argyle" and sloop "Fame" against the prize ship "Constant Maria." Also a libel was exhibited on behalf of two privateers, the Castor and Pollux, setting forth that they were in company with the said sloop "Fame" when the "Constant Maria" was taken. 6 pp. Dated Nov. 29th, 1745.

An autograph letter from William Duke mentioning the Barbados Gazette and dealing with party rage and policy among the Barbados Islands. Refers to the insecurity of the Island in case of invasion. "It is apparently exposed to a sudden and easy conquest." "There should be a squadron of ships of war in these parts to defend any attempt the French may make on the British Sugar Islands, and to prevent their settling and fortifying any of the neutral islands." Also refers to a visit paid by His Majesty King George III. to his German Dominions. 4 pp. 12 Aug., 1755.

Autograph letter to John Braithwaite from J. Shepherd of Barbados Pine Plantation dealing with the famine on the Island. "Some people have not made sugar enough to serve their family's use." "People who used to hire out their negroes for their support, have had to let them work with anyone who will feed them." He thanks the senders of supplies from England. Refers to the American War of Independence.

"I am sorry to find that the unhappy affair with America is like to turn out so fatally, and pray to God, that the Commissioners are not sent too late; Oh Great Britain, Oh my country! God grant that every thing may end for her good." 2 pp. Dated 4th June, 1778.

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1732 A.D. [4533] PERALTA BARNUEVO (*Dr. Pedro de*).
 Lima Fundada, o Conquista del Peru. Poema Heroico en que
 se decanta toda la historia del Descubrimiento y sugesion de sus
 Provincias por Don Francisco Pizarro, Marques de los Atabillos.

2 vols., small 4to. *Vellum (wormed)*. Lima, Francisco Sobrino y
 Bados, 1732.

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Salva, No. 859. Sabin, No. 60852. Medina, *Imprenta en Lima*, No. 869.

The first edition of this long heroic poem by the Poet Laureate of Peru, on the exploits of Francisco Pizano and his associates in the discovery and conquest of Peru; his relations with the Incas; the régime of La Gasca after the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro; the later rebellion of Francisco Hernandez Giron; the foundation of the city of Lima; descriptions of the natural wonders of the country, the earlier and later administrations, etc. The poem is divided into ten cantos, and is written in *octavas*, while throughout both volumes there are copious historical annotations which enrich the interest of the work. The events, however, are not recorded in strict chronological order. Amongst the preliminary pages are to be found numerous sonnets to the author, and a lengthy dedication to the Marques del Castelfuerte, Viceroy of Peru.

This publication is little known and very scarce in Europe: according to Leclerc [No. 1814], having been printed in South America, this book has escaped the notice of Bayer in his edition of Nic. Antonio. Pinelo speaks of another work of the author, but does not seem to know this work, of which, perhaps, not many copies have reached Europe.—Bibl. Grenvilliana."

Pedro de Peralta y Barnuevo was a Peruvian poet and linguist (born and died in Lima 1663-1743), and was the principal official cosmographer of his country. He was a man of extraordinary learning. He wrote poetry in eight different languages; was well-versed in philosophy, chemistry, botany, anatomy, and medicine; accountancy, holding the post of *contador de cuentas* or accountant to the Real Audiencia; was president and founder of an Academy of Mathematics; compiled the official calendar annually; published various astronomical and other scientific works; and was, for a time, Rector of the University of San Marcos. He wrote a prose history of Spain, in addition to various historical poems on Peru.

- 1732 A.D. [4534] CONSULADO Der Mar de Barcelona, nuevamente Traducio de Cathalan en Castellano por Don Cayetano de Palleja, y adicionado De Los Avtores que Tratan Cada Vno de Los Capitulos, en el qual se contienen las Leyes, y Ordinaciones de los Contratos de Mar.

Folio. *Half bound. Barcelona, Juan Piferrer, 1732.*

£7 10s

The Salva copy. Salva 3644.

- 1732 A.D. [4535] SANTA CRUZ DE MARCENADO (*Marques de*). Rapsodia Economico-Politica-Monarquica. Comercio Suelto, y en Compañías general y particular, en Mexico, Peru, Philipinas y Moscovia. . . .

12mo. *Vellum. Madrid, Antonio Marin, 1732.*

£6 6s

Colmeiro, No. 354.

The writer advocates a uniformity of weights, measures, and coinage; the construction of roads, canals, and bridges; the suppression of inland customs; moderate taxation of imports; and capital punishment and confiscation of goods, as a means of restraining contraband.

MOST IMPORTANT CHRONICLE OF THE FRANCISCAN ORDER IN BRAZIL.

- 1733 A.D. [4537] CONCEICAO (*Apollinario da*). Primazia Serafica no regiam da America, novo descobrimento de Santos, e Veneraveis Religiosos da orden Serafica, que ennobricem o Novo Mundo com suas virtudes, e acçoens.

LARGE AND THICK PAPER COPY. 4to. *Old calf. Lisbon, 1733.*

£16 16s

Sabin, No. 15099.

The most important chronicle of the Franciscan Order in Brazil. The author was born in Lisbon in 1692; he left with his family for Rio de Janeiro and took the Franciscan vow in the convent of the town of San Paulo in 1711. He died about 1760.

Rodrigues, No. 208.

CONCEICAO (A. da)—*continued*.

1733 A.D. [4538] ——— Another Copy.

Small paper, *handsomely bound by Rousselle in blue levant morocco, gold tooling and corner fleurons on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.*

£16 16s

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE SILK INDUSTRY INTO GEORGIA.

1733 A.D. [4539] B. (T.). A Compendious Account of the whole Art of Breeding, Nursing, and the Right Ordering of the Silk-Worm.

With 6 finely engraved folding plates illustrative of the Art of breeding silk-worms.

4to. *Full morocco, gilt, g. e. London, John Worrall, 1733.*

£12 12s

Not in Sabin or the Church Catalogue.

This curious and interesting book is dedicated to Lord Viscount Percival, Lord Carpenter, and the other trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, and in his four-page introduction the author sets forth proposals for the introduction of silk-worm cultivation into Georgia, as he had heard "with inexpressible pleasure that the raising of raw silk is intended as one of the many useful employments designed for those industrious poor, that shall become the new inhabitants of Georgia"; and he also states that "The Climate and Soil of New England, Carolina, Virginia, etc., are excellently well suited to the nature of the silk-worm, and to the Propagation of the mulberry-tree."

1734 A.D. [4540] NOTICIAS de el estado de la Provincia del Paraguay, venidas por Buenos Aires con cartas de 20 de Febrero de 1733. Carta del Padre Geronimo Herran, Provincial de la Provincia del Paraguay de la Compañia de Jesus, al Excelentissimo Señor Virrey del Peru.

9 pp., small folio. *Boards. N.P., N.D. [Madrid ? c. 1734.]* £10 10s

The text of a full report, addressed by Padre Geronimo Herran, Jesuit Provincial of Paraguay, to the Viceroy of Peru, describing his activities in the community during the natives' rebellion in Paraguay against the authority of Don Ignacio de Soroeta, the duly-appointed Governor. The Padre refers to the contemporary state of affairs, following upon the defiant attitude of the Indians. The text of other documents is appended, including the Viceroy's reply, notifying the Padre of the appointment of Don Manuel de Ruiloba as Governor of Paraguay and requesting assistance, on his behalf, from the Tapes Indian Missions.

PAPAL BULL.

- 1735 A.D. [454I] CLEMENT XII. (*Pope*). Bulla concedida por la santidad de el Papa Clement X, prorrogada por la santidad del Papa Clemente XI, y mandada publicar por N.M.S.P. Clemente XII, para los Patriarcas, Primados, Arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Peru, Tierra Firme y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma, lo puidan comer durante la Predicacion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. *In buckram case. Madrid, 1735.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CLXXXVIII.).

£10 10s

By this Bull the Clergy of Peru, to whom it was forbidden to eat eggs and food prepared with milk during Lent, were allowed to eat such during the Crusade.

- 1735 A.D. [454IA] HARE (*Francis, Lord Bishop of Chichester*). A Sermon Preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; at their Anniversary meeting in the Paris Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Friday the 21st of February, 1734.

Large Paper Copy. 4to. *Original binding of old blue morocco, gilt toolings on sides, gilt panel back, g. e. London, S. Buckley, 1735.*

£10 10s

Sabin, 30362.

PAPAL BULL.

- 1735 A.D. [4542] URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los Fieles Christianos, vecinos, estantes y habitantes en las Provincias del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, sujetas al Rey Felipe V, con grandes indulgencias, para socorro de la guerra contra Infieles como las heregias son trayciones formados contra la Fè.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below.

In buckram case. Madrid, 1735.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

- 1735 A.D. [4543] URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de Composicion sobre los bienes havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos Proprios Duenos no Consta. Concedida por la Santidad de Urbano Octavo, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos de el Rey Don Felipe Quinto, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fè Catholica, en las Provincias del Peru, Tierre Firme.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side only of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below.

In buckram case. Madrid, 1735.

£10 10s

- 1735 A.D. [4543^A] ATKINS (*John; Surgeon in the Royal Navy*).
A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West-Indies; in His Majesty's Ships, the Swallow and Weymouth. Describing the several Islands and Settlements, viz. Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verd, Sierra Leon, Sesthos, Cape Apollonia, Cabo Corso, and others on the Guinea Coast; Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c., in the West-Indies.

Engraved vignette of a ship on title.

8vo, *original calf*. London, *Caesar Ward and Richard Chandler*, 1735.

£6 6s

Sabin, 2274.

- 1735 A.D. [4544] SOLIS (*Antonio de*). Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progressos de la America Septentrional conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

Title within woodcut border.

Folio. *Old vellum*. Seville, 1735.

£4 4s

This edition not cited by Salva or Medina.

1736 A.D. [4544^A] MARONIMY (*Padre Pablo*). *Relacion de la Mision hecha en los Pueblos de Cumbaya, Tumbaco, Puembo, Piso, Yarugui, Quinche, Guaylabamba y Cotocollao de la Diocesis de Quito.*

Spanish Manuscript report on the Missions in Quito, Peru, signed by Padre Pablo Maronimy.

27 pp., small 4to, *half rough calf*. *Collegio de Quinto, August, 1736.*

£35

The report is addressed to the Bishop of Quito, in whose diocese these eight missions were established. The writer describes his experiences during his pastoral tour of the district, with his companion, Padre Marcos Bonilla. This began at Cumbaya on the 7th May, and ended at Coticollao on the 10th July, 1736. They followed the same method at each mission: they would write to the curate-in-charge a few days before their expected arrival, and allow him to summon the neighbouring converts, who would congregate to meet the missionaries. "Our arrival was generally arranged to take place in the evening, on foot, with the Holy Christ, and the standards of Mary and Saint Xavier; emitting pious ejaculations, as was the custom, and performing two or three acts of contrition. In this way, accompanied by the people, who came out to meet us, we would wend our way to the Church, where we encouraged them with demonstrations of affection, and placed upon the altar the image of Our Lady and the Sacred Hearts, so that the sinners should resort to these fountains of mercy every day during our sojourn in the district. This ceremony finished with a hymn, which all the natives repeated. When circumstances did not permit this procedure, we arranged a procession at sunset, with the curate bearing the Crucifix, and finally returned to the Church. On the other days, we would summon the people at eight or nine in the morning; and, after teaching them the principal points of Christianity for half-an-hour, we celebrated the Mass. In the evening, from the altar, we would render our devotion to Our Lady of the Rosary, who seems to have been almost forgotten in these parts; and, later, a hymn, which bore out the sentiments of the sermon. At other times, we would go out at nine o'clock at night, with the image of the Christ and a bell, to waken those who were asleep—not so much with physical slumber, as with the lethargy of sin—which resulted in the salvation of more than one lost soul."

The services were conducted in Spanish for the benefit of the Spaniards

VOYAGE DE LA FRANCE EQUINOXIALE EN L'ISLE DE CAYENNE,

ENTREPRIS PAR LES FRANÇOIS
EN L'ANNEE M. DC. LII.

Divisé en trois Livres.

- LE PREMIER, contient l'établissement de la Colonie,
son embarquement, & sa route iusques à son arriuée
en l'Isle de Cayenne.
- LE SECOND, ce qui s'est passé pendant quinze mois que
l'on a demeuré dans le païs.
- LE TROISIEME, traite du temperament du païs, de
la fertilité de sa terre, & des mœurs & façons de faire
des Sauvages de cette contrée.

Avec vn Dictionnaire de la Langue du mesme Païs.

Par M^e ANTOINE BIET, Prestre, Curé de S^{te} Geneviève
de Senlis, Superieur des Prestres qui ont passé dans le Païs.



A PARIS,

Chez FRANÇOIS CLOVZIER, dans la Cour du Palais,
proche l'Hostel du Premier President.

M. DC. LXIV.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

TITLE PAGE FROM

BIET, VOYAGE DE LA FRANCE EQUINOXIALE.

PARIS, 1664.

See Item No. 4336.



ILLUMINATED TITLE PAGE FROM
JOAO TEIXEIRA ALBERNAS, LIVRO DE TODA A COSTA DA PROVINCIA
SANTA CRUZ (BRAZIL). 1666.
See Item No. 4344.

MARONIMY—*continued.*

and Indians, "who were sufficiently intelligent to understand the language." Nevertheless, as these gentlemen were not too well-versed in the finer subtleties of theology, the missionaries naïvely "interspersed the sermons with words in the language of the Ingas"! Many conversions were made amongst the little children, who were taught "according to their abilities"; those who replied to the questions promptly being rewarded with rosaries. In the last day but one of the visit, after communion, they would sing a Requiem Mass with the responses, and pass in procession through the Church and cemetery. "This function was the one that the Indians liked best . . . and the following night the mission service would end with a farewell sermon and the last benediction, with so impressive a ceremony that the people were moved to tears."

The writer then relates how the Indians were won over to the Church by the missionaries' gentleness, and the ceremonies which they had witnessed; and with the departure of the Padres, great crowds of simple natives would accompany them far out into the lonely country, "until we had to implore them to return to their homes." Many of the districts they visited had known missions; while other districts had had no Christian establishment for forty years. Many of the Spaniards living in the outlying *estancias* would travel long distances, and lodge in the Indians' huts, in order to be present at these missionary functions. The writer reports the number of baptisms, confessions, and reconciliations that had taken place during the tour; the pitiable lot of the half-castes, who "seemed to be totally lacking in religious instruction"; and the diligence with which the missionaries instructed the ignorant, in the mysteries, rites, and ceremonies of the Catholic faith. He describes the conversion of some hardened sinners, who voluntarily crept into the fold; the miracles performed with the holy water "blessed by the relics of Saint Francis Xavier," which cured many confirmed invalids, in the villages of Tumbaco, Yarugui Quinche, Guayllabamba, and other places in the diocese of Quito. He also quotes the text of the formal vow of devotion to St. Francis Xavier (as the Apostle of the Indies) which had been taken by those who considered that their restoration to health was due to his intercession.

- 1736 A.D. [4545] PRINCE (*Thomas*). A Chronological History of New-England in the Form of Annals: being a Summary and exact Account of the most Material Transactions and Occurrences relating to This Country, in the Order of Time wherein they happened, from the Discovery by Capt. Gosnold in 1602, to the Arrival of Governor Belcher, in 1730.

With an introduction, containing a brief Epitome of the most remarkable Transactions and Events Abroad, from the Creation: Including the connected Line of Time, the Succession of Patriarchs and Sovereigns of the most famous Kingdoms & Empires, the gradual Discoveries of America, and the Progress of the Reformation to the Discovery of New England.

With the title-page printed in red and black.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *Fine copy in the original calf. Boston, N.E., printed by Kneeland & Green for S. Gerrish, 1736.*

£15 15s

Church Catalogue, No. 925. Sabin, 65585.

This work is divided into three portions. I. The Introduction, 104 pp. II. The New-England Chronology, Part I., pp. 1-80. From the Beginning of the British Monarchy, 1602, to the Beginning of the New England Colonies, in the Settlement of the First at Plymouth. Dec. 31, 1620. Being a Brief Account of Matters relating to those new discovered Countries while settled only by the Aboriginal Natives: Reciting the several Voyages from England thither; with the most material Affairs, especially of Great Britain, that led the Way to their Settlement by English Inhabitants. III. The New-England Chronology. Part II. Being a Short Account of the Affairs of this Country as Settled by the several Colonies of the English Nation . . . to the last Settlement by the Combination of Forty-one Persons into a Form of Government on Piscataqua River, Oct. 22, 1640; afterwards called the Province of New-Hampshire.

“Prince spent seven years in the preparation of this work, which he intended to bring down to 1730. It begins, as was customary with the writers of those times, with the creation of the World, and approaches modern times with such fulness of detail that it embraces only a few years of New England history. Had he confined himself to New England, and finished his work, it would have been of incalculable value, as it was carefully compiled from a large number of authentic records and relations. It was continued nearly twenty years later, a portion of a second volume, consisting of 96 pages, but breaking off in the middle of a sentence, being printed. The whole was republished in 1826.”

- 1737 A.D. [4546] PEREIRA DE SA (*Simao*). *Historia Topografica e Belica da nova Colonia do Sacramento do Rio da Prata repartida un tres Livros e que se contem as tres vezes que se povo-ou, e excidio, e as heroicas acçoens que ali obrarao os Americanos Portugueses, escrita por orden do Illmo. e Excmo. Governador e Capitao General do Rio de Janro., Gomes Freire de Andrade, Conde de Bobadella, pello Doutor Simao Pereira de Sà.*

Portuguese manuscript, title within a finely-executed pen-and-ink border; with two large folding manuscript maps, lightly tinted in water colour.

445 pp., folio. *Mottled calf*, 1737.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES Nos. CLXXXVIII A AND CLXXXVIII B).

£160

This work comprises a political and topographical history of the Portuguese colony of Sacramento in the Rio de la Plata. It is divided into three "books": the first, explaining Portugal's right to the colony in preference to that of the Spaniards, describing the country, recording the hostilities with the Spaniards, and the heroism of the Portuguese. Book two records the various strategic attempts of the Spaniards to seize the colony, and the stubborn defence on the part of the Portuguese. The third book deals with the population of the colony after the Treaty of Utrecht, and the continued effort of the Spaniards to encroach upon their neighbours' territory in the Rio de la Plata. Appended to this is a résumé of the history of Sacramento, and a diary, recording the last attack by the Spaniards in 1762.

Sacramento is a fortified city in Uruguay, with a port on the "River Plate" facing Buenos Aires. About the end of the seventeenth century there was a tract of land south of Brazil, to the east of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires, which was not occupied by either Portugal or Spain, the boundary of whose territory had not been defined since the Peace Treaty of 1668. Dom Pedro II. considered that he had the right to the "natural frontier" of the Rio de la Plata; and in 1680 ordered Dom Manoel Lobo, the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, to establish a fortress which would ensure for Portugal the possession of that bank of the Plata. It was duly established, and given the name of the Colony of the Sacrament; and then ensued a series of disputes with Spain, which lasted more than seventy years. The Spanish Governor of Buenos Aires expelled the Portuguese from Sacramento in 1680 and took possession of their fort. Lisbon promptly threatened Madrid with war, which would have been prejudicial to the Spanish

(Continued over)

PEREIRA DE SA—*continued.*

court at the time, and the colony was therefore restored to the Portuguese in 1681; but there were continual wrangles between the representatives of the two nations on the Rio de la Plata. Finally, Portugal ceded the colony and adjacent territory to Spain, in exchange for "the vast territories of Paraguay," to which the Spaniards were scarcely entitled, even nominally, as that country was then practically completely ruled by the Jesuits!

The two maps, which are beautifully drawn, depict the double coastline of the Rio de la Plata, and the Colony of Sacramento.

"THE APOSTLE OF NORTH AMERICA."

1737 A.D. [4547] ESPINOSA (*Isidro Felis de*). El Peregrino Septentrional Atlante; delincado en la Vida del P. F. Antonio Margil de Jesus, Prefecto de las Misiones de Propaganda fide en todas las Indias Occidentales.

With curious portrait of Father Margil preaching to the Indians.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Limp vellum. Mexico, 1737.*

£15 15s

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 102. Not in Sabin. Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. IV., No. 3461.

Padre Margil's travels and piety, both of which are depicted in this volume, obtained for him the name of "*Apostle of Guatemala and North America.*"

"Father Antonio is particularly noted in South-west history for his expedition to Texas in 1716 and the founding of the Missions in North-east Texas. For some years previous, he had been in charge of the organization of the College of Guadalupe in Zacatecas, and a guardian having been appointed in 1713, Father Antonio was free to make a missionary effort in the north.

Several years were passed in New Leon and Coahuila, until in April, 1716, the Texas expedition set out from the missions on the Rio del Norte, the account of which will be found on pages 278-290. Espinosa accompanied Father Antonio on this expedition, and gives a touching account of the old man in an illness which overtook him.

The French having invaded the province, the missionaries were obliged to abandon the missions in 1719. In 1722, Father Antonio returned from Texas to the College of Zacatecas, having been chosen guardian. He died in Mexico August 6, 1726, at the age of seventy, after having passed 53 years in the priesthood.

1737 A.D. [4548] AGUILAR (*Padre Jayme*). Memorial Remitido a las reales manos de su Magestad en su supremo consejo de las Indias, por el Padre Jayme Aguilar, de la Compañía de Jesus, Provincial de la Provincia del Paraguay. En Defensa de sus Missioneros, y Reducciones de Treinta Pueblos de Indios.

52 pp. Small folio. *New boards.* (Madrid, 1737).

£10 10s

A very interesting relation, showing the troubles between the Spanish authorities and the Jesuit Missionaries in Argentine and Paraguay. Refuting the old and sinister reports which Don Martin de Barua, formerly Provisional Governor of Paraguay, had brought up against the Jesuit Missionaries, and defending the Jesuit proceedings in the 30 Reductions or towns among the Guarani Indians in Paraguay and the Province of Buenos-Aires.

The "*Reductions*" of the Jesuits were small towns in which they placed all the converts they made among the Indians, so practically forming Indian preserves, over which the Jesuits had absolute authority and control. Portuguese incursions compelled the Jesuits to repel force by force. So they trained these Indians as soldiers, and armed them with muskets. They now became a formidable weapon in the hands of the Jesuits in their disputes with the Spanish authorities. These 30 Guarani settlements contained nearly 150,000 Indians.

Started in S. America, in 1610, they increased until 1767, when the Jesuit order was suppressed, the fabric then soon fell into ruin, and the Indians relapsed into their idolatry and savage habits. This social system established in Paraguay was the most effectual ever contrived for reclaiming the Indians from their savage mode of life.

This memorial was reprinted in Charlevoix' "*Histoire du Paraguay*," and a very full account given of this dispute which finally led to the suppression of the Jesuits.

Not in Leclerc, Salva, Church Catalogue, or Sabin.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHILIPPINE CHRONICLES.

1738 A.D. [4549] SAN ANTONIO (*Juan Francisco de*). *Chronicas de la Apostolica Provincia de San Gregorio de Religiosos descalzos de San Francisco en las Islas Philipinas, China, Japon, etc.*

Printed on rice paper.

With extraordinary and finely engraved frontispiece to Volume III.

3 vols.; small folio. *Limp vellum. Impresa en la Imprenta del uso de la propia Provincia, sita en el Convento de Nuestra Senora de Loreto del Pueblo de Sampaloc, Extra-muros de la Ciudad de Manila; Por Fr. Juan de Sotillo, 1738-1744.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CLXXXIX.).

£45

Sabin, No. 75987. "There are many references to Mexico and other parts of Spanish America scattered throughout the work.

The third volume, "Missions of China and Japan," especially is of extreme rarity; very few copies of the work have ever reached Europe. The work possesses an American as well as an Asiatic interest, because of the constant shifting of the missionaries from one to another seat of labour. The names of Mexico, Guatemala, Paraguay, etc., are thickly studded through the pages. Volumes I. and II. contain the History of the Franciscan Order in the Philippines from their foundation till 1741. It is one of the most important chronicles relating to the Philippines, China, and Japan.

THE HISTORY, TRADE AND COMMERCE OF VIRGINIA, WITH A NEW MAP.
 1738 A.D. [4550] KEITH (*Sir William*). The History of the
 British Plantations in America. With a Chronological Account
 of the most remarkable Things, that happen'd to the first
 Adventurers in their several Discoveries of that New World.
 Part I. Containing the History of Virginia; with Remarks on
 the Trade and Commerce of that Colony.

With the fine large engraved "New and Correct Map of America
 . . . 1738," Size 18 by 20 inches, and containing small insets of
 Port Royal Harbour, Boston Harbour, part of Georgia, the North Pole,
 & a Newfoundland fish-curing scene; also the smaller, engraved &
 folding "New Map of Virginia . . . 1738."

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Fine copy in full contemporary calf. London,
 S. Richardson, 1738.*

£12 12s

Sabin, 37240. Church Catalogue, No. 930.

This is a valuable record of Virginia. The author had intended doing a
 series of colonial histories, but this was the only one published; hence the Part
 I. mentioned on the title-page. It was undertaken at the request of the Society
 for the Encouragement of Learning, and was printed at their expense.

Sir Wm. Keith drew much of his information from Beverley, but brings the
 Narrative down to the year 1723. He, himself, was Governor of Virginia from
 1717 to 1726, and had previously been Surveyor of the Customs. He died in 1749,
 aged eighty years.

PLANS FOR AN ENGLISH CONQUEST OF PANAMA AND THE STRAITS OF
DARIEN.

1739 A.D. [4551] [PANAMA.] Manuscript Report in English addressed to Lord Cathcart, concerning Panama and the Straits of Darien, and the possibility of their conquest by England.
Folio, 4 pp. Circa 1739. £18 18s

In 1739 and 1740 Charles 8th Baron Cathcart, an English military officer of considerable distinction, was in command of an expedition for use against Spanish America, and this interesting document on the possibility of an English conquest of the Panama Peninsula was evidently drawn up at his request by someone very well acquainted with that part of America.

The writer states that he lived at Panama City for six years, and that he always crossed the Isthmus to Portobello overland rather than by way of the River Chagre. The castle at the mouth of the Chagre is old and in bad repair. The river was navigable as far as a village called Cruizes, within six leagues of Panama. Small guns and considerable forces could be transported there by the local canoes or in flat-bottomed boats. The only opposition could be by Ambuscades. The road from Panama to Cruizes is through defiles, but these are not as bad as the ones on the usual overland route, and the journey usually takes only 6 or 7 hours' sober riding on mules. "The moment you gain the height of Cruizes the difficulty and danger is over," thereafter there would be no opposition to regular forces. The writer then gives an account of the City of Panama and its defences, and suggests that the suburb of Araval should be occupied by the English forces first, as then Panama would probably capitulate. Also, the vessels off the port should be seized, and the place blockaded from the sea as well. He thinks that 1,200 men would be sufficient to capture and hold the city against all the power of Peru. The Spaniards could not raise more than 1,500 men composed of all complexions, and the Indians, were they once assured of protection against the resentment of Spain would join the English forces, and would be most valuable for securing supplies. A party of brisk sailors could scale the walls of Panama from the sea side, at low tide, during the night. The Indians have always looked upon the English as their deliverers, and have a prophecy that the whole of the Isthmus from the old Scotch Colony to the Southern Ocean will be again in their hands. The writer thinks that Panama might be the richest spot of ground for Gold in the World.

The Spaniards only have two warships in the Pacific. These are 30 years old, of 40 and 20 guns, and would become an easy prey to an English 20 gun ship. Panama is healthy for those who commit no great excesses, and the country extremely pleasant. The whole country could soon be changed for the better were it to fall to the share of a better people. "There need nothing be said of the uses our nation might make of such a conquest. A new sea, a new trade, a New World, would be open to us. Millions of miserable people would bless their deliverers, and their Hearts and their mines would be open to us, and the whole product of Great Britain by a wise and well managed Trade might find a consumption in these extended Countries."



ILLUMINATED MAP OF BRASIL (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM ALBERNAS, LIVRO DE TODA A COSTA DA PROVINCIA DA SANTA CRUZ. 1666.

See Item No. 4344.

PLATE CLXX.

T R A I T E Z DE PAIX CONCLUS

ENTRE S.M. LE ROY DE FRANCE

ET LES INDIENS DU CANADA,

PAIX AVEC LES IROQUOIS DE LA
Nation Tsonnont8an. *A Quebec le vingt deux
ième May 1666.*

PAIX AVEC LES IROQUOIS DE LA
Nation d'Onnei8t . *A Quebec le douzième Juillet
1666.*

PAIX AVEC LES IROQUOIS DE LA
Nation d'Onnontague. *Le treizième Decem-
bre 1666.*



A P A R I S,

Par SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY
Imprimeur du Roy.

M' DC. LXVII.

De l'express commandement de Sa Majesté.

TITLE PAGE FROM

THE TREATIES OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE IROQUOIS INDIANS
OF CANADA AND LOUIS XIV. KING OF FRANCE.

PARIS, 1667.

See Item No. 4347.

THE GOVERNOR OF PANAMA'S REPORT ON THE SUBJUGATION OF THE
DARIEN INDIANS.

1739 A.D. [4552] DARIEN. Dictamen para el buen exito que podria tener la pazificazion o conquista de los Indios Cunacunas, de la Provincia del Darien, que en el año de 1728 se emprendio y malogro, por las razones que el presidente de Panama informaria entonzes.

Important unpublished manuscript clearly written on twenty pages of paper, containing details and dates which are not to be found elsewhere. Small folio. *Calif. Madrid, 13th January, 1739.*

£12 12s

The Manuscript begins as follows (in translation):

"Independently of the motives which I will show it is necessary for the subjection of the Darien or Cuna Cuna Indians, situated on that part of the Northern Sea, between Cartagena and Portobello, not only the remedy of the hostilities which have been undertaken by the pirates on those coasts, where the natives help them and shelter them."

The Manuscript ends as follows (in translation):

" . . . About this important business I have thought fit to present in consequence this dictation or information which I offer, Madrid, 13th January, 1739."

1739 A.D. [4553] COTEJO de la Conducta de S. M. con la de el Rey Britanico, assi en lo acaecido antes de la Convencion de 14 de Enero de este año de 1739, como en lo obrado despues, hasta la publicacion de Represalias y declaracion de Guerra.

Small 4to. *Half morocco gilt, g. e. Madrid, Antonio Marin (1739).*

£10 10s

An interesting Spanish tract, tracing the "Conduct of His [Catholic] Majesty as compared with that of the British King," which led to the rupture between England and Spain in 1739. The writer relates the grievances that had accumulated since 1716, when Captains Cuthbert and Archer, of the 'Pompey Galli' and 'Fortune' were authorized by the King of England to cruise along the coast of Florida and collect all they wanted from the shipwrecks in that region, "and with those who were already at Jamaica, they unlawfully turned the Spaniards out, although these latter, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, and their Sovereign's legitimate right, were salving these treasures. They [the English] landed and robbed the salvage guards of goods to the value of nearly four hundred thousand pesos . . . and, in addition, seized ships on their return to Jamaica, bearing cargoes of cocoa, cochineal, and money, amounting to thirty thousand pesos."

- 1740 A.D. [4555] DU GUAY-TROUIN. *Memoires de Monsieur Du Guay-Trouin, Lieutenant General des Armées Navales de France.*

With fine engraved portrait by Larmessin, engraving on title page, folding plates of naval encounters, and very fine double page plan of the Bay and Town of Rio Janeiro, by Coquart.

4to. *Old calf, with French arms on sides.* 1740.

£10 10s

“RESTITUTION OF THE LAND HELD BY THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA.”

- 1740 A.D. [4556] [ST. PIERRE (*Abbé de*).] *Ideas Pacificas sobre las diferencias entre España e Inglaterra, con un plan de Tratado entre las dos Potencias.*

16mo. *Half calf, g. e. (Spain, 1740).*

£10 10s

A curious little tract, giving the “Pacific ideas on the differences between Spain and England,” addressed from the Palais-Royal in Paris on 30th March, 1740, by the Abbé de St. Pierre, to the Spanish authors of a publication entitled “Estado Politico de la Europa,” which dealt with a proposition for a Treaty of Permanent Peace between the Sovereigns of Europe. The Abbot forwarded certain propositions to the authors and suggested that they should publish their objections to the points raised, and his subsequent replies to the same, thus recording an interesting discussion on the question in the later volumes of the work.” One of the “objections” is: “It should be necessary to make two Articles of the one called ‘No. IV.,’ on the restitution of the places conquered in America during the present war, and of the ships taken after the signing of the Peace. Likewise it should provide for the restitution of the land held by the English, in Florida.” The reply states: “The objection is justifiable in part, because the intention of the belligerents and the mediators is, that all territory conquered in America by one or the other side, should be restored; and that the ships which have been seized since the signing of the treaty, should be restored in specie or in kind; but as regards the land in Florida, it is fair that the restitution should be deferred until the commissaries have decided upon the boundaries.”

- 1740 A.D. [4557] CONCEYCAO (*Apollinario da*). Claustro Franciscano, erecto no Dominio Da Coroa Portuguesa, e estabelecido sobre dezeseis Venerabilissimas Columnas. Expoemse sua origem, e estado presente. A de seus Conventos, e Mosteiros, Annos de suas Fundações numero de Hospicios, Prefecturas, Recobimentos, Parraquias, e Missoens, dos quaes se da individual noticia, e do numero de seus Religiosos, Religiosas, Terceiro, e Terceiras, que vivem Collegiadamente, tanto em Portugal, como em suas Conquistas.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca, 1740.*

£7 10s

- 1740 A.D. [4558] RIO Y FLORES (*Fray Manuel del*). Relacion de los Sucessos de la Mission de Santa Cruz de Ituy, en la Provincia de Paniqui; media entre las de Pangasinan, y Cagayan, en las Philipinas. Año de 1739.

30 pp., small 4to. *Wrappers. (Mexico, 1740).*

£5 5s

Tavera, 2309. Not in Medina or Sabin.

- 1741 A.D. [4559] CASSANI (*J.*). Historia de la Provincia de la Compania de Jesus Del nuevo Reyno de Granada en la America, Descripcion Y Relacion Exacta de Sus Gloriosas Misiones en el Reyno, Llanos, Meta, Y Rio Orinoco.

With fine folding map of the Province and missions of the Jesuits in the New kingdom of Granada.

Folio. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines and corner fleurons on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, Fernandez, 1741.*

£35

1741 A.D. [4560] GUMILLA (*Padre Joseph*). *El Orinoco Ilustrado*, Historia Natural, Civil, y Geographica, de este Gran Rio, y de sus caudalosos Vertientes: Gobierno, usos y costumbres de los Indios sus habitantes, con nuevas y utiles noticias de Animales, Arboles, Frutos, Aceytes, Resinas, Yervas, y Raices medicinales: y sobre todo, se hallarán conversiones muy singulares a nuestra Santa Fé, y casos de mucha edificacion.

With two plates and engraved folding map.

Small 4to. *Vellum*. *Madrid, Manuel Fernanãez, 1741.*

£10 10S

Heredia, No. 7813. Sabin, No. 29274.

The first edition of this absorbingly interesting study of the geography, natural history, and ethnology of the districts on the banks of the Orinoco, containing also a political history of the people, the customs of the Indians, and their conversion to Catholicism. According to Alcedo, "at the time it was published, the good father was supposed to have availed himself of the traveller's privilege; but later discoveries have proved the truth of his assertions, and his work has received the credit to which it is entitled.

Father Joseph Gumilla was a Spanish Jesuit missionary and explorer, who was born at Janavas in 1686, and died in America in 1750. He went out to the Orinoco missions when still almost a youth, and spent thirty years of his life there amongst the tribes whose characteristics and habits he studied and noted, with a view to the compilation of his history later on. He was Superior of the Orinoco Missions, and in 1738 became rector of the college of Cartagena de Indias, where he wrote an account of the life of the Jesuit, Padre Juan Ribero, and his first study of the Orinoco, *El Orinoco Ilustrado*, which was followed by other books on the same subject. Much of this celebrated work was based upon the manuscripts of Padre Mercado and Ribero, but the greater part of it was the outcome of his own personal observations. It was Padre Gumilla himself who drew the map, showing the locality of the missions, garrisons, towns, tribes, and places where missionaries had died.

- 1741 A.D. [4561] DIARIO di tutti i Successi seguiti nell' Espugnazione de Forti di Boccacica, e nell' assedio della Citta di Cartagena in America.

Cavato Dalli Pieghi Rimessi A Sua Maesta Che Dio guardi, Dal Vice-re Di Santa Fede Don Sebastiano de Eslaba, E Dalle Relazioni di Don Pietro De Mur Suo Ajutante Generale.

Rome, 1741.

£7 10s

See note to No. 4563 of this catalogue.

- 1741 A.D. [4562] DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los Fuertes de Bocachica, y Sitio de la Ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias.

12 pp., small 4to. *Half calf.* Barcelona, *Joseph Texidò*, 1741.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 7913. Not in Sabin.

The scarce Barcelona edition of Vernon's unsuccessful attack on Carthage, see note to No. 4563 of this catalogue.

- 1741 A.D. [4563] [ESLABA (*Sebastian de*), Viceroy of Santa Fé.] Diario de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los Fuertes de Bocachica y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias.

Small 4to. *Half morocco gilt, g. e.* N.P. (*Spain*), 1741.

£10 10s

A scarce tract, compiled from the official reports forwarded to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of Santa Fé, of the storming of the forts at Bocachica, Cartagena (America) by the British fleet under Admiral Vernon. It is stated that "from the 1st to the 5th May the enemy was engaged upon the work of demolishing the citadel in the port; and having got all their ships through Bocachica on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, more than twenty vessels left on the 8th, including warships, and made for Jamaica, the rest of the ships following on, while the rearguard was covered by Admiral Vernon on the 20th with fourteen warships, some packet-boats and bilanders. There were the essential parts of what is the biggest expedition which the American seas have witnessed since the discovery." A graphic account is given of the events, in which "Spain bravely held her own," losing altogether 200 men in defence of her forts as against 9,000 enemy losses.

- 1741 A.D. [4564] DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los fuertes de Bocachica, y sitio de la ciudad de Cartagena de las Indias: formado de los pliegos remitidos à su Magestad por el Virrey de Santa Fè Don Sebastian de Eslaba con D. Pedro de Mur, su Ayudante General.

With additional contemporary folding plan of Carthagena, illustrative of the British operations against that City in 1741.

23 pp., small 4to. *Wrappers.* (*Madrid*), 1741.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3265. Sabin, No. 19951.

In March, 1741, Admiral Vernon, with a large fleet, and an army of 9,000 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Wentworth, arrived off Carthagena. The divided command, the incompetence and self-conceit of Wentworth, and the natural antipathy between the two characters, caused delays, which proved fatal. The forts guarding the entrance to the harbour were reduced, and the fleet cut the boom blocking the Boca-Chica, and passed into the harbour. Wentworth delayed his attack on the forts dominating the City for four days, so giving the Spaniards time to recover. When he did assault, his attack was beaten off with heavy loss. The wet season set in, and of the force of 6,600 who had landed more than half were dead or dying. On April 17, the miserable remnant re-embarked, and the fleet returned to Port Royal.

This "*Diario*" is the official Spanish Account of this unsuccessful attack on Carthagena, drawn up from the accounts sent to the King of Spain by the Viceroy of Santa Fè and his Adjutant-General.

- 1741 A.D. [4565] DIARIO de todo lo ocurrido en la expugnacion de los fuertes de Bocachica.

23 pp., small 4to. *New boards.* (*Madrid*), 1741.

£10 10s

Fine tall copy.

Another copy of the previous item. Without the addition of the contemporary plan.

- 1742 A.D. [4566] CRESPEL (L.). *Voiages du R. P. Emmanuel Crespel, dans Le Canada et son Naufrage en revenant en France. Mis au jour par Le Sr. Louis Crespel, son Frère.*
Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Francfort sur le Meyn, 1742.

£34

“THE APOSTLE OF TEXAS.”

- 1742 A.D. [4567] ESPINOSA (*Padre Fr. Isidro Felix de*). *El Peregrino Septentrional Atlante: delineado en la exemplarissima vida del Venerable Padre Fr. Antonio Margil de Jesus. Prefecto de las Misiones de Propaganda Fide en todas las Indias Occidentales.*

Title in red and black.

With full-page engraving, depicting Fray Antonio Margil preaching to the Indians.

FIRST SPANISH EDITION. Small 4to. *Gilt panelled back. Valencia, Joseph Thomas Lucas, 1742.*

£14 14s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3296. Not in Serrano y Morales' *Diccionario de Impresores Valencianos*. Sabin No. 22898.

A full and very interesting chronicle of the life of the “Apostle of Guatemala,” and North America; by a fellow-missionary and ex-Superior of the Franciscan College of Santa Cruz de Queretaro.

Fray Antonio Margil de Jesus was born at Valencia on 18th August, 1657, and entered the Franciscan Order when he was barely sixteen years of age. He was a brilliant scholar, making a special study of theology and Holy Writ; and was sent by his Superiors to the Indies in 1683, when he began his missionary work amongst the natives with great zeal. At great personal risk, he penetrated to the interior of ancient Guatemala, where he had to contend with the fierce hostility of the Indians. These he won over by his gentleness, and finally succeeded in teaching them the rudiments of Christianity, and in tempering their primitive cruelty and animalism. He baptized over forty thousand converts, and founded colleges at Guadalupe and Zacatecas. In 1717 he founded the missions of Dolores and Adaes, lived for five years in the wilds, and compiled several

(Continued over)

ESPINOSA—*continued*.

dictionaries of Indian languages. Exhausted by illness, he was finally persuaded to leave the natives and transfer his work to the Franciscan convent of Mexico, where he died on 6th August, 1726. He had spent the greater part of his life in the Indian Missions in Texas, New Spain, Guatemala, Nueva Galicia and Nueva Biscaya.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 102A, and see note to No. 4547 of this catalogue.

- 1743 A.D. [4568] MURATORI (A.). Il Cristianesimo Felice nelle Missioni de Padri Del la Compagnia di Gesu Nel Paraguai.

With very fine folding map of South America.

4to. Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Venice, Giambattista Pasquali, 1743.

£10 10s

ON THE MISSIONS OF BUENOS AYRES AND PARAGUAY.

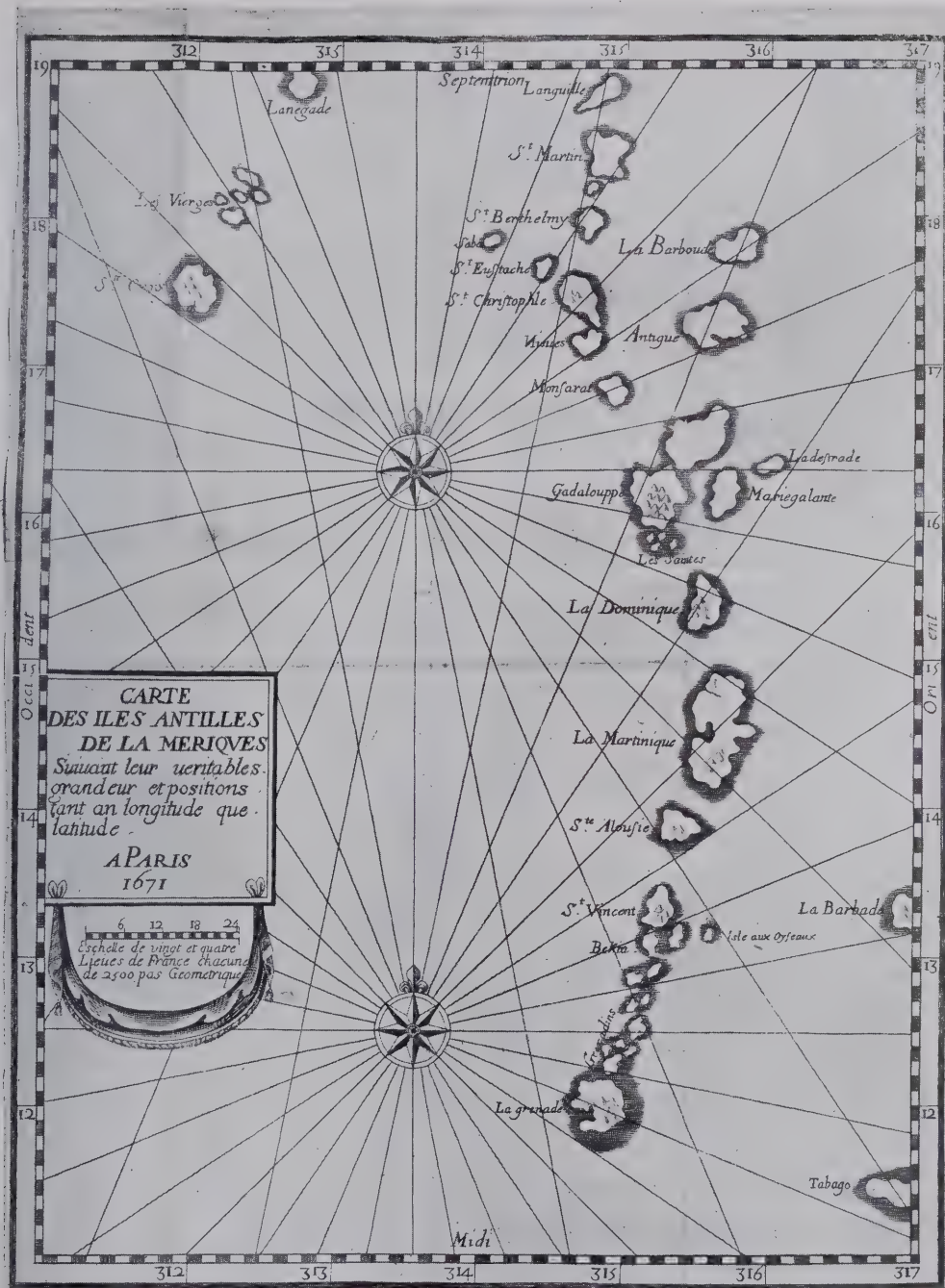
- 1743 A.D. [4569] PHILIP IV., King of Spain. Real Cedula Previniendo lo que se ha de observar en las Misiones, y Pueblos de Indios los distritos del Paraguay, y Buenos-Ayres, que están à cargo de los P. P. de la Compañia de Jesus.

32 pp., folio. Wrappers. (Madrid), 1743.

£12 12s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3317.

Important royal decree ordering the Viceroy of Peru, and New Granada, the Governor of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, etc., to answer twelve questions as to



MAP GREATLY REDUCED FROM
CLODORE, RELATION DES ISLES, ETC.
PARIS, 1671.
See Item No. 4362.

ARTE DE LENGVA MEXICANA.



DISPVESTO



Por orden, y mandato de N. R^{mo} P.

Fr. FRANCISCO TREVIÑO, Predica-

dor Theologo, Padre de la santa Provincia de Burgos, y Comissario
Gencral de todas las de la Nueva-España, y por el Reverendo,
y Venerable Difinitorio de la Provincia del Santo Evangelio.

DEDICADO AL BIENAVENTURADO

S. ANTONIO DE PADVA.

Por el P. Fr. *Agustin de Vetancurt* hijo de

la dicha Provincia del Santo Evangelio, Predicador jubilado, ex
lector de Theologia, y Preceptor de la lengua Mexicana, Vicario
de la Capilla de S. JOSEPH de los Naturales en el Convento
de N. P. S. FRANCISCO de Mexico.



Con licencia, en Mexico por Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio 1673

TITLE PAGE FROM

AGUSTIN DE VETANCURT, ARTE DE LENGVA MEXICANA.

MEXICO, 1673.

See Item No. 4370.

PHILIP IV., KING OF SPAIN—*continued.*

the state of the missions and Provinces of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres in which the Jesuits were in charge. The questions were as follows:—

1. The number of Pueblos in Paraguay, number of Indians in each one, if they were tributaries, what sum was paid and if the sum could be increased.
2. The state of agriculture and commerce, the prices, etc.
3. Whether the Indians were taught Spanish or instructed in their own languages.
4. Whether the Indians had charge of their own property, or whether the Jesuits administered them.
5. Whether the Indians had other than native judges over them and how they were appointed.
6. Whether the Indians were taught trades or professions, if arms, powder, etc., were manufactured, whether there were mines, and what metals.
7. Whether the Indians paid tithes.
8. Whether the Jesuits were making fresh settlements.
9. Whether the Bishop of Paraguay inspected the missions.
10. What the state of the Churches was.
11. As to the age of the missions.
12. Why the Pueblos were not under the jurisdiction of the Government of Paraguay.

1743 A.D. [4570] CODE Noir ou Recueil D'édits, Declarations et Arrêts concernant Les Esclaves Nègres de l'Amerique, Avec un Recueil de Réglements concernant la police des Isles Françaises de l'Amérique, et les Engagés.

Small 12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, chez les Libraries Associées, 1743.*

£10 10s

This tiny volume, which is now exceedingly rare and unknown to Rich, contains the Royal Edicts for the administration of the French Colonies in the Antilles and San Domingo from 1685-1742 and especially in as far as they concerned the administration of the negroes.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACK ON LA GUAIRA, VENEZUELA.

- 1743 A.D. [4571] RELACION de la Gloriosa, y singular Victoria, que han conseguido las Armas de S. M. Catholica contra una Esquadra Britanica, que invadiò el dia 2 de Marzo de 1743, la Plaza de la Guayra, comandada esta por don Matheo Gual, y aquella por D. Carlos Wnoles.

With a curious engraved folding view of the British Squadron bombard-
ing La Guaira, the port of Carácas, in Venezuela.

21 pp., small 4to. *New boards.* (Madrid, 1743).

£10 10s

Very scarce, not in Medina or Sabin. Sabin (69176) mentions the Carácas reprint of 1858.

Dated from Guayra, April 25, 1743.

"After the failure of the attack on Carthegena, Admiral Sir Chs. Knowles was moved into the Lichfield, and in the course of 1742 into the Suffolk of 70 guns. In her, he commanded a squadron, sent by Sir Chaloner Ogle in the beginning of 1743 to act against the Spanish settlements on the Caracas Coast. No pains were taken to keep the expedition a secret, but the Spaniards had had two months warning for their preparations, and the Dutch, although allies of the English, had supplied them with powder. The result was that when the squadron attacked La Guayra it was beaten off with very heavy loss." The relation contains the Spanish account of their victory.

LIFE AND DEATH OF FATHER AZEVEDO.

- 1743 A.D. [4572] CABRAL (*Antonio*). Relazione della vita, e Martirio del venerabil Padre Ignazio de Azevedo, Ucciso dagli Eretici con altri trentanove della Compagnia de Gesu', Cavata da' Processi autentici formati per la loro Canonizzazione.

Vignette on title, and large folding plate of Azevedo and 39 Companions being killed off Brazil.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Vellum.* Rome, 1743.

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasílica.

ON THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE ARGENTINE.

- 1743 A.D. [4573] PERALTA (*Joseph*), Bishop of Buenos Ayres. Informe que remite a S. M. el Señor Don Fray Joseph Peralta, Obispo de Buenos-Ayres, de la Orden de Predicadores; sobre la Visita, que hizo de todos los Pueblos de las Misiones, que estan a cargo de los P.P. de la Compañia de Jesus, ye de las otras Ciudades, y Lugares de su Obispado.

8 pp., folio. *New boards.* (*Madrid*, 1743).

£7 10s

Not in Sabin. Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3321, could not trace a copy.

This work is important because it gives an account of the Abipones, Mocobis, Guaycurus and other Indian tribes of the Argentine and Paraguay.

- 1743 A.D. [4574] BARRERE (*Pierre*). Nouvelle Relation de la France Equinoxiale, contenant la Description des Côtes de la Guiane; de l'Isle de Cayenne; le Commerce de cette Colonie; les divers changemens arrivés dans ce Pays; & les Moeurs & Coûtumes des differens Peuples Sauvages qui l'habitent.

With 3 small maps and 16 engraved folding plates of the Indians of Guiana, and their manners and customs, etc.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. *Fine copy bound by Rousselle in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, Piget, Damonville, & Durand, 1743.*

£6 6s

Sabin 3604.

Pierre Barrère, the naturalist, lived in Guiana for three years, as a doctor, towards the beginning of the eighteenth century. He died in 1755.

- 1744 A.D. [4575] RODRIGUEZ (A.). Tratado de la Conformidad Con la Voluntad de Dios. Por El. V. P. Alonso Rodriguez, de la Compañia de Jesu. Sacado de Sus Obras Impressas en Sevilla año de 1721.

With plate.

Small 8vo. *Old vellum. Mexico, Viuda de Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1744.* £6 10s

Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 3707.

- 1744 A.D. [4576] CHARLEVOIX (P. de). Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France, avec le Journal Historique d'un Voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l'Amérique Septentrionale.

With the 28 engraved maps and 44 plates of plants.

FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., 4to. *Fine copy in the original calf. Paris, chez Rolin fils, 1744.* £11 10s

Sabin 12135.

"This is one of the most important works relating to Canada. It contains not only what the author saw himself, but what he has collected from the best authorities, and with great judgment.

"Of all works relating to Canada, this is one of the best authorities concerning the various Indian tribes, some of which no longer exist.

"The laborious accuracy with which this work was executed may be estimated by the fact that the maps, dated 1743, are marked with the latest discoveries, in 1742, in the extreme north of America."

- 1745 A.D. [4576A] AN ACT for giving a publick Reward to such Person or Persons, His Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a North West Passage through Hudson's Streights, to the Western and Southern Ocean of America.

4to. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière. London, Thomas Baskett, 1745.*

£8 8s

An extremely important act, passed in 1744, offering a reward of £20,000 for the discovery of the N.W. Passage.

1745 A.D. [4577] NOTICIA del Principio y progresos del establecimiento de las Misiones de Gentiles en el Rio Orinoco por la Compañia de Jesus, con la continuacion y oposiciones que hicieron los Caribes hasta el año de 1744.

The Original Manuscript on 178 pp. Small 4to. *Half rough calf.* C. 1745.

£45

This extremely interesting historical Manuscript relation is written by an anonymous Jesuit priest who had visited the missions on the banks of the Orinoco many times, and was an eyewitness of many of the events recorded in the manuscript.

The writer explains that eighty years had elapsed since the aggressive Caribees had attacked the first missions on the Orinoco, and murdered the Padres Ignacio Fiol, Gaspar Bec, and others; and, in view of the grave spiritual needs of the natives, the Jesuit Provincial of New Granada, Padre Francisco Antonio Gonzalez, reported the matter to the Spanish Government in 1731, suggesting that the Government of the provinces of Guayana and Cumana should be given to an officer of the rank of colonel, who would control the neighbouring garrisons, and give any military assistance which the Padres might require in the Missions.

"Having adopted this suggestion, the Government appointed Colonel Don Carlos Sucre to the command of Cumana and Guayana, with instructions to give every help the Missionaries might need for their defence; to fortify the district; and close the route to the Caribbees and strangers who associated with them for the purpose of acquiring Indian slaves, and drugs that are to be found in the vicinity of the Orinoco, and are very profitable to the foreigner.

"The Provincial appointed the first Padres, who were Padre Joseph Gumilla, a very experienced person in converting the heathen, and Padre Bernardo Rotella, and another priest for his companion. Giving them the necessary orders, he instructed them to take twelve men from the scant military escort that was then at Casanare; ordered them to embark upon the River Casanare as far as the River Meta; follow the course southward to where it flows into the Orinoco; and thence to the citadel of Guayana, which stands where the Orinoco flows into the sea seventy leagues; and that they should await the arrival of the Governor, Don Carlos Cucre, at the fortress, so that they might be sure of a safe means of starting the conversion of the heathen and of conquering the Caribbean nation."

(Continued over)

NOTICIA—*continued.*

Owing to innumerable duties connected with the reorganization of the amalgamated governments of Cumana and Guayana, however, the Governor's advent at the fortress was delayed for four years!

In desperation, Padre Joseph Gumilla left Padre Bernardo Rotello at Guayana, and proceeded to "Trinidad in the Windward Islands" to inform the governor of that colony of his commission to re-establish the missions in the Orinoco district, and to obtain some co-operation from the Islanders. Men were needed who could speak the native languages of the Orinoco, and who were "expert in treating with those Indians." He obtained all this help with the utmost difficulty, as nobody wished to leave his home comforts and consent to live in exile in circumstances which were, at best, somewhat hazardous. Padre Gumilla therefore had to guarantee to maintain his reluctant recruits himself; "to pay for their breakfast, dinner and supper out of his own pocket; and the current King's salary, which amounted to a hundred and thirty-two pesos per annum." This settled, Padre Gumilla then returned to Guayana, "where Padre Rotella had recovered from his indisposition, and resolved to explore with his twelve men, the field where he was to sow the seeds of Christianity. This is all the information that is available for the first year, 1732."

In the early days of 1733, the Padres Gumilla and Rotella started upon their life's mission, of which Gumilla has given a detailed account in his "Historia Natural Civil y Geografica de las Naciones situadas en los Riveras del Rio Orinoco." In this district, which he eventually came to know so well, and which history has associated with his name, he spent more than thirty years of his life, studying the people as diligently as the places, and bravely combating the overwhelming difficulties that constantly beset his path.

While the writer of this manuscript declines to encroach upon Gumilla's literary sphere—since the Padre's "recently published work" [*Orinoco Ilustrado*] gives the fullest descriptions—he, nevertheless, manages to convey to the reader a faithful impression of the conditions prevailing at that time, and some very entertaining and valuable descriptions of the manners and customs of the Caribbees, who gave Padre Gumilla a showy welcome on arrival and revealed their animosity only after the first primitive missions had been established; the Otomacos, who "rowed upstream in a multitude, in canoes, to inspect the Padre's launch and solicit gifts, for there is no limit to the things an Indian will ask for"; the Abaricotos; the Guayquires; and the many other tribes with whom the missionaries came in contact. The manuscript is, however, principally intended to be a relation of the progress of the Orinoco missions, and of the hostilities with their Caribbean opponents. The book consists of forty-five chapters of contemporary history, up to the year 1744; and describes the individual work of other missionaries, including Padre Manuel Roman, Fray Francisco de Las Llagas, Fray Lorenzo Lopez (who perished at the treacherous hands of the Caribbees when they burnt the "Guaraunos' town of Mamo") Padres Ernesto Estemiller, Augustin de Salazar, Juan de Capuel, and others; the tactics, in peace and war,

NOTICIA—*continued*.

of the dusky enemies of the Catholic Church; the many conflicts between the Spanish arms and those of the astute Caribbean General Mayarucare, whose defeat in 1736 enabled the missionaries to penetrate into the Salibas' district of Santa Teresa de Jesus; how the town of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles was besieged by a party of Frenchmen from Martinique, who had incited the Caribbees to a further attack on the missions in 1737; the epidemics "which devoured many of the people of the Orinoco" for three years, from 1738 to 1740; the subsequent rebellion of the Otomacos and other Indians; how the Guaypunaris tried to eat one of the missionaries and some soldiers, but were deterred from practising cannibalism; how a thunderbolt fell and caused the terrified Guaypunaris to surrender; hair-breadth escapes; astounding adventures; and the steady heroism of the non-militant little army of missionaries, whose optimism in the face of almost continual reverses and the successive treachery of each newly-converted flock, proclaimed them pastors of outstanding excellence.

1745 A.D. [4578] TOTANES (*Sebastián de*). Arte de la Lengua Tagala, y Manual Tagalog, para la administracion de los Santos Sacramentos. With separate title and pagination to each part.

Printed on rice-paper.

FIRST EDITION. Two parts in one volume, 4to. *Calf, gilt back.*
Pueblo de Sápaloc Extra-muros de la Ciudad de Manila, 1745.

£25

Retana 277. Medina, Manila, 219.

Medina devotes 7 pp. to a description of this work, and Ratana 6 pp.

"This 'Arte' by Father Totanes is considered the best of all the writings by whose help the Spaniards learnt the Tagala language." Taking it as a whole it is based on the work of father San José, whose first edition was published in 1610; but as it was published so many years later it also combines the various improvements introduced by the Dominican and other writers. Its dedicatory prologue is especially important, and in it the author remarks, that this language may be considered the most general of all those tongues spoken in the Philippine Islands, as well as being the most central.

A scarce and extremely important work. Being printed entirely on rice paper, copies of this work are usually damaged or very badly wormed.

PRINTED IN THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

- 1745 A.D. [4579] [AZEVEDO (*I. de*).] Breve Relacion de la Vida, Y Martirio Del V. P. Ignacio de Azevedo. Que murio a manos de los hereges con otros treinta, y nueve de la Compania de Jesu. Secada de varios Autores a particularmente de la que escrivio en lengua Toscana el Padre Julio Cesar Cordara de la misma Compania.

12mo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Saçer (Island of Sardinia), en la Empronta de los R.R. P.P. Servitas por Joseph Centolani, 1745.*

£18 18s

STATE OF FRANCISCAN MISSIONS IN VENEZUELA FROM 1658-1745.

- 1745 A.D. [4580] NOTICIA del estado que han tenido, y tienen estas misiones de Capuchinos de la Provincia de Caracas desde el Año de 1658. En que su Magestad fue servido embiar à los Religiosos Capuchinos de la Provincia de Andalucià, encomendandoles a reduccion, y conversion de los Indios Gentiles de ella, como consta de su Real Cedula, sacado todo de los Autos autenticos, que en varios tiempos se han formado por los señores Obispos, y Gobernadores, para efecto de dâr quenta à su Magestad.

76 pp., folio. *New boards. (Madrid, 1745).*

£6 6s

- 1745 A.D. [4581] CEDILLO (*Pedro Manuel*). Tratado de la Cosmographia y Nautica.

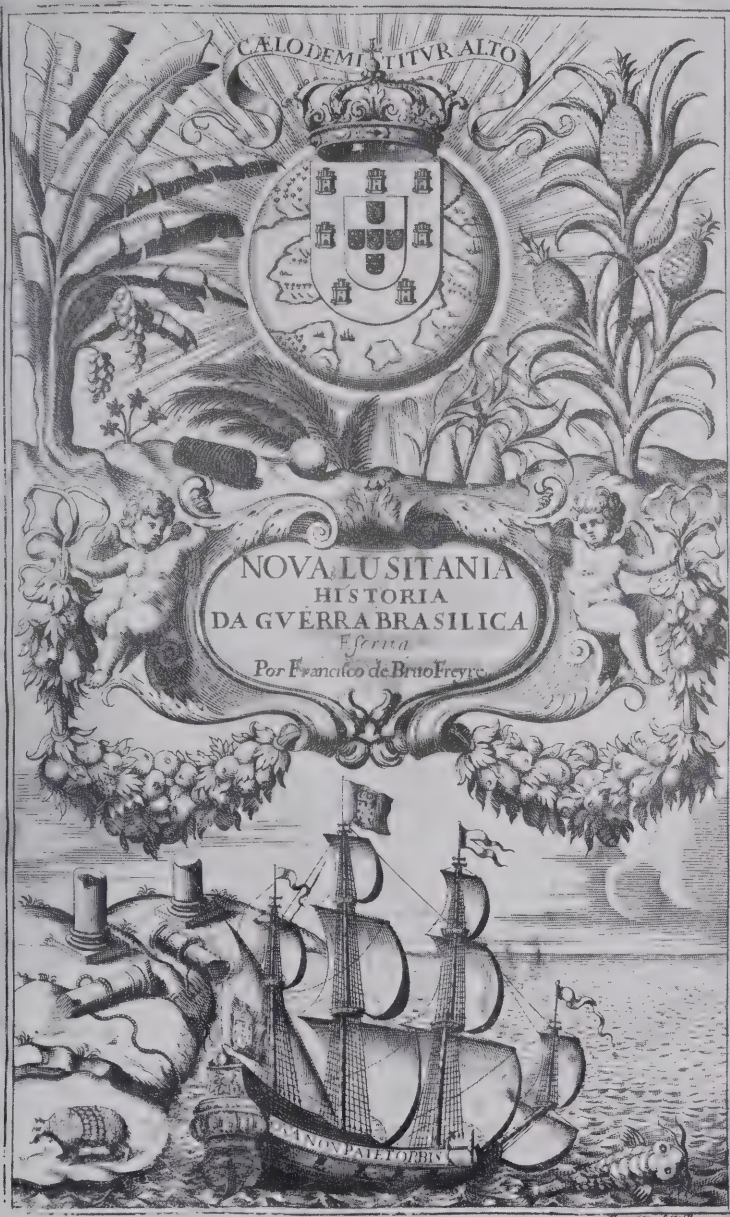
With numerous tables of astronomical calculations and five folding plates.

12mo. *Old mottled calf, gilt. Cadiz, Miguel Gomez Guiraun (1745).*

£5 5s

Not in Salva or Picatoste.

The author, who wrote various other books on navigation and mathematics, was, at the time, Director of the Naval Academy at Cadiz.



FRONTISPIECE FROM BRITO FREYRE, NOVA LUSITANIA.

LISBON, 1675.

See Item No. 4372.

TRATADO
VNICO, Y SINGVLAR DEL
ORIGEN DE LOS INDIOS OCCI-
dentales del Piru, Mexico,
Santa Fè, y Chile.
P O R
EL DOCTOR DON DIEGO
Andres Rocha Oydor de la Real
Audiencia de Lima.
DEDICALO
A LA PROTECCION DEL
señor Doctor D. Joseph del Corral,
Calvo de la Vanda, Oydor de la
misma Audiencia.

Año de



1681.

CON LICENCIA
En Lima; En la Imprenta de Manuel de los Olivos,
Por Joseph de Contreras.

1746 A.D. [4582] VILLA-SEÑOR Y SANCHEZ (*J. A. de*).
Theatro Americano, descripcion General de los Reynos, y provincias de la Nueva España, y sus jurisdicciones.

Title printed in red and black within woodcut border. In each volume is a full-page engraving representing the King of Spain standing on a Globe of the New World; kneeling before him is the Author presenting his book, and a native presenting jewels.

2 vols. in 1, folio. *Half calf. Mexico, 1746.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXC.).

£35

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 118.

"In Volume II. will be found the account of the frontier provinces. Pages 272-294 contain an account of California in which will be found Father Consag's journey to the Colorado in 1746. Pages 294-336 contain the account of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Texas, with details about the La Salle expedition, and those of Alonso de Leon and St. Denis. Pages 383-409 contain an account of Sinaloa and Sonora; and from there to the end, there is an account of New Mexico.

"The book is valuable for the many notices which it contains of the towns and mines in Northern Mexico."

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V., No. 3802, devotes 4½ pages to a description of this work.

One of the most important books printed in Mexico. The Author was Cosmographer for New Spain. By his position no one was better able to write the history of the country, and his work is therefore consulted with the greatest confidence.

The part which treats of the position of the Mexican population was written from the official reports to the Magistrates in the district, and also from personal notices by the Author in the different voyages that he made in this part of the New World.

"As Villa-Señor was Accountant-General in New Spain, and by that means had access to proper information, his testimony with respect to the royal revenue merits great credit. He is the only author who has given its population, and although imperfect, having given only five of the nine dioceses, very useful, having published them from the reports of the magistrates in the several districts, and from his own observations and long acquaintance with most of the provinces."—Robertson.

1746 A.D. [4583] BOTURINI BENADUCI (*Lorenzo*). Idea de una nueva historia General de la America Septentrional. Fundada sobre material copioso de figuras, symbolos, caracteres, y geroglificos, cantares, y manuscritos de autores Indios, ultimamente descubiertos. Catalogo del Museo Historico Indiano de Benaduci.

With frontispiece.

2 parts in 1 vol., small 4to. *Fine copy, blue levant morocco, gold lines and corner fleurons on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, 1746.*

£12 12s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3403. Sabin No. 6834.

Written during an eight years' residence in Mexico, and as the result of a considerable acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Indians; ancient manuscripts and pictures in the Monasteries, etc. It contains much important information not before published. There has been no worthier workman in the field of Mexican Antiquities than Boturini: even Lord Kingsborough's name can scarcely be placed so high. Without the indefatigable and wisely-directed researches of the Hispano-Italian, a great portion of the native contributions to Mexican history would certainly have perished.

"The appendix of this work is of the highest bibliographical interest. It contains a catalogue of a rich collection of books, Manuscripts and maps, relating to the early history of Mexico, which Boturini made during his travels in the middle of the last century, and which, unfortunately, is now lost. In consequence of a legal process, in which Boturini was cast, the whole of his museum was confiscated by the Viceroy of Mexico (1743), and has been given up, since that period, to the destroying hand of time. It was first deposited in the Office of the Secretary to the Viceroy, where it sustained heavy damages by the neglect of its keepers. What remained was transferred, at a later period, to the library of the university, and reduced there, by the same unfortunate circumstances, almost to nothing."

ON THE LAW OF PRIVATEERS.

1746 A.D. [4584] ABREU Y BERTODANO (*F. J.*). Tratado juridico-politico sobre Presas de Mar y calidades que deben concurrir para hacerse legitimamente el corso.

4to. *Old vellum. (Cadiz), Privately Printed, 1746.*

£12 12s

An interesting book on the right and duties of Corsairs. A very curious chapter deals with the question whether Spanish Privateers may seize goods belonging to Jews if found on ships of a friendly power and prints a Spanish Royal decree of 1660 in which the King of Spain agrees to respect the goods of Portuguese Jews living in Amsterdam.

LIFE OF THE MISSIONARY FATHER VIEYRA "THE GREAT."

1746 A.D. [4585] BARROS (*Father Antonio de, S.J.*). Vida do apostolico Padre Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesus, chamado por Antonomasia "O Grande," acclamada no Mundo por principe dos oradores evangelicos, pregador incomparavel dos reys de Portugal, varao esclarecido em virtudes, e latras divinas, e humanas, Restaurador das Missões do Maranhão, c Pare.

With full-page portrait of Vieyra converting the Indians, and vignettes.

Folio. *Calif. Lisbon, 1746.*

£8 8s

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 348. Sabin, No. 3645.

Father Antonio de Barros was born at Lisbon in 1697 and became the Superior of the Jesuits in that town. He died at Lisbon in 1754. "Father Vieyra was most zealous in converting the Indians of Brazil, but was much persecuted by the Portuguese inhabitants for opposing their making slaves of them as fast as they became Christians, which, it appears, they had previously done as a thing of course."

1748 A.D. [4585A] HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Manuscript Report by the Attorney-General Sir Dudley Ryder and the Solicitor-General William Murray (later Lord Mansfield), addressed to the Right Hon. the Lords of a Committee of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, concerning Arthur Dobbs Esq. and the Hudson's Bay Company.

5 pp., folio. *Enclosed in buckram case by Rivière. (London), 10th August, 1748.* £55

A very important and interesting Manuscript Report. Arthur Dobbs, who later, in 1754, was appointed Governor of North Carolina, took a very active part in promoting the search for the discovery of a North West Passage to India and China. On his recommendation Captain Christopher Middleton was appointed to the command of the unsuccessful voyage of discovery sent out in 1741. An anonymous letter led Dobbs to believe that the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service Middleton had formerly been, had influenced him to make false statements regarding some of his discoveries, as being likely to affect their own monopoly. Dobbs in the meantime published his "Account of the Countries adjoining Hudson's Bay," 1744, and strongly urged that the trade should be thrown open, alleging that the rapacity of the Company in dealing with the Indians had thrown the fur trade into the hands of the French in Canada. In 1746 he sent out another expedition, consisting of the vessels "Dobbs" and "California," under Capt. G. Moor, which was also unsuccessful. The account of this voyage was written by Hy. Ellis and published in 1748. Dobbs now became associated with several others and petitioned the King and Parliament to be allowed to found another Company trading to the same parts of North America. A special Committee was appointed by Parliament to go into the matter, and this manuscript forms the report made to that Committee by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, giving their opinions regarding Dobbs' Petition.

The report sets out a brief account of Dobbs' 1746 expedition, and states "That the Petitioners by means of the said expedition have made several discoveries of Bays, Inlets, and Coast before unknown and have a reasonable prospect of finding a passage to the Southern Ocean by Sea, although the discovery may not be perfected without repeated Trials upon Account of the difficulty and danger of searching different unknown Inlets and Streights and sailing thro' new Seas and of procuring men of Resolution, Capacity, and Integrity to pursue it effectually."

"That the Petitioners find that the Reward of £20,000 given by Parliament is not adequate to the expence the adventurers must be at to perfect the discovery, they having already expended above half that sum in their late expedition."

The report then refers to the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, granted by Charles II. for their attempted discovery of the N.W. Passage, setting out the privileges enjoyed by them, and the claim made by Dobbs that they "have not since effectually or in earnest searched for the said Passage, but have rather

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—*continued*.

endeavoured to conceal the same, and to obstruct the discovery thereof by others, nor have they made any new discoveries either upon the coast or in the Inland Countries," and that they had allowed encroachments by the French.

Having pointed out the shortcomings of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Petitioners state that they are desirous of discovering the N.W. Passage, and that should the King grant them a charter they will "engage not only to prosecute the same until it be thoroughly discovered as far as practicable, but also to settle and improve the land in all the countries on that Northern Continent by making alliances with and civilizing the natives." They state that they do not intend to interfere with any lands already settled by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In summing up, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals state that they have been into communication both with Mr. Dobbs' party and with the Hudson's Bay Company, and that they do not think that the Hudson's Bay Company should be interfered with in any way, owing to the length of time they had enjoyed their Charter without interruption, until there had been some judgment of a Court of Justice to warrant it, and to prove that they had been remiss in their undertakings, and so caused their Charter to become void. As to the petitioners' claims that the Company had not fulfilled its obligations, they did not consider the charges "sufficiently supported in point of fact, or in a great measure accounted for from the nature and Circumstances of the Case," and they must leave to the decision of the Committee as to whether it would be proper to grant this Charter "which must necessarily break in upon that of the Hudson's Bay Company, and may occasion great confusion by the interfering interest of two Companies setting up the same trade against each other in the same parts and under like exclusive Charters."

1748 A.D. [4585B] HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The Case of the Hudson's-Bay Company.

4 pp., folio. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière.* (London, 1748). £31 10s

Not in Sabin or Church Catalogue.

In 1744 the British Government had offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery of the North West Passage, and in 1746 an expedition was sent out by Arthur Dobbs and a small committee in London for that purpose. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the Committee saw the advantages of forming a Company in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company for fur trading etc., with the Indians. They petitioned the King and Parliament pointing out that the old Company had made no attempts at discovery but had rather tried to prevent other people doing so. This present is the counter petition of the Hudson's Bay Company, putting forward their case.

This petition sets out in brief the history of the Company since its original charter in 1669 and the form of their trade with the Indians. It points out that the country is absolutely unfitted for English settlements, "for the snow lies here three parts of the year, and the frost is never out of the ground," and ends up by hoping that the Company will still be found deserving of support.

An extremely rare Canadian item.

ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH REPORT ON PANAMA AND DARIEN.

1748 A.D. [4586] WALBURGER (*Padre Jacobo*). Breve Relacion de la Provincia del Darien, de la Ley y costumbres de sus naturales, de la esperanza de exaltar la Sta. Fé, y del numero de los Indios.

20 pp., folio. *Half rough-calf. Tavisa, 20th July, 1748.*

£105

The original signed autograph report made by the Jesuit Missionary Walburger on the Province of Darien, in which he describes the laws and customs of the natives, discusses the possibilities of establishing the Catholic Faith there, and gives an interesting census of the natives in the various towns and villages of Darien.

James Walburger was born at Innsbruck on 8th June, 1715, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1731, leaving Europe in 1742 for the province of Quito. He was sent to Darien to report upon its possibilities from the political and spiritual point of view, and arrived there in 1745 to find a very straggling native population, some of whom he persuaded to leave their arid villages and emigrate to the more fertile districts of Tavisa which could be administered from the Santa Maria Camp. Briefly, his opinion is that the English would prove formidable political rivals in Darien, while the spiritual obstacles were the native priests who encouraged the Indians in the practise of superstitious rites. He gives a short geographical description of the country, but devotes the greater part of his report to the moral and spiritual status of the people and adds much interesting information concerning the organization of the Mission, the services which he inaugurated in the church, with processions in accordance with Christian rites, and the education of the children whom he regarded with a little more optimism than the adults. The date of Walburger's death is given in the *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus* as "between 1759 and 1763."

Translation:—" . . . The religion which these Indians profess is full of superstition and blasphemy; although they all, generally, believe that there is a God, they deny and forsake His Divine attributes. They say that God sits upon a golden bench alone in heaven and that He is dressed in gold and silver; His hair, hands and feet, adorned with corals . . . that His house is built of gold decorated with mirrors, and that in His service, He employs solely Indians from Darien who periodically take His food in golden dishes; that He is unaware of what goes on on earth until one of the Darien Indians dies and goes to Heaven, where he informs Him of everything that happens, and is given clothing and implements with which to work in His cornfields. The commandments or laws to which they are subject, are three: the first is that they must not kill Indian partisans without serious cause or need; the second: they must not rob one of their countrymen; the third: they may not seize a woman who has been married according to their law; but they do not regard it as a sin to kill or rob Spaniards;

WALBURGER—*continued*.

on the contrary, it is lauded as an act of heroism. On being told that everything there is in the world and in heaven was created by God, that everything we have came from Him: whether it is wheat, plantains, chickens, pigs, fish, etc., or clothes and implements; they smile and tell me that they are the ones who sow and fish and work to obtain these fruits, and they breed pigs and chickens to obtain the wherewithal to buy clothing and tools; that God does not sow their crops for them or give them their material possessions, but they have to earn everything themselves. Nevertheless, it is their firm belief that the Spaniards have a God apart who loves us more than their God loves them, because he gives us clothes and gold and silver and teaches us how to write and read; and that there are wars in heaven between these Gods, when the Spanish God is more frequently the victor; and, being vindictive, sends plagues and diseases to the Indians—or any disaster they may be suffering from at the moment. . . . They are almost impossible to convert; the cause of their obstinate devotion to their sect being the *Leres* whom they revere as much as good Christians do their prelates. These are their priests, medicine-men and judges, and what they tell the people is regarded as absolutely infallible.

“As they think their God knows nothing of what is going on in the world, they consult the Devil, who is regarded as a good friend and gives them practical instruction in their daily affairs. They honour him by constructing a hut, which is a sort of temple, where they practise diabolical superstitious rites and celebrate baptisms, weddings and anniversaries according to their religion.”

He describes in detail how the *Lere* invokes the devil by means of incantations and the burning of cocoa in a cauldron as incense. “There is an enormous cigar in the temple, and this is lit once every night. He chants and then gives piercing yells, alternating these with horrible noises in imitation of a lion, tiger, mule, etc., while the people around remain in complete silence. The little temple is made of hay and is usually about three or four yards long, two or three yards wide, and about two and a half in height, with a tiny, narrow door through which the priest enters. For three hours he remains prostrated on the ground, listening to the revelations of the devil. He then rises as one who resuscitates, making fearful grimaces and fiercely exhaling his breath like a tired horse. Finally, he sits down and screams loudly until as many adult men as can, crowd into the temple while the rest remain outside in silence. He places the lighted end of the great cigar in his mouth and, passing from one congregant to the other, exhales a great puff of smoke in each one’s face to make him worthy of hearing the revelations. Then, in a voice which the priest considers very impressive, he begins to relate with a thousand lies, all the things which are supposed to be favourable to the Indians. . . .

“When the *Lere* is consulted in a case of sickness, he proceeds to invoke the devil as above-mentioned, while two men sit outside the temple and describe the malady and the priest proceeds to dance and make weird music. This over, he prescribes a medicine, chiefly concocted from herbs, roots, bark, etc.—whether

(Continued over)

WALBURGER—*continued.*

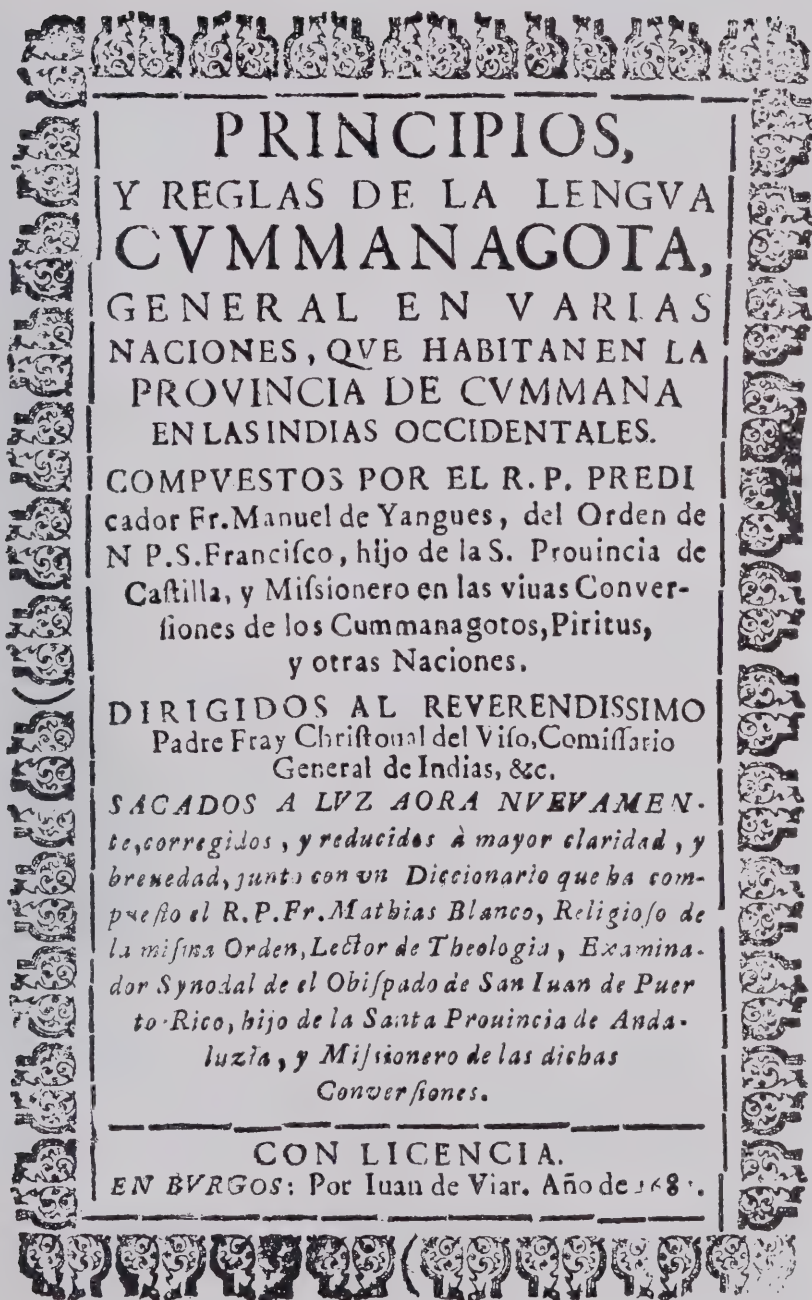
good or bad is immaterial, for if the patient becomes worse, the priest explains that the devil was difficult to conquer and had designs upon the sufferer; but if, on the other hand, the patient recovers, the priest is regarded with the greatest respect and admiration as one whose science has effected the cure; so that in any case they think that the *Lere's* knowledge is little less than that of God."

The writer describes how some of these *Leres* overreach themselves in their effort to awe their dupes, and how one old *Lere*, who had threatened to return to earth after his death, in the form of a tiger, and maul all the Indians within reach, had not had the seership to foresee that his own children and grandchildren would precipitate matters with their own hands. It is recorded that, fearing that the old man's prophecy might be fulfilled at an inconvenient moment, they decided to dig an enormous pit in the mountain-side and bury him alive! "They did in effect carry out their terrible decision, and there, under a great heap of stones and earth, the unfortunate man ended his life."

He states that the practise of burying people alive was by no means uncommon, and that he, personally, saved an old woman from such a fate by insisting on giving her food and tending her in her sickness. It was a common practise for mothers to bury one of their twins alive, especially the boys, "as they were unprofitable to rear, whereas the girls were useful, because when they married, the husbands were obliged to live in the girls' homes and serve the parents as slaves."

He describes the baptismal, marriage and funeral rites; the amusing consternation of the natives in his village during the eclipse of the moon in 1747; and the affirmation of some of the priests given in the native words, to the effect that all the Spaniards were going to hell while all the Indians were going to heaven. Many curious anecdotes are related in an entertaining and humorous manner, but the Missionary deplores the barbarous callousness of the natives towards the old and infirm; their predominating vices of drunkenness and dishonesty; and the almost hopeless task of converting them to Christianity.

He gives an interesting historical report of the foundation of the two Missions in the ecclesiastical province of Darien, and states that he arrived in November 1745, from the Guaymes country and proceeded to the extensive district administered by the Mission of Chucunaqui. He mentions how the Indians on the coast prefer to trade with the English, "who certainly do their best to obtain the goodwill of the natives," rather than with the Spanish, "who charge high prices for commodities." The natives welcomed the advent of British ships, "as they were given all the munitions, firearms and clothes they wanted," and preferred to wait for these gifts rather than earn the money to buy them from the Spaniards; thus, "the English would have little difficulty in taking possession of this Province where the Indians are inclined to welcome them." He appends a census of the Indians in various parts of the country, totalling 933.



TITLE PAGE FROM
YANGUES, GRAMMAR OF THE CUMMANAGOTA LANGUAGE.

BURGOS, 1683.

See Item No. 4395.



S^r HEN: MORGAN
Part. 2. Chap. 7.

A PORTRAIT FROM
ESQUEMELING'S BUCCANEERS OF AMERICA.

LONDON, 1684-5.
See Item No. 4399.

WITH FINE VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES.

- 1748 A.D. [4587] FERREIRA (*da Sylva*). Relacao do Sitio, que o Governador de Buenos Aires D. Miguel de Salcedo poz no anno de 1735 a Praça da Nova Colonia do Sacramento, Sendo Governador da mesma Praça Antonio Pedro de Vasconcellos, Brigaeiro dos Exercitos de S. Magestade: Com algumas Plantas necessarias para a intelligencia da mesma Relação.

4to. Bound by Rousselle in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, 1748.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCI.).

£52 10S

With very interesting folding plates including magnificent plan of the City of Buenos Ayres, folding plan of Monte Video, and of the Colony of Sacramento, also plan of Rio de Prata, and engraving of the armoury of the new Colonies.

- 1748 A.D. [4588] CUEVAS AGUIRRE Y ESPINOSA (*José Francisco de*). Extracts de los Autos de Diligencias y Reconocimientos de los Rios, Lagunas, vertientes, y desagues de la Capital Mexico, y su Valle: de los Caminos para su Comunicacion, y su Comercio: etc.

Title printed in Red and Black.

With the scarce folding map, engraved on copper by Antonio Morino of Mexico.

Folio. *Spanish calf. Mexico, Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1748.*

£21

Medina, La Imprenta in Mexico, 6200. Sabin 17848.

"This book is of the utmost topographical and historical importance," and treats of the surveys that were made of the rivers, lakes, waterfalls, and drains of Mexico City and its valley: of its main roads and commerce: of the various damages that were discovered: the remedies suggested, and the points decided upon: of the remedies carried out, and those reserved for further discussion.

- 1748 A.D. [4589] REBULLOSA (J.). *Descripcion de Todas Las Provincias, Reynos, Estados, y Ciudades principales del Mundo, sacada de las Relaciones Toscanas de Juan Botero Benes; En que se Trata de Las costumbres, industria, trato, y riquezas de cada una de las Naciones, de Europa, Asia, Africa, America, o Nuevo Mundo, de la Cantidad, Qualidad, y Movimientos del Mar de todas las Islas, y Peninsulas hasta oy descubiertas.*

4to. *Old vellum. Gerona (Spain), 1748.*

£5 5s

A great portion of this book is devoted to America, viz. pp. 276-340. The author gives an account of North America, including its history and discovery much before Columbus, by the brother Zeno, giving descriptions of New England, Maryland, Florida, Canada, Virginia, New York, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Rio Plata, Straits of Magellan.

- 1748 A.D. [4590] ELLIS (*Henry, Colonial Governor of Georgia*). *A Voyage to Hudson's-Bay, by the Dobbs Galley and California in the Years 1746 and 1747, for discovering a North West Passage; with an accurate Survey of the Coast, and a short Natural History of the Country. Together with a fair View of the Facts and Arguments from which the future finding of such a Passage is rendered probable. To which is prefixed, an Historical Account of the Attempts hitherto made for the finding a Passage that Way to the East-Indies.*

With a new and correct Chart of Hudson's-Bay, with the Countries adjacent, and nine engraved plates.

LARGE AND THICK PAPER COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *Full contemporary morocco. London, H. Whitridge, 1748.*

£6 10s

Sabin 22312.

The most important result of this voyage was that it definitely put an end to the idea that the N.W. Passage lay through Hudson's Bay. Ellis' work, although containing many valuable observations on tides, on the vagaries of the compass, and on the customs of the Eskimos, a people then practically unknown, mingles a great deal of speculation on the certain existence of the passage, on magnetism, on fogs, on rust, and other matters, all more or less ingenious, but now known to be wildly erroneous. Ellis was afterwards appointed successively governor of Georgia and of Nova Scotia, from which employment he retired about 1770. The expedition was sent out at the instigation of Arthur Dobbs.

- 1749 A.D. [4591] BERREDO (*Bernardo Pereira de*). *Annaes Historicos de Estado do Maranhão em que se da Noticia do seu descobrimento e tudo o mais que nelle tem succedido desde o anno que foy descuberto até o de 1718.*

Folio. *Calç. Lisbon*, 1749.

£25

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasilica*, 388. Sabin, No. 4967.

First edition of this most important work. According to Varnhagen, "It is one of the most valuable books in existence for the history of Brazil." "One of the rarest books and at the same time one of the best private histories of Brazil."—Leclerc.

Berredo was Governor of Marañon from the year 1718. He died on March 13th, 1748, at Lisbon, while preparing the book for the press. "He has left for himself a durable remembrance in his historical annals of the state over which he presided."—Southey.

- 1749 A.D. [4592] PRODIGIOSA Lagoa descuberta nas congongas das Minas do Sabará, que tem curado a varias pessoas dos achaques, que nesta Relação se expõem.

With full-page plate of the Lagoa.

Small 4to. *Blue morocco, with gilt border enclosing inch-deep frame of delicately-gilt tooling; gilt panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e., bound by Emile Rousselle. Lisbon, Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1749.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCII.).

£21

Rodrigues, *Bibliotheca Brasilica*, No. 1984. Rare.

An interesting description of the medicinal spring waters which were discovered near the town of Sabará in 1749, in the district of Minas Geraes, Brazil. The writer gives the names, and a statement of the maladies, of some 107 patients, who benefited by the cure. The amusing engraving depicts the curative spring, and four figures in eighteenth-century dress, representing a doctor and his patients.

- 1749 A.D. [4592A] MIGUEL (*Fr.*). *Relação Da viagem, E Entrada, Que fez O Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo Senhor D. Fr. Miguel De Bulhoens E Sousa, Sagrado Bispo De Malaca, E Terceiro Bispo do Grao Para esta sua Diocese: Escrita por hum dos seus Familiares.*

Small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full brown levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Manoel Soares, 1749.* £7 10s

- 1749 A.D. [4593] ROMAN (*Padre Manuel*). *Carta del P. Manuel Roman, Superior de las Misiones del Rio Orinoco, en respuesta al Informe que el Rey Nro. Señor Dn. Phelipe Quinto, q. Dios aya, le pidio de dichas Misiones, por Diziembre de 1749 años.*

Manuscript, signed by Padre Manuel Roman, in which is transcribed the text of his letter to Philip V. of Spain, giving an account of the Orinoco Missions in 1749.

8 pp., small 4to, *half rough calf. Jesuit Missions of the Orinoco, 3rd December, 1749.*

£25

The letter was written in reply to a request from the King of Spain for a report on the Jesuits' missionary work amongst the tribes of the Orinoco. The writer, as Superior of the Missions, gives a concise and historical account of the events which occurred from the year 1733, when the first mission was founded amongst the Saliba Indians, in the district of Pararuma, where the native population amounted to a thousand. The same year, another town was founded at Carichana, which offered sanctuary to the Indians during the epidemics that swept over some parts of the river bank three years later.

In 1734, the persecutions of the Caribbees brought the Guarnos to Ricuriquima, whence they migrated to the healthier district of Cabruta in 1739, and were there joined by many tribes, including the Cabres, Maypures, Guamos, Atapaymas and Otomacos.

The writer relates, briefly, the various encounters with the Caribbeans, who had invaded and destroyed many of the missions in the earlier days; and gives statistics of both the population and the conversions. He reports the general work and daily programme of the missionaries; his own journey to the Rio Negro in 1744, when he sought to prevent the Portuguese merchants of Brazil from penetrating to the Orinoco in search of slaves. "The Carmelite Padres told me that the King of Portugal had forbidden the heathen the use of firearms, and that

ROMAN—*continued.*

the Governor of Para had also forbidden Portuguese subjects to go to Orinoco, but that these prohibitions were ignored, for the merchants are so greedy and, in their desire to obtain slaves and make the fullest use of their services, they disobeyed their Sovereign's command."

In a period of six years, more than eight thousand Indian slaves had been "registered," and exchanged for others. Countless Indians had been captured from the King of Spain's dominions, and taken to Para, thus depriving the Spanish Treasury of the tributes due in the Orinoco districts, while many Indians were killed in the process of capture.

He declares that at least one hundred soldiers are needed to defend the missions "from the Caribbeans in the south and the Portuguese in the north," both of whom were engaged in the reprehensible practise of snatching slaves.

1749 A.D. [4593A] REPORT from the Committee appointed to Inquire into the State and Condition of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, and of the Trade carried on there. With Appendix.

4to. *Half calf, gilt, g. z., by Rivière.* (London), Printed in the Year 1749.

£25.

Sabin 33548.

At this period certain people in London were endeavouring to form a new Company in rivalry to the old Hudson's Bay Company. Both sent petitions to Parliament, and this forms the Parliamentary Committee's Report on the whole matter. It entirely relates to the Hudson's Bay districts and to the Indians and their trade with the Company. A fuller title is given at the commencement of the text, entitled: "The Committee appointed to inquire into the State and Condition of the Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, and of the trade carried on there, and to consider how these Countries may be settled and improved, and the Trade and Fisheries there extended and increased; and also to inquire into the Right the company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay pretend to have, by Charter, to the Property of Lands, and exclusive Trade to those Countries; have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined into the several Matters to them referred; and find the particular State thereof to be as follows."

The Appendix is in two parts, the first containing a copy of "His Majesty's Royal Charter to the Governor and Company of Hudson's Bay," and the second a report by a French Canadian half-breed hunter and trader named Joseph la France. He describes visits into French Canada, to Quebec and Montreal, and the state of the French fortresses there, and their trade with the Indians. He gives many particulars regarding the Indians, and the Geography of the country. His report occupies 16 pages.

1750 A.D. [4594] TRATADO de Limites das Conquitas entre Fernando VI, Rey de Portugal, e D. Fernando VI, Rey de Espanha, Pelo Qual Abolida a demarcação da Linha Meridiana, ajustada no Tratado de Tordesillas de 7 Junho de 1494, se determina individualmente a Raya dos Dominios de huma e outra Coroa na America Meridional.

A de Portugal Renuncia o direito, que allegava ter as Ilhas Filipinas, pelo dito Tratado de Tordesillas, e pela Escriptura de Saragoça de 22, de Abril de 1529. e cedé a Espanha a Colonia do Sacramento, e o Territorio da margem Septentrional do Rio de Prata, que lhe pertencia pelo Tratado de Utrecht de 6 de Fevereiro de 1715, como tambem a Aldea de S. Christovao, e terras adjacentes que tinhao occupado os Portuguezes entre os Rios Japura e Isa, que desaguao no das Amazonas.

4to. *Calß, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Joseph da Costa Coimbra, 1750.*

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

1750 A.D. [4595] PERU. URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de Composicion sobre los Bienes mal Havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos proprios duenos no consta. Concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor de los que ayudaren à los gastos de el Rey Fernando Sexto, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enmigos de nuestra Santa Fè en las Provincias del Perù, Tierra Firme, y las Partidos.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms and woodcut seal below. In case. *Madrid, 1750.*

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

- 1750 A.D. [4596] PERU. URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de plenissima indulgencia, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor, y ayuda de las Animas de los Fieles difuntos, para todas las tierras de Peru, Tierra Firme y sus Partidos.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf. Woodcut of St. Peter and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

- 1750 A.D. [4597] PERU. URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la Santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los fieles Christianos, vecinos, estantes y habitantes en las provincias del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, sujetas al Rey Fernando Sexto con grandes Indulgencias, para socorro de la guerra contre Infieles. Como las heregias son trayciones formados contra la Fè.

Broadside, crudely printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of S. Peter and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case.

Madrid, 1750.

£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

- 1750 A.D. [4598] PERU. INNOCENT XI. Bulla concedida por la santidad de el Papa Innocencio Undecimo, y mandada publicar por N.M.S.P. Benedicto Decimo Quarto, para los Patriarcas, Primados, Arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Peru, Tierra Firme, y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large 4to leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal at foot. In case. 1750.

£10 10s

By this Bull the Clergy of Peru, to whom it was forbidden to eat eggs and Food prepared with milk during Lent, were allowed to eat such during the Crusade against the Indians.

PAPAL BULL.

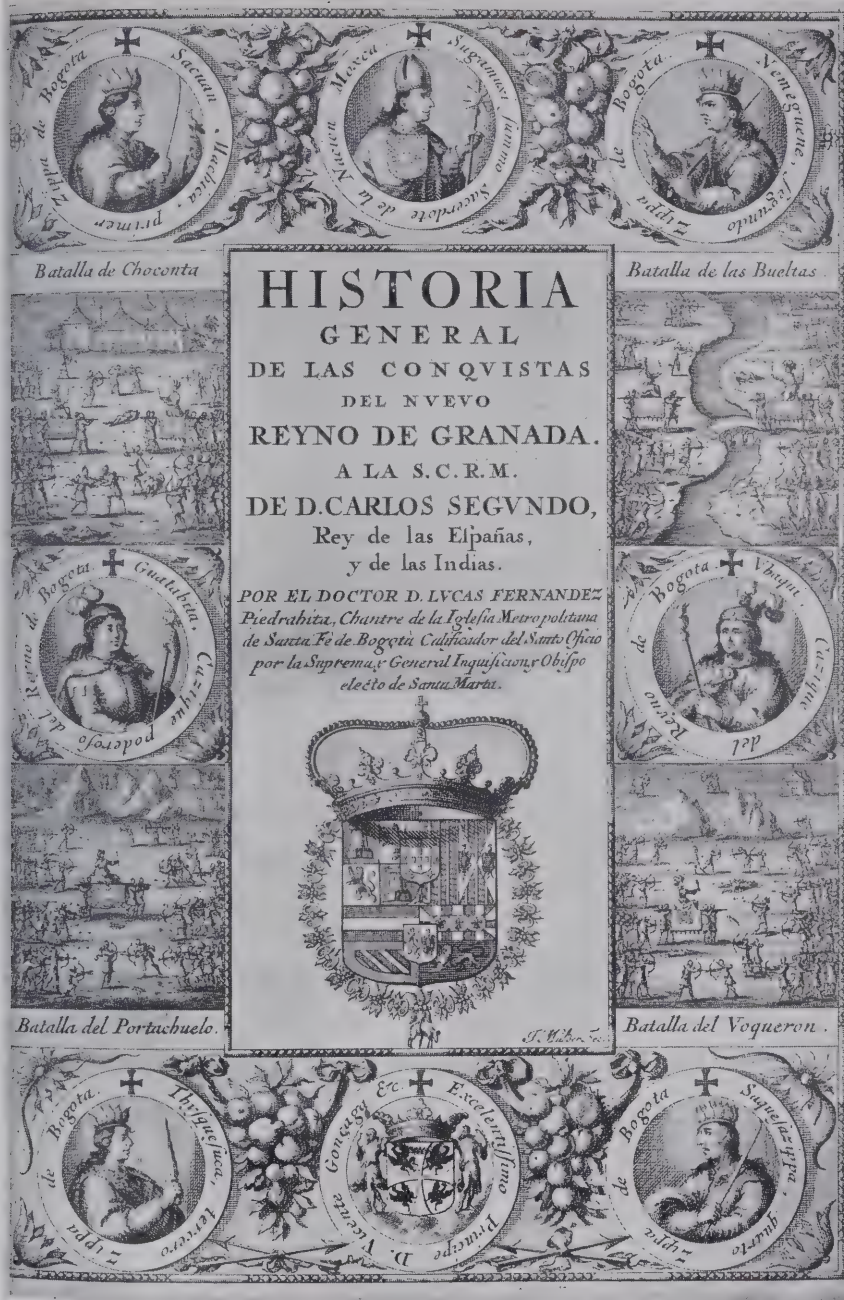
- 1750 A.D. [4599] MEXICO AND PHILIPPINES. URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, concedida por la santidad de Urbano VIII, para todos los Fieles Christianos, vezinos, estantes, y habitantes en las Provincia de Nueva España, y Filipinas sujetas al Rey Fernando VI, con grandes indulgencias para socorro de la guerra contra Infieles.

Broadside, printed on one side of a large folio sheet. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal at foot. In case. 1750.

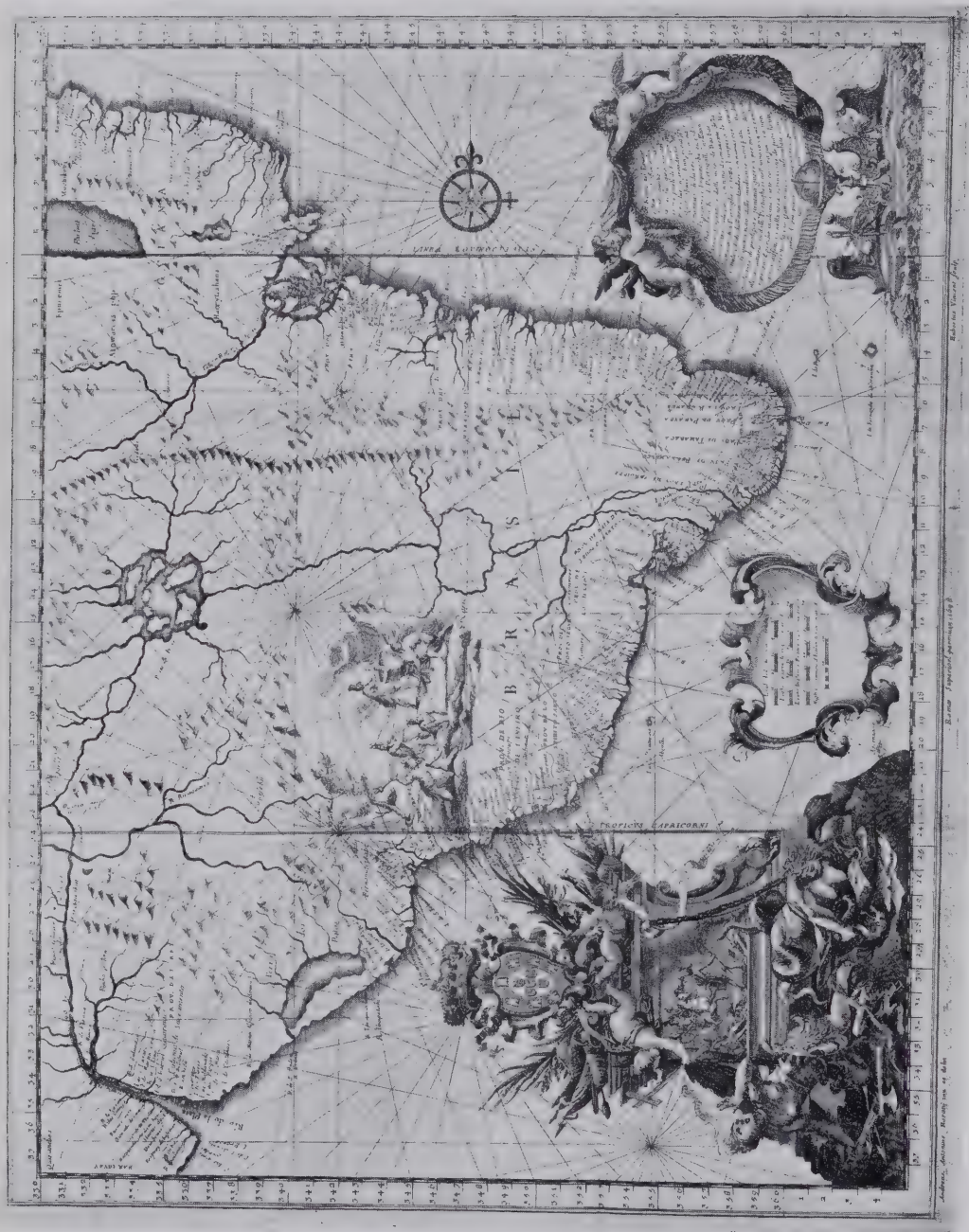
£10 10s

PAPAL BULL.

- 1750 A.D. [4600] MEXICO AND PHILIPPINES. URBAN VIII. (*Pope*). Bulla de composicion sobre los bienes mal havidos, y adquiridos, de Cuyos proprios duenos no consta. Concedida por la santidad de Urbano VIII, en favor de los que



TITLE PAGE FROM
 FERNANDEZ PIEDRAHITA HISTORIA DE LAS CONQUISTAS DEL NUEVO REYNO
 DE GRANADA.
 ANTWERP, 1688.
 See Item No. 4416.



THE MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
GIUSEPPE DI SANTA TERESA, ISTORIA DELLE GUERRE DEL BRASILE ACCADUTE
TRA LA CORONA DI PORTOGALLE.

ROME, 1698.

See Item No. 4441.

MEXICO AND PHILIPPINES—*continued*.

ayudaren à los gastos del Rey Fernando VI, en las guerras contra Infieles, y Hereges, enemigos de nuestra Santa Fè Catholica, en las Provincias de Nueva-España, y Filipinas, y sus Partidos.

Broadside, printed on one side of a single large folio leaf. Woodcut of SS. Peter and Paul and Papal Arms at top, and Cardinal's Arms and woodcut seal below. In case. 1750.

£10 10s

- 1750 A.D. [4601] MORRIS (*Isaac*). A Narrative of the Dangers and Distresses which befel Isaac Morris, and Seven more of the Crew, belonging to the Wager Store-Ship, which attended Commodore Anson, in his Voyage to the South Sea: containing an Account of their Adventures, after they were left by Bulkeley and Cummins, on an uninhabited Part of Patagonia, in South America; where they remained about Fifteen Months, 'till they were seized by a Party of Indians, and carried above a Thousand Miles into the Inland Country, with whom they resided upwards of Sixteen Months: after which they were carried to Buenos-Ayres, and ransomed by the Governor, who sent them on board the Asia, a Spanish Man of War, and confined them there above Thirteen Months; when the Asia sailed for Europe. Interspersed with a Description of the Manners and Customs of the Indians in that Part of the World, particularly their Manner of taking the Wild Horses in Hunting, as seen by the Author himself.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *Fine copy, half calf, g. e., by Rivière. London, S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball, circa 1750.*

£8 10s

Sabin 50834.

This is a genuine narrative, and is well and methodically written. It is the scarcest of the works relating to the loss of H.M.S. Wager on the coast of Patagonia. The celebrated Vice-Admiral, Lord John Byron, was also a midshipman of the Wager, and was one of the few who remained with the Captain all through. The famous poet, Lord Bryon, a descendant of Admiral Bryon, utilised the wreck of the Wager for his account of the shipwreck in 'Don Juan.'

- 1750 A.D. [4602] REPRESENTACION del Reyno de Chile sobre la importancia, y necesidad de reducir á Pueblos sus habitantes, dispersos por los campos: Y de los medios de conseguirlo, sin gasto del Erario, ni gravamen de los particulares.

Together with:

Representacion del Reyno de Chile sobre la importancia y necesidad de sujetar y reducir a Pueblos los Indios Araucanos. La imposibilidad de conseguirlo, perseverando en lo conducta pasada; y la facilidad, conque puede lograsse sin costo alguna del Real Erario, por medio de las providencias que se expresan.

Small folio. *Half morocco, gilt panelled back, g. e.* N.P., N.D. [circa 1750.]

£7 10s

The text of two important petitions, addressed to the King of Spain, by the people of Chili: the first, requesting that the Spanish population should be drawn into properly-constituted towns, instead of being scattered in encampments, where, away from the vigilance of Spanish officials, "the Indians might engineer a rising in a single night." The petitioners suggest that the civic expenses might be defrayed from the profits accruing to the local treasury—and, incidentally, to the Royal Treasury in Madrid—from the cultivation of the mineral and agricultural resources of this fertile country. It is suggested that twenty-four thousand pesos should be spent on each township, and special privileges offered to the first fifty colonists of each. The King is also requested to grant a loan of forty thousand pesos, in order to assist in the foundation of the first three or four towns, whose residents would be assisted financially for a year or two until their land began to yield produce, and whose male population would be trained to defend the frontiers.

The second petition is made in respect of towns for the Araucanos and other Indians.

- 1751 A.D. [4603] HISTOIRE de l'Hotel-Dieu de Quebec.

Small 8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines and ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e.* Montauban, Jerosme Legier, 1751.

£25

PEACE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

1751 A.D. [4604] JOHNSON (*Sir William*, 1715-1774). Superintendent of Indian Affairs in North America. Traded with the Mohawk Indians. Colonel of the Six Nations, 1744, reconciled the Indians and Colonials 1753.

LETTER SIGNED. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp., folio. *Mount Johnson, 2nd April, 1751.*

£21

Referring to the resolution of the Pennsylvanian Government to condole the loss of Conassadego, and discussing the prospect of a peace between the Southern Indians and Six Nations.

" . . . The Government of Pensilvania's resolution to condole the loss of Conassadego Uca is a well judged thing, as it is a ceremony always expected by the five Nations to be performed by us, and what they look much upon. . . . As to the bringing about a Peace between the Southern Inds and Six Nations, I can (without ostentation) assure you I brought the latter so farr, as left me not the least room to doubt of success, but now their tempers are so sowered with this change, that all endeavours that way, I fear will prove abortive." Etc.

1751 A.D. [4604A] MONSTRUO prodigioso que apparecen no Reyno de Chile, entre os montes que dividem este Reino das dillatados de Tucuman e Paraguay, ou do Rio da Prata, que sao confinantes com o Brazil.

16 pp., small 4to. *Boards. Coimbra, no Real Collegio das Artes da Companhia de Jesu, 1751.*

£5 5s

An amusing description, in Portuguese, of an organized hunt for the monster, which appeared to the terrified hunters as a conglomeration of prehistoric brutes. The narrative, which savours too much of a "traveller's tale" to be of much value to the science of zoology, nevertheless contains a very interesting description of some of the lonely districts of Chile, where some Spanish travellers were enticed to the dragon's cave by a strange light, which, they subsequently discovered, emanated from the animal's head! The fearsome creature killed twenty-seven of the party before means were devised of capturing it. Shots glanced off its scaly back like rubber, and only the fleetest of foot could escape

(Continued over)

MONSTRUO—*continued.*

the swift movements of this veritable incarnate nightmare. A deep pit was dug near its cave, and it was finally enticed from its home by the hunters, who were able to study its anatomy in its temporary captivity—not for long, however; for in the midst of their jubilations at having overpowered the monster, loud cries were heard from the human victims of its mate, which caused the hunters to flee. What they did observe, however, was that this interesting specimen possessed a dragon's body covered with hard scales like armour; two heads, the upper one like that of an eagle, and the lower one like that of a lion; four eagles' claws and four lions' claws; a lion's tail with a large eye at the end; dragon's wings liberally decorated with eyes; and a great light which shone from its mouth when open! It was nine or ten hands high, and about fifteen in length.

It is solemnly stated that "news of this was sent to Santiago and to the Governor of this country, who resides in the City of Concepcion. We are awaiting the reply, and wondering what will be the end of this fearful case."

- 1751 A.D. [4605] [DOUGLASS (*Wm.*)] A Discourse concerning the Currencies of the British Plantations in America. Especially with regard to their Paper Money. With a Postscript thereto.

Small 8vo. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière. Boston printed, London reprinted, 1751.*

£7 10s

Sabin 20721.

"The many schemes," says the author, "at present upon the anvil in Boston, for emitting enormous quantities of Paper Money, are the occasion of this discourse. It was always my opinion that the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, is by far the most vigorous and promising plant (with proper cultivation) of all the British Plantations."

- 1752 A.D. [4606] CRESPEL (*Emanuel*). Voyages dans le Canada et son Naufrage en revenant en France. Mis au jour par le Sr. Louis Crespel, son Frère.

Small 8vo. *Fine copy in full morocco, gilt, g. e., by Lortic of Paris. Francfort sur le Meyn, Henry Louis Broenner, 1752.*

£28

Sabin 17476.

The scene of Crespel's travels lies among the northern lakes.

- 1752 A.D. [4607] HISTOIRE des Tremblemens de Terre Arrivés à Lima, Capitale du Pérou, et autres Lieux. Avec la description du Pérou, et des recherches sur les Causes Phisiques des Tremblemens de Terre, par M. Hales de la Société Royale de Londres, et autres Phisiciens.

With folding maps, plans, and plates.

8vo. *Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Hague, 1752.*

£6 6s

- 1753 A.D. [4609] STITH (*William*). The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia.

Together with :

An Appendix to the First Part of the History of Virginia. Containing a Collection of such Ancient Charters or Letters Patent, as relate to that Period of Time, and are still extant in our publick Offices in the Capitol, or in other authentic Papers and Records.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. 8vo. *Fine copy in polished calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Virginia, Printed : London, Reprinted for S. Birt, 1753.*

£13 10s

"This work only brings the history of Virginia down to 1624. The early charters contained in the Appendix give this work its chief value at the present day. The author had the use of the Collingwood transcript of the records of the Virginia Company. Notwithstanding his diffuseness and lack of literary style, his book has become a high authority to later writers."

- 1753 A.D. [4610] NERI CORREA (*Phillip*). Relacao Das Festas que se Fizeram em Pernambuco, Pela Feliz Acclamacam Do Mui Alto E Podferoso Rey De Portugal, D. Joseph 1. Nosso Senhor do anno de 1751 para o de 1752.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Manoel Soares, 1753.*

£10 10s

- 1753 A.D. [4611] [COLOMBIA.] SOTO Y MARNE (*Francisco, Comissario-General y Apostolico de las Provincias Minoritas del Peru*). Copia de la Relacion y Diario Critico-Nautico de el Viage que desde la Ciudad de Cadiz à la Cartagena de Indias hizo con sus compañeros.

44 pp., small 4to. *New boards. Madrid, 1753.*

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3647.

A most interesting Relation, giving minute details of the Voyage from Spain to South America, and a description of Martinique.

The author gives a "Description of the Martinica" where they remained until the 11th. On the 17th they sighted the Island of Curacao and on the 19th and 20th various points on the coast of Tierra-firme. On the 23rd they reached the port of St^a. Maria and sighted the mouth of the great River La Magdalena, of which he also gives a description. Continuing the voyage they arrived at dawn on 24th Sept. at Tierra-firme, and on the 25th landed at Cartagena, sixty-one days after their departure from Cadiz. . . .

He concludes with some notes on the voyage; the temperature; birds and fishes; the phosphorus which appeared at nights; and phenomena observed at Cadiz and Martinica, all of which he offers to enlarge upon.

- 1753 A.D. [4612] TAPIA ZENTENO (*Carlos de*). *Arte Novissima de Lengua Mexicana.*

Sm. 4to. *Vellum. Mexico, Viuda de J. B. de Hogal, 1753.*

£10 10s

Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. V., No. 4142. Leclerc 2338.

Tapia Zenteno, born in Mexico, was a commissary of the Spanish Inquisition, and the chief professor of the Mexican language at the Royal University and Pontifical Seminary College, and was also Examiner to the Bishopric and chief Chaplain of the Monastery of Santa Inès, etc. Retiring from his curacy at Tampamolón, he competed for, and obtained the professorship of the Nahuatlán language at the University of Mexico. It was on this occasion that the present volume was published. He was also the author of the only grammar of the Huasteca language, published in 1767.

- 1754 A.D. [4614] FIGUEREDO (P. *Juan de*) & TORRES RUBIO (P. *Diego de*). *Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Quichua General de los Indios de el Peru*, Que compuso el Padre Diego de Torres Rubio de la Compañia de Jesus, y añadió el P. Juan de Figueredo de la misma Compañia. Ahora nuevamente corregido, y aumentado en muchos vocablos y varias advertencias, Notas, y Observaciones, para la mejor inteligencia del idioma, y perfecta instruccion de los Parochos y Cathequistas de Indios.

8vo. *Calť, gilt, g. e.* Lima, en la Imprenta de la Plazuela de San Christoval, Año de 1754.

£52 10s

The most complete edition. Not in Sabin. Medina (*La Imprenta en Lima*) No. 1068.

Medina points out that there has been some uncertainty, not to say controversy, over the identity of the revisers of Torres' original grammar. Certainly this, the third edition, was not printed under the supervision of Figueredo, who had died many years before its publication. The later revisions are attributed to Padres Jacinto Ochoa and Juan Ignacio Aguilar.

Diego de Torres Rubio, one of the earliest authorities on native American languages, was born at Alcazar de Consuegra, Toledo, in 1557, and began his novitiate at Valencia in 1572.

He joined the Society of Jesus, and in 1579, sailed for Peru, where he made practically a life-long study of the native languages. His first grammar and vocabulary of the "general language of Peru, called Quichua" was published in Seville in 1603, and was followed by other works, in which the original vocabularies were amplified by phrases and words not in daily use. Amongst his other works were a treatise on the Aymara dialect, an Aymara-Quichua-Castilian grammar and dictionary and a book on the Sacraments and other Catholic rites in Aymara. He died circa 1638.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL WORK ON CALIFORNIA.

- 1754 A.D. [4615] ORTEGA (*Father José de*), S.J. Apostolicos Afanes de la Compañia de Jesus escritos por un Padre de la Misma sagrada Religion de su Provincia de Mexico.

4to. *Original vellum. Barcelona, Pablo Nadal, 1754.*

£35

Sabin, No. 57680.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 128, devotes two pages to this most important book.

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3651. The author of the work is still unknown. The Jesuit Order licensed Father Francisco Javier Fluvia to have the book printed. Beristain, Vol. II., p. 184, attributes the authorship to Father Juan Francisco Lopez, but on page 364 of the same volume Beristain ascribes the paternity of the work to Father José Ortega, and refers to chapter 25 of the first book in confirmation thereof.

"This book is a history of the missions in Nayarit, or Grand Nayar and Pimeria Alta. Father José Ortega was born in the city of Tlaxcala on 15th April, 1700, and in 1717 he entered the Company of Jesus in Tepozothan. After finishing his studies as a novice, he was sent to the Missions of Nayarit, where he worked for 30 years."

Book I. is entitled "Marvellous Conquest of the Province of St. Joseph of Gran Nayar, in the new Kingdom of Toledo," and extends to 224 pages in which the efforts of the following are described: Capitan Dos Francisco Bracamonte, Father Antonio Margil, Father Thomas de Solchaga, General Don Gregorio Mathias de Mendiola, Marques de Valero, Don Juan Flores de S. Pedro. Book II. (pp. 224-344) "Beginnings, Progress and Decay of the Religious Conquest of the Province of Pimeria Alta through the death of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino." Book III. (pp. 344-447) "Of the new progress, various discoveries and present state of Pimeria Alta." (In this book pp. 391-415 contain the diary of the Journey in California by Father Fernando Consag, etc.)

- 1754 A.D. [4616] SEQUEIRA SA (*M. T.*). Jubilos da America no Gloriosa Exaltação e Promoção do Senhor Gomes Freire de Andrade, Do Conselho de Sua Magestade, Governador, e Capitao General das Capitanias do Rio, Minas Geraes, e S. Paulo, ao Posto, de Mestre de Campo General, e Primeiro Commissario da Medição, e Demarcação dos Dominios Meridionaes Americanos entre as duas Coroas.

4to. *Old calf. Lisbon, Manoel Tavares Solano, 1754.*

£4 4s

ARTE
DE LA LENGVA
MOXA,

CON SU VOCABULARIO, Y CATHECISMO.
COMPUESTO

POR EL M. R. P. PEDRO MARBAN
de la Compañia de Jvsvs, Superior, que fue,
de las Misiones de Infieles, que tiene la Com-
pañia de esta Provincia de el Perú en las
dilatadas Regiones de los Indios
Moxos, y Chiquitos.

DIRIGIDO.

AL EXC.^{MO.} S.^{OR.} D. MELCHOR
Portocarrero Lasso, de la Vega. Conde
de la Monclova, Comendador de la
Zarza, del Oídé de Alcantara, del Con-
sejo de Guerra, y Junta de Guerra de
Indias, Virrey, Gobernador, y Capitan
General, que fue del Reyno de la Nueva
Elpaña, y actual, q^e es de estos Rey-
nos, y Provincias del Peru.

CON LICENCIA DE LOS SUPERIORES.
En la Imprenta Real de Joseph de Contreras,

TITLE PAGE FROM MARBAN, ARTE DE LA LENGUA MOXA.

THE FIRST AND ONLY WORK ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE EARLY INDIANS OF
BOLIVIA.

LIMA, 1701.

See Item No. 4450.

HISTORIA
DE LA CONQUISTA

DE LA PROVINCIA DE EL ITZA,
REDVCCION , Y PROGRESSOS
DE LA DE EL LACANDON,
Y OTRAS NACIONES DE INDIOS BARBAROS,
DE LA MEDIACION DE EL REYNO DE GVATIMALA,
A LAS PROVINCIAS DE YVCATAN,
EN LA AMERICA
SEPTENTRIONAL.

PRIMERA PARTE.

ESCRIVELA

DON JUAN DE VILLAGVTIERRE
SOTO-MAYOR.

ABOGADO , Y RELATOR , QVE HA SIDO
de la Real Chancilleria de Valladolid:

Y AORA RELATOR

EN EL REAL , Y SVPREMO

CONSEJO DE LAS INDIAS.

Y LA DEDICA

A EL MISMO REAL , Y SVPREMO CONSEJO

TITLE PAGE FROM

VILLAGUTIERRE SOTOMAYOR, HISTORIA DE LA CONQUISTA DE EL ITZA.

MADRID, 1701.

See Item No. 4451.

ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ACTION COMMENCING THE WAR BY WHICH
FRANCE LOST CANADA.

1755 A.D. [4617] RELACAM do Combate, que entresitiverao tres Naus de Guerra Inglezas, com outras tres de França nos Mares da America junto de Cabo Berton. Successo do mesmo Combate que houve de parte a parte, copiada de huma carta que veyo das mesmas partes.

With a woodcut view of a naval engagement.

8 pp., small 4to. *Fine copy in full levant morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière.*
Lisbon: (Domingos Gonsalves), 1755.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CXCIIL.).

£52 10S

We have been unable to trace this pamphlet in any bibliography. Early in 1755 the French Fleet under M. Dubois de La Motte convoyed an expedition to Canada for the relief of Quebec and Louisbourg. Admiral Boscowen had hoped to intercept this fleet, but was not successful. However, although the two fleets did not meet, four French line-of-Battle ships became separated from their consorts, and were chased by four British vessels on June 6. For a time a fog saved them, but on June 8 the weather cleared, three of the French vessels were still in sight, "The Royal Dauphin," the "Alcide," Captain de Hocquart, and the "Lys," and the chase recommenced. H.M.S. "Dunkirk," Capt. the Hon. Richard Howe, and H.M.S. "Torbay," Capt. Colby, captured the "Alcide," and H.M.S. "Defiance," Capt. Andrews, and H.M.S. "Fourgeux," Capt. Spry, captured the "Lys."

The capture of these two warships produced great excitement in France and England, and hostilities commenced between the two countries, although war was not actually declared until May 18, 1756, on the news reaching London of the French invasion of Minorca. The war resulted in France losing Canada. This present work is the Portuguese account of this naval action.

- 1755 A.D. [4618] SEGUNDA Parte da Relaçam do Notavel Combate sucedido nos Mares da America Septentrional 25 legoas ao Nodnordeste distante do Cabo de Raze na Ilha do Terranova.

8 pp., small 4to. *Morocco, gilt, g. e. by Rivière. Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1755.*

£52 10S

See footnote to the previous item. This is a further account of the same naval action, written by a French officer who was presumably taken prisoner on the "Lys."

ON GENERAL BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

- 1755 [4619] NOTICIA Certa, e Manifesto Publico da Grande Batalha, que tiverao os Francezes, e Inglezes, junto ás ribeiras do Ohio em 9 de Julho de 1755, Com a noticia individual de todas as acçoens obradas nesta expedição. Morte do celebre General Braddock, e de outros Officiaes, e Soldados, ficando muitos prisioneiros; Tomadias de náos, assaltos, e outras expediçoens militares.

Small 4to. 8 pp. *Levant morocco, g. e. by Rivière. Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1755.*

£52 10S

This scarce pamphlet relates to General Braddock's disastrous Expedition against the Canadians. The author tells how Braddock reached the spot known as Little Meadows, seven leagues from Fort Cumberland, where he left Colonel Dunbar behind with 800 men to bring up the rear whilst he with 1,800 men pushed on towards Fort Duquesne, the newly established French position. When within three leagues of the Fort, the French forces of 2,100 men, including 600 Indians, way-laid him and Braddock and his men were practically wiped out, he himself dying from his wounds. Lists of a number of officers killed and wounded are given.

Washington fought through this battle, and escaped by a miracle.

The author also tells that Rear Admiral Mostyn, who had been blockading Louisbourg, had been superceded by Admiral Holbourne, and that Shirley, the Governor of New England, had left Boston with three corps to march on Fort Niagara. He also mentions the honourable capitulation of Fort Beauséjour.

THE FRENCH FORT AT NIAGARA.

1755 A.D. [4620] [LEBLANC (*Monsieur*).] Curiosa Relaçam e continuação da Guerra entre os dous Reinos de França e Inglaterra, em que se referem as acçoens Militares que tem havido entre hum e outro Reino, tanto por mar como por terra.

8vo. *Morocco gilt, g. e. Lisbon, 1755.*

£10 10s

Text of a letter from "a Frenchman from the Court of Paris to a friend assisting at the Court of Lisbon," dated 8th September, 1755, in which he relates interesting news of the war between England and France. The writer gives a detailed list of the imposing fleet which was hurriedly being prepared for battle at Toulon and Bordeaux, "and which is to sail for our American colonies shortly," while "Mr. Hurley the Governor of New England, left Boston on the 27th August with an army corps, to besiege our Fort at Niagara."

1755 A.D. [4621] SOLER RUIZ (*Gaspar*). Manifiesto legal de la pureza, integridad, desinteres, zelo, y aplicacion al Real Servicio con que se ha manejado Don Juan Joseph Robina, Contador del Tribunal de Quentas de Lima, en le Visita que se le encargo de las Reales Caxas de Panama; y en la satisfaccion de los cargos, que se han intentado sacar en la Causa, que se ha fulminado, el Presidente de la Audiencia de Panama, Don Dionysio Martinez de la Vega.

Sobre supuestos excessos de haver introducido por las Costas de Portovelo, y desde esta Ciudad à la de Panama, porcion de Efectos de illicito Comercio, y executado otras introducciones de Generos, y Mercaderias de mala entrada en el Reyno del Peru por la Mar del Sur.

Folio. *Original vellum. (Madrid), about 1755.*

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. VII., No. 3752. Sabin, No. 70785.

Title reads (in translation) as follows: "Legal proof of the purity, integrity, unselfishness, zeal and devotion to the King's service shown by Don Juan Joseph
(Continued over)

SOLER RUIZ (G.)—*continued*.

Robina, auditor of the Tribunal of Accounts of Lima when he took charge of the Royal Cash Boxes at Panama; and an answer to the charges brought against him by Don Dionysio Martinez de la Vega, President of the Royal Law Officers of Panama. It is alleged that he introduced via Portobello to the City of Panama, goods proceeding from illegal commerce and that he imported other merchandise and smuggled goods into the Kingdom of Peru by the Southern Sea."

- 1755 A.D. [4622] RIBADENEIRA y BARRIENTOS (*Antonio Joaquín de*). Manual compendio de el Regio Patronato Indiano, para su mas facil uso en las materias conducentes à la practica.

With engraved frontispiece and vignettes.

Small folio. *Calz. Madrid*, 1755.

£7 7s

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3752. Sabin, No. 70785.

"Full of original documents respecting the establishment of the Church in the Indies, and the protection of the Indians, together with all the bulls referred to, from that of Alexander VI. to the time of publication."

Fine copy of an uncommon book in which the author has reproduced the whole of the Papal Bulls relating to the "*Patronato Real*" of the Indies.

- 1756 A.D. [4623] [PEMBERTON (*Israel*).] Several Conferences between some of the principal People amongst the Quakers in Pennsylvania, and the Deputies from the Six Indian Nations, in Alliance with Britain; etc.

8vo. *Original wrappers, enclosed in buckram case by Rivière. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: J. Thompson and Company, 1756.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCIV.).

£52 10s

Sabin 59612. Not in Church Catalogue.

FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF CAPTURE OF FORT BULL.

1756 A.D. [4624] RELACAM do combate que tiverao os francezes com os Inglezes, Aonde se referem as proezas, que estes tem feitos; com algumas noticias da América, e tomada do Forte Bull.

With a small woodcut of a tower on the title.

Small 4to, 8 pp. *New levant morocco gilt, g. e., by Sangorski & Sutcliffe. Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1756.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXC.V.).

£52 10S

The pamphlet contains an account, in Portuguese, of the capture of Fort Bull by the French, one of the events which led to their taking of Oswego.

Concerning this incident, Parkman, in his "Montcalm and Wilfe," remarks that early in the Spring of 1756 the French struck a blow against the English, that materially aided their schemes for the capture of Oswego, and the complete command of Lake Ontario. "The English had built two small forts to guard the Great Carrying Place on the route to Oswego. One of these, Fort Williams, was on the Mohawk; the other, Fort Bull, a mere collection of store-houses surrounded by a palisade, was four miles distant, on the bank of Wood Creek. Here a great quantity of stores and ammunition had imprudently been collected against the opening campaign. In February, Vaudreuil sent Léry, a colony officer, with 362 picked men, soldiers, Canadians, and Indians, to seize these two posts. Towards the end of March, after extreme hardship, they reached the road that connected them, and at half past five in the morning captured 12 men going with wagons to Fort Bull. Learning from them the weakness of that place, they dashed forward to surprise it. The 30 provincials of Shirley's regiment who formed the garrison had barely time to shut the gate, while the assailants fired on them through the loopholes, of which they got possession in the tumult. Léry called on the defenders to yield; but they refused, and pelted the French for an hour with bullets and hand-grenades. The gate was at last beaten down with axes, and they were summoned again; but again refused, and fired hotly through the opening. The French rushed in, shouting 'Vive le roi,' and a frightful struggle followed. All the garrison were killed, except two or three who hid themselves till the slaughter was over; the fort was set on fire and blown to atoms by the explosion of the magazines; and Léry then withdrew, not venturing to attack Fort Williams. Johnson, warned by Indians of the approach of the French, had pushed up the Mohawk with reinforcements; but came too late. It is certain that damage enough was done to retard English operations in the direction of Oswego sufficiently to give the French time for securing all their posts on Lake Ontario."

Mention is also made of the building of three new French Forts. These were probably the three forts on the Ohio, against which the unsuccessful expedition under George Washington was sent. The relation is contemporary, and is probably the first published account of this incident, some French vessel having probably put into Lisbon with the news.

THE FRANCISCANS IN AMERICA.

1756 A.D. [4625] TORRUBIA (*Fr. Joseph*). *Chronica de la Seraphica Religion del Glorioso Patriarcha San Francisco de Assis. Dedicada al Eminentissimo Señor Don Joaquim de Portocarrero, Cardenal de la S. Romana Inglesia . . . Novena Parte.*

Title in red and black; engraved vignettes.

Folio. *Vellum. Rome, Generoso Salonomi, 1756.*

£42

Not in *Salva*, *Leclerc* or *Retana*. *Medina* No. 485. Of Exceeding Rarity. The only rare volume of the *Cronica Franciscana*.

This is the ninth part of the *Franciscans' Chronicle*, and the rarest; "Book I." dealing entirely with their activities in America and the Philippines from the earliest times.

Parts I to VIII were written by *Fray Damian Cornejo* and *Fr. Eusebio Gonzalez de Torres*; while this volume deals with the happenings that befell the "Sons of St. Francis" from the latter part of the fifteenth, to the first two decades of the sixteenth, century.

Fray José Torrubia was born at Granada at the end of the seventeenth century; and after entering the Franciscan Order, left Spain in 1720 and served as a missionary in the Philippines for about fifteen years. In 1735 he proceeded to New Spain, as a Padre of the Province of Mexico, where he remained for a further thirteen years; and returned to Madrid, via Paris, in 1750.

During all this time, he had made a point of studying and collecting data on natural history and formed a library and museum containing many curious specimens, gathered together in the course of his travels which, he declared, covered more than twenty thousand leagues. As a missionary in Europe, Asia and America, he had wandered in many strange places and had, throughout, taken a lively interest in the geography and languages of the countries he had visited, making a special study of the Indian languages of America and Oceania. On his return to Spain he became keeper of the records and chronicler-in-general to the Order of St. Francis, and was its Procurator in Rome when this book was published. Much of his work was written at the Convent of Molina de Aragon, the scene of his most diligent investigations. He made more than one spirited attack on the dicta of the celebrated monk, *Feijóo*; and amongst his friends, who were all distinguished in some walk of life, was the distinguished Mexican lawyer, *Francisco Xavier Gamboa*. Torrubia died circa 1768.

The chronicle, whilst written from the Franciscan point of view, contains much that is of extreme interest to the general history of the New World, several

TORRUBIA (Fr. J.).—*continued.*

chapters being devoted to the vicissitudes of Columbus—chapter IX dealing specifically with the claim that Alonso Sanchez de Huelva was the first to discover the West Indies. The chronicler relates how Columbus obtained decrees from the Catholic Sovereigns for the continuation of his discoveries, through the intermediary of the Franciscan, Fray Juan Perez de Marchena, who accompanied the Admiral back on his first voyage to the American continent, and founded the Primacy of the Indies in 1506. With him were many other Franciscans, who were, in spite of the rival claims of the Order of Mercy, the first to introduce Catholicism into the New World; and amongst these earliest companions was the “Venerable Padre Fray Remigio de Picardia, who, according to our records, was the brother of the King of Scotland.”

There was a good deal of controversy as to the influence exercised by Fray Juan Perez de Marchena, and the chronicler therefore “feels it incumbent” upon him to quote from authentic contemporary records, establishing the fact that this Franciscan was indeed the first Catholic priest to set foot on American soil in 1593, and to found the first Church in America (“of the Province of Santa Cruz”) in the city of St. Domingo, where he conducted the first Mass. Fray Juan had been spoken of as a Portuguese, who had some knowledge of cosmography and had urged Columbus to propose the discovery of the western continent to King John of Portugal—who had denied him a fair hearing—and later to Henry the Seventh of England, who had laughed him out of countenance for his proposition; and that in the last resort, the Padre had advised Columbus to approach Ferdinand and Isabel, confident that the voyages in the western hemisphere would be productive of wonderful results.

The author quotes from the statement made by Fernando Colon, the son of Christopher Columbus, “that Fray Juan Perez was an Andalucian, a native of Marchena, and not a Portuguese; that he met Columbus when he was Father Superior of the Franciscan Convent of La Rabida in Andalucia, and not in the Island of Madeira, as had been asserted; that he was the confessor of Queen Isabel; that he took Columbus to Santa Fé, near Granada, where he presented him to the Queen, but did not send him to King John of Portugal; that the Padre spoke earnestly with the Queen with regard to Columbus’s ambitions, and was instrumental in bringing about the consummation of this great enterprise.”

The first Bishop of the Indies was the Franciscan Fray Garcia de Padilla; the first convent was founded at Santo Domingo, others following soon after at Cuba, Truxillo (Venezuela), Puerto Rico and Cumana. Here, the Indians rebelled, burnt the Convent and mission-house where the Franciscans had taught and befriended them; robbed and mutilated the Sacred Images; and martyred the gentle Fray Dyonisio, who had toiled patiently for their welfare and was the victim of a particularly savage ingratitude. The chroniclers of those early days omitted to mention his surname and nationality, but he is described in this book as “the Saintly Fray Dyonisio, the Glorious Martyr of Tierra Firme,” and was therefore, probably, the first missionary to be martyred on American soil.

(Continued over)

TORRUBIA (Fr. J.).—*continued.*

Other chapters are devoted to the Franciscan activities at Trinidad; the disastrous experience of the Franciscans who accompanied the expedition in search of El Dorado; their work in Caracas, Peru, etc.

"Book II" of this volume consists of a full biography of the Venerable Padre Juan de la Puebla, otherwise Juan de Guadalupe [1453-1495] who founded the Barefoot Order of Franciscans and the Convent of Los Angeles in Spain, which was the nucleus of the ecclesiastical Province of Los Angeles, and from which the Franciscan communities in California, and in Mexico, undoubtedly derive their name. Incorporated in this biography is the text of many interesting decrees and papal bulls, relating to the activities of this aristocratic spiritual leader who, as the chronicler records, "was led by God to a hilltop, (as He had led Moses), and was permitted to survey from Spain, the Islands of Japan, the regions of America, the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, the empires of Africa: all of the Promised Land, promised to his followers, and which he might view but never enter."

"Book III" contains biographies of various eminent Franciscans, and records from the chronicles of the Order for the first two decades of the sixteenth century.

COLONEL BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION.

1756 A.D. [4626] [AMERICA.] Notícia Certa da Grande Batalha; que houve na America entre os Francezes, e Inglezes, em cujo conflicto forao estes derrotados; Refere-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o dos prisioneiros; assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros, que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes inimigos; Combates Navaes, e tomadas de náos entre os mesmos: Importantissima expedição, que intenta a França contra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentés á presente guerra.

Small woodcut on title-page.

8 pp., small 4to. *Levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1756.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCVI.).

£31 10S

An extremely interesting, scarce, and important work.

The work commences with a few remarks upon the outbreak of hostilities between the English and French in North America, and describes the great preparations made by the French. The English were collecting strong forces near the Ohio (the scene of General Braddock's defeat in the previous year). The

PLATE CLXXXI.

To Edward John Taymor Governor of the province of Maryland &c
The Remite Advs of the peaceable people called Quakers, given forth at their
monthly meeting at New River in the said Province the 1st day of Sept^r the month 1709

In Sublimive manner sheweth that They having seen a written paper, -
which began after the following manner *and* *Deed* *seymour*, and of an Author
of such and this or that, would seeme to feigne the person or Title of a Quaker, which
said paper, and and the hidden Author thereof, the utterly disowne and deny as fully
expressed in our minds that notwithstanding the signed imitation of a Quaker in the same,
the Author thereof neither is nor ever was of our Society or one of us as such, for it doth
not in it the Image of that Inocent, harmless, and peaceable truth, and spirit of our
Lord Jesus Christ, which the People and believe in. But is rather a malicious Libel tending
to reflect authority, a Practice and remote from our principles and Practice in the
East from them at And he had reason to believe that hidden Author of the said -
Letter is some true minded person that had knowne by the Practice to come to the Peaceable
People said Quakers, notorious to their Educ and moderate Government from whence the
they and readily acknowledge it he have and do receive obligatory kindness of particular
in their holding of us in the peaceable enjoyment of our Quaker Liberty, and
in their kind of following of God and claim the free and free enjoyment of the
Land and Liberty of English Subjects. And we humbly take Liberty to declare, that
man Person *and* *and* named in the said Letter paper, and no an outlaws in
Rebellion against the Government he believe is a wicked and ungodly man
and all his actions which have been and are continued to be villainous abusive
and rebellions against the Peaceable Government of this Province. And as his
Confederates after a fight and battles therein he doth famous heartily dis-
cuss, detest and abhorre. And it is altogether Repugnant to the thought of God
and in proportion thereto to concern our selves either his or his god account any
way, let truly and heartily desire that he and all his confederates in wickedness and
Rebellion may be brought to Justice. And this we have given forth in our own
safety for the clearing of the truth of God which he doth profess in his words, and
all scandalous and rebellious persons and practices. -

all scandalous and rebellious persons and practi-
cised in a seditious and seditious manner and in the company
of the people called Quakers in the Province of Maryland.

Rich^d. Johns
Rich^d. Harrison
Sam^l. Pierce
Wm^l. Burdick
Sam^l. Holloway
M. Moore

ADDRESS FROM THE QUAKERS OF MARYLAND.

1707.

See Item No. 4464.

Our fear here of the growing Interest of the French makes us indoubt our industry. We're not ignorant of their Barter for the New-England men: It would willingly prevent the like fate here; which can be done no otherwise than by possessing ourselves of those vacant parts of the Province which they will otherwise soon be Masters of.

Here nothing shall be done that's contrary to the Law of nations & of general right of Mankind. We'll not encourage upon the acquisitions of the French, but in an industrious way seek an honest Settlement in those parts which succeed, but upon to that purpose, unless our delay will suffer them when first of our designs to step in before us, which otherwise they do not for some time longer.

We have several traders on the Mississippi & its branches; & the Settlement which the French have at Mobile is abt 120 miles to the Eastward of the place we have set upon. A great part of both the Rivers we are already possessed of as we were long since the French took at the mouth thereof. In that this are our circumstances at present. As to what they pretend of being the first discoverers of those parts & that they are the discoverers of it, I can prove what I would otherwise not. I'll demonstrate. But if since suffering themselves the what the Spanish Ambassador gave King William against the Scotland (Darien) should be offered her Majesty, I will give a wave to give the matter going according to the Law of Nations & we desire no more but in the mean time let this Settlement go on, least they supplant us not only in it but in our Trade.

The French when sensible of our Designs will probably send some Settlers to our neighbourhood from time to time. But probably they'll be slow to enter for it when we have a precedent to the both in claim and possession — If the English think proper to follow their parts at home: the Britains I believe will not be subject to their Presumptions in America, having at yet some little of our old savings as well as discretion left. To say the truth to the French (who are first design for Settlement) have I brought themselves in their language & industry wherever there's room. They have likewise seen and the Revolution of 1789 & amidst the untidy humour of the English continued from subject to this Court being always vigorous Principles that were consistent with their Principles. In short you are persons of a frank, down right honest, generous & loyal temper — inseparable Incident to a true Briton.

As soon as the place shall be once settled I'll attend her Majesty (if required) give her a thorough plan & account of its nature & humbly offer the best Informations I can towards establishing a Government thereon. I have likewise several other important matters to communicate in reference to the State of the Colony, but till further opportunities happen & till I see what the Court & this petition will be I shall confine them to Obscurity.

If things should herein happily concert I'll hope Providence will best send good Endeavours I should desire her Majesty to keep that Colony in her own hands & not grant it to any body. It was indeed for some time yet part under the name & government of Carolina, but with the leave of the Honourable persons owners of that Province, as well as of the King of France who has by the Treaty of it Louisiana I'll make it to give it the worthier name of ANNARCA is honour & her Majesty's interest & also South Carolina. I'll moreover desire her Majesty to keep the same independent; for such assistance there are to other Provinces Mississippi. The Indians having brought me pieces of fur from two several miles they discovered to me. Doubtless there

PRYCE HUGHES.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED CONCERNING A WELSH COLONY IN
SOUTH CAROLINA.

(THE PLATE SHOWS PART OF SECOND PAGE).

See Item No. 4489.

NOTICIA—*continued*.

writer states that on the 12th of July (1756) a series of battles and engagements commenced (in which sometimes the French were successful and sometimes the English) which terminated in a great French victory, of which they thought more highly than of the capture of Port Mahon. Finally the author remarks that it was generally believed that the French intended to send an expedition against the famous and magnificent city of Boston, the Capital of British America.

This report was probably based more on rumours received in Portugal than on actual definite information, as the author seems to avoid mentioning names of places. It was about July 12, 1756, that Lt.-Col. Bradstreet was attacked by the French on his return from conveying provisions, etc., into Oswego. He was successful and ultimately drove back the French, who, however, themselves claimed a victory. Meanwhile they were preparing a great attack on Oswego, which fort, although of the greatest importance, was but ill fortified, and worse defended, owing to the havoc made by scurvy and dysentery, resulting in the death of over half the defending regiment. The attack came about the middle of August in consequence of which the garrison were obliged to surrender and the fort was entirely destroyed.

WASHINGTON'S PAPERS, SEIZED BY THE FRENCH AT FORT NECESSITY.

1756 A.D. [4627] [WASHINGTON (*George*) & BRADDOCK (*General*).] Mémoire contenant le Précis des Faits, avec leurs Pièces Justificatives, pour servir de Réponse aux Observations envoyées par les Ministres d'Angleterre dans les Cours de l'Europe.

12mo. *Fine copy in half morocco, uncut, t. e. g. A Paris, suivant la Copie de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1756.*

£15 15s

Sabin 47511.

When Washington was forced to surrender Fort Necessity, his Journal of the Expedition, together with the letters of General Braddock to the British Ministry, and his instructions to Washington, were seized by the French Victors. They were immediately transmitted to France, and by order of the French King, printed and sent to every Court of Europe, as indicating the aggressive character of the British. From evidence drawn from these documents, they charge Washington with the Murder of Jumonville. This "memoir" proves that Jumonville was approaching Washington on an embassy of peace, but that Washington, unwilling to trust him, had ordered his advance to be fired upon. It includes a translation of Washington's Journal, and General Braddock's letters concerning the prosecution of the war against Canada and the French.

1756 A.D. [4628] [DELAVILLE (*Abbé*).] Etat Présent de la Pensilvanie, où l'on trouve le Détail de ce qui s'y est passé depuis la défaite du Général Braddock jusqu' à la prise d'Oswego, avec une Carte particulière de cette Colonie.

With an engraved folding map of Pennsylvania.

8vo. *Half morocco, t. e. g.* (*France, N.P.*), 1756.

£13 10S

Sabin 19379.

In his preface the author remarks that Pennsylvania suffered more than any of the other English colonies from the defeat of General Braddock, and that he is publishing this work because of the great interest the French people took in the progress of the War with England. He says that he has based his account of Pennsylvania on an English pamphlet published a few months earlier. This pamphlet was William Smith's "Brief state of the Province of Pennsylvania," published in London in 1755.

The work contains an account of the Preparations in Pennsylvania for Braddock's expedition, the trouble caused by the Quakers' opposition, and various particulars concerning Benjamin Franklin. After the defeat of Braddock details are given of the inroads of the savages, Chouanon and Delaware Indians, across the frontiers of Pennsylvania, from the Ohio districts, up till the end of August, 1756.

1756 A.D. [4629] THE French Encroachments Exposed: or, Britain's Original Right to all that Part of the American Continent claimed by France fully asserted. . . In two Letters, from a Merchant retired from Business, to his Friend in London. Recommended to the Perusal of every Honest Briton.

Small 8vo. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière.* London, George Keith, 1756.

£12 12S

Sabin 25883.

The author claims that North America rightly belongs to Great Britain owing to its first discovery by the English Expedition under the Cabots. He mostly speaks of Canada and the Mississippi basin. The Western parts of N. America he claims as British owing to the discovery of New Albion (California) by Drake, and which "lieth north-west of Virginia . . . about three thousand miles over land." A curious work.

- 1756 A.D. [4630] ALVITEZ (*Fr. Alexo de*). Puntual Descrip-
cion, funebre lamento, y sumptuoso tumulo, de la Regia doliente
pompa con que en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de la ciudad
de Los Reyes, Lima, Corte de la America Austral, mando
solemnizar las Reales Exequias de la Serenissima Señora, La
Señora Doña Mariana Josepha de Austria, Reyna Fidelissima
de Portugal y de los Algarves, el dia 15 de Marzo de 1756. El
activo zelo del Excmo. Señor Don Joseph Manso de Velasco,
Conde de Super-Unda, Virrey y Capitan General de los Reynos
del Peru y Chile, de cuyo superior mandato la escribia el R. P.
Fr. Alexo de Alvitez.

Small 4to. *Old vellum, modern gilt arms on sides.* N.P., N.D. [*Lima*,
1756.]

£10 10s

Medina, (*La Imprenta en Lima*, No. 1103) devotes three-and-a-half pages to
a description of this work, which, in addition to a full description of the memorial
service held in Lima in 1756, in memory of the Queen-Mother of Portugal (mother
of the Queen of Spain) who died in 1754, also contains numerous sonnets and other
poems to the late Queen, dedicated to her memory by more than forty writers.

SPANISH MANUSCRIPT PLAN OF PANZACOLA.

- 1756 A.D. [4631] FLORIDA. Plano del Puerto de Panzacola ó
Sta. Maria de Galle, situado en las Costa del Norte del Seno
Mexicano.

Manuscript plan, outlined in colour, of the Bay of Pensacola (size 18 by
13 inches). With description in Spanish.

Circa 1756.

£10 10s

- 1756 A.D. [4632] CARRILLO (*Father Manuel*). Breve Relacion de las Misiones de las quatro Naciones, llamadas Igorrotes, Tinguanes, Apayaos, y Adanes, nuevamente fundadas en las Islas Philipinas, en los Montes de las Provincias de Ilocos, y Pangasinan, por los Religiosos Calzados de N.P.S. Agustin de la Provincia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus.

FIRST EDITION. Small 4to, 28 pp. *Morocco, dentelles, g. e. Madrid, en la Imprenta del Consejo de Indias, 1756.*

£9 9s

Retana, 308. Medina, Islas Filipinas, 480. Leclerc, 2489. Tavera, 508.

An important and scarce account of the foundation of some new missions in the mountainous districts of the Philippines, written by their founder. The work is also of great ethnographical interest.

- 1756 A.D. [4632A] ROLT (R.). A New and Accurate History of South America: containing a particular Account of some Accidents leading to the Discovery of the New World; of the Discovery made by Columbus, and other Adventurers; of the several attempts made to find out a North-East and North-West Passage. With a full Description of the Spanish Provinces of Chili, Paraguay, Peru, and Terra Firma. Of Guiana . . . , of Cayenne . . . , of Brazil . . . , of that Part of Paraguay possessed by the Jesuits . . . and of the various Nations of Indians, etc.

Large engraved map of South America.

8vo, *half morocco, uncut, t. e. g., by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. London, T. Gardner, 1756.*

£6 6s

Sabin 72883.

THE FRENCH ATTACKS ON FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

1757 A.D. [4633] NOTICIA Verdadeira da Guerra da America entre os Francezes, e Ingleses, com a tomada do Forte de Sam Jorge Ganhada pelos Francezes &c.

Woodcut on title of a besieged town.

Small 4to. *Levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. (Lisbon, Domingos Gonsalves, 1757).*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCVII.).

£75

This scarce Portuguese pamphlet relates to Fort William Henry, situated at the head of Lake George, and sometimes referred to by the French, in contemporary reports, as Fort George.

Early in 1757 the French Governor Vaudreuil decided to attack Fort William Henry. Charge of the Expedition was given to his brother Rigaud de Vaudreuil who arrived before the Fort on March 18, 1757, with some 1,600 troops, regulars, Canadians, and Indians. The British garrison comprised about 500 men, a third of whom were invalids, and the fort itself was not strong. The first attack, during the early hours of March 19, was driven off, but the French set on fire two sloops, ice-bound in the lake, and a large number of ships on the shore. On the 20th they summoned the garrison to surrender, offering them terms of capitulation, which were promptly rejected, whereupon a general attack was made, which was also defeated. During the succeeding night all the outside buildings were set on fire, together with a sloop on the stocks, and much naval material, and the defenders had much ado to save the fort itself from the same fate. Two days later the French were obliged to retreat to Canada.

During August 1757 a much greater attack was made on the Fort, under Montcalm, and the garrison, which had been much enlarged, was obliged to capitulate. The fort was entirely destroyed, and many of the unarmed retreating troops were murdered by the Indians.

The Portuguese narrator has seemingly confused these two expeditions, for while giving the details of the earlier and unsuccessful attack under Rigaud, he concludes by saying that the British forces capitulated and that the fortress was destroyed. The British commander, Major Eyre, he names Kleirtens.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MOSQUITO SHORE IN NICARAGUA.

1757 A.D. [4634] HODGSON (*Lieutenant Robert*). Some Account of the State of that Part of America called the Mosquito Shore, in the Year 1757. Confined to what is actually possessed by the Subjects of Great Britain alone. The whole from Immediate Observation only.

Original Manuscript Memoir on 40 pages, of the Mosquito Shore and the Indians there, written in 1757, whilst Great Britain was in possession of that territory, signed, at the end, by the author.

4to. *Original wrappers. Nicaragua, 1757.*

£31 10s

This interesting manuscript was published, in a mutilated form, at London and Edinburgh in 1822, when there was considerable interest in the Mosquito Territory owing to Sir Gregor Magregor's proposals for a colony there under Spanish and Indian sanction.

At the end of the 17th, and during the 18th century numerous small British settlements, mainly Scotch, were formed along the Mosquito Shore in Nicaragua, and in 1740 Lieutenant (afterwards Captain, and then Colonel) Robert Hodgson was sent by the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Wm. Trelawney, to take possession of that territory in the name of the King of Great Britain. He wrote this present memoir describing his visits to the various English settlements, and his travels to the unexplored interior, and giving a general account of the Territory and of the Indians, and the Indian-Negro tribe the Samboes, and their manners and customs. At the end he gives the "Declaration of Edward, King of the Mosquito Indians, in the presence of God, under the British Standard, set up at Senock Dawkra, on Sunday the 16 March, 1739/40," in which the King of the Indians acknowledges the sovereignty of Great Britain, and promises to help all the Indian Nations to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The printed account does not contain the preliminary account of the author's travels through the Mosquito Territory, nor King Edward's Declaration.

On the author's death, his son, also Robert Hodgson, was appointed Superintendent, Agent, and Commander-in-Chief, a position he held for nine years, until he was recalled owing to the settlers complaining of his neglecting to visit the various settlements. In 1783 the Territory was made over to Spain, and evacuated by the British settlers in 1786.

THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF THE BEST BOOK ON CALIFORNIAN HISTORY.

- 1757 A.D. [4635] VENEGAS (*Miguel*). Noticia de la California, y de su Conquista Temporal, y Espiritual Hasta el Tiempo Presente. Sacada de la Historia Manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739, por el Padre Miguel Venegas, de la Compania de Jesus; y de otras Noticias, y Relaciones antiguas, y modernas. . . . Añadida de Algunos Mapas Particulares, y uno general de la America Septentrional, Asia Oriental, y Mar del Sur intermedio, formados sobre las Memorias mas recientes, y exactas, que se publican juntamente.

Illustrated with 4 large folding Maps.

3 vols., small 4to. *Calif. Madrid*, 1757.

£31 10S

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 132.

Medina, Vol. IV., No. 3855, devotes 5 pages to a description of this work.

The first map is one of California only; but as that name was used in a more limited sense than at present, the second map, which is general, supplies the deficiencies. The second map is a very curious one, showing the entire Pacific shores of Asia and America, with records of the latest explorations by the Spaniards, Russians, and English, especially on the upper Californian coasts.

- 1757 A.D. [4636] O OBSERVADOR Holandez, ou Primeira Carta de Mons. Van * * a Mons. H. * * Da Haya. Sobre a Estado Presente dos negocios da Europa. Traduzido da lingua Franceza na Portugueza, por Antonio Joseph de Miranda e Silveira.

Small 4to, 18 pp. *Half morocco. Lisbon, Francisco Luiz Ameno*, 1757.

£10 10S

This pamphlet for the most part relates to the English and French troubles in America, and more especially Canada.

- 1757 A.D. [4637] [MITCHELL (*Dr. John*).] The Contest in America between Great Britain and France, with its Consequences and Importance; Giving an Account of the Views and Designs of the French, with the Interests of Great Britain, and the Situation of the British and French Colonies, in all parts of America: in which a proper Barrier between the two Nations in North America is pointed out, with a Method to Prosecute the War, so as to obtain that necessary security for our Colonies.

8vo. *Original calf, gilt back.* London, A. Millar, 1757.

£7 15s

Sabin 49693. Church Catalogue, No. 1018.

An important work on the history of Canada and the United States. It has been ascribed to Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, but it is practically certain the work of the distinguished botanist Dr. John Mitchell, who emigrated to America about 1700, and lived in Virginia for some time. His work shews considerable knowledge of the Geography of America, as well as of the affairs of the French on the Lakes, along the Ohio, on the Western slopes of the Alleghanies, and in Western Virginia. The *Monthly Review*, after complaining of the evident haste in which the book was written, and the author's over ardent zeal for the interests of Britain, remarks that it "abounds in truths, perhaps not generally attended to, and with observations and proposals, that indicate the author's knowledge of the subject."

- 1758 A.D. [4638] LOPEZ (*Thomas*). Atlas Geographico de la America Septentrional y Meridional, dedicado a la Catholica Sacra Real Magestad de el Rey Don Fernando VI.

Title within engraved border; portrait of Ferdinand VI. and 37 engraved maps.

Small 8vo. *Crimson morocco, gilt lozenge panel enclosing gilt ship vignette, on sides, g. e.* [Madrid, 1758.]

£16 16s

Not in Salva. Sabin, No. H.41999.

A charming little publication, dedicated to Ferdinand VI. of Spain, and containing interesting geographical descriptions of his American dominions, including chapters on Mexico, New Galicia, California, Florida, Guatemala,



PRIMEIRAS CONSTITUIÇÕES SYNODAIS

Do Arcebispado, da Bahia

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J. F. Bernard del. et scul.

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LISBON, 1719.

See Item No. 4499.

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THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT LORETO (IN PARAGUAY) BY THE JESUIT PRESS.

See Item No. 4504.

LOPEZ (T.)—*continued.*

Panama, Peru, Chile, etc. The collection of maps, which mostly bear the date of 1758, comprises the following:

- (1) Folding map of North and South America.
- (2) Plan of the city of Mexico.
- (3) Mexico, Mechoacan and Panuco.
- (4) Guatemala and the Gulf of Mexico.
- (5) Guadalajara, Zacatecas, etc.
- (6) Nueva Vizcaya, Sinaloa, etc.
- (7) New Mexico, showing the Apaches and Teguas districts.
- (8) California and Nuevo Leon.
- (9) Nueva Navarra, Pimeria, Sonora, Hiagin and Mayo.
- (10) Yucatan, Tabasco and Guatemala.
- (11) Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Veragua.
- (12) Florida.
- (13) Cuba.
- (14) Havana, Santiago and S. Agustin, Cuba.
- (15) Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico.
- (16) Plan of the Bay and city of Portobello.
- (17) Plan of the city of Carthagen.
- (18) Darien, Panama and Carthagen.
- (19) Venezuela.
- (20) Leeward Islands and Venezuela.
- (21) Cumana, Trinidad and Orinoco River.
- (22) New Granada.
- (23) Popayan.
- (24) Plan of the city of Lima.
- (25) Northern Peru.
- (26) Southern Peru.
- (27) Plan of the city of Quito.
- (28) Peru, west of Quito.
- (29) East of Quito.
- (30) Charcas [Bolivia].
- (31) Tucuman.
- (32) Paraguay.
- (33) Plan of the city of Santiago, Chile.
- (34) Paraguay and the Bishopric of Buenos Ayres.
- (35) Plan of the city of Penco o La Concepcion.
- (36) Chile.
- (37) Southern Chile, Tierra del Fuego and Magellan Strait.

The plans and most of the maps are by Lopez, drawn to various scales, in order to procure a uniformity in size.

Thomas Lopez was a Spanish cartographer (1730-1802) who studied in Paris under Lacaille, and D'Anville. He produced many notable geographical works, of which this is one of the most important, and maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

INVALUABLE FOR ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF BRAZIL.

1758 A.D. [4639] MARQUES (*Father Simon*). Brasilia Pontificia, sive speciales facultates pontificiae, quae Brasiliae episcopis conceduntur, et singulis decenniis renovantur.

Folio. *Old calf. Lisbon, 1758.*

£15 15s

Sabin, No. 44664.

This work is invaluable for the ecclesiastical history of Brazil.

Father Simon Marques was born at Coimbra in 1684 and at the age of 17 joined the Jesuit Order. He went to Brazil in 1702 and taught at Rio de Janeiro. He became Rector of the Jesuit College at Rio de Janeiro, synodal examiner and finally Provincial.

CATECHISM IN THE MEXICAN LANGUAGE.

1758 A.D. [4640] RIPALDA (*Padre Geronymo de*). Catecismo Mexicano, que contiene toda la Doctrina Christiana.

Small 8vo. *Half morocco. Mexico, 1758.*

£6 10s

Sabin, No. 71488.

A very rare Catechism in the Mexican language, translated from the Latin by Father Ignacio de Paredes. With two title-pages, the first in Spanish, second in Mexican.

This being a School-book for Indians a few pages have naturally been worn with use.

- 1758 A.D. [4641] LE PAGE DU PRATZ (M.). Histoire de la Louisiane, contenant la Découverte de ce vaste Pays; sa Description géographique; un Voyage dans les Terres; l'Histoire Naturelle; les Moeurs, Coûtumes & Religion des Naturels, avec leurs Origines; deux Voyages dans le Nord du nouveau Mexique, dont un jusqu' à la Mer du Sud.

With large folding map of Louisiana, map of mouth of the Mississippi, and 40 plates.

FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., thick 12mo. *Old calf, gilt. Paris, De Bure, 1758.*

£5 15s

Sabin, 40122.

"Important as showing the French claims to the Southern territory now occupied by several states, but claimed also by the English under the name of 'Carclana.' The Author resided in Louisiana fifteen years, and it is from his relation that most of the details of the life of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes of Indians have been derived. Later historians have availed themselves of his materials."

"In this account, the work of a man who lived for fifteen years in Louisiana, are to be found the most complete and detailed facts on this interesting country. The most important part of the work is that relative to the Natural History. It is difficult, in our days, to obtain copies absolutely perfect in respect to the 42 plates." Our copy contains all these plates.

- 1758 A.D. [4642] DUBOCCAGE (Madame). La Colombiade, ou La Foi portée au Nouveau Monde, Poème.

Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette, with ten fine engravings by Chedel and numerous culs-de-lampe engraved by Grahay. 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Paris, 1758.*

£5 5s

- 1759 A.D. [4643] ACRELIUS (*Israel*). Beskrifning Om De Swenska Forsamlingars Forna och Narwarande Tilstand, Uti Det sa kallade Nya Swerige, Sedon Nya Nederland, Men nu for tiden Pensylvanien, samt nastliggande Orter wid Alfwen De la Ware, Wast Yersey och New-Castle County uti Norra America.

4to. *Original wrappers, uncut.* Stockholm, Harberg & Hesselberg, 1759.

£25

MEXICAN CATECHISM.

- 1759 A.D. [4644] CATECISMO breve en lengua Otomi dispuesto por el P. Francisco de Miranda de la Compañia de Jesus.

14 pp., 12mo. *Wrappers. Impreso en Mexico, en la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759.*

£10 10s

Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. V., No. 4559, only knew of one copy, viz., in his own collection. Sabin, No. 49411.

Exceedingly Rare Catechism in the Mexican language.

- 1759 A.D. [4645] DICKENSON (*Jonathan*). God's Protecting Providence, Man's surest Help and Defence, in Times of greatest Difficulty, and most eminent Danger, evidenced in the remarkable Deliverance of Robert Barrow, with divers other Persons, from the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongst which they suffered Shipwreck; and also from the cruel devouring Jaws of the inhuman Canibals of Florida.

Small 8vo. *Original calf.* London, Luke Hinde, 1759.

£3 3s

Sabin 20015.

Dickenson was a native of Jamaica, who, with his wife, had joined the Society of Friends a short time before embarking on the voyage, the misfortunes of which are the subject of this book. His vessel was wrecked on Sept. 23, 1696, on the Coast of Florida, and he lived among the Indians for some time. He later settled in Philadelphia and became one of the most extensive and successful merchants of his time.

MALESHERBES' MANUSCRIPTS ON LOUISIANA.

1760 A.D. [4646] MALESHERBES (*Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de*). A Collection of Six Valuable Documents relating to Louisiana, Nova Scotia, the Antilles, the Bay of Campechy and Yucatan, formed by the famous French Statesman Malesherbes and written by his secretaries from the original unpublished manuscripts.

6 neatly written manuscripts bound in 1 volume, 4to, about 300 pp.
Boards. Circa 1760. £150

The importance of these manuscripts cannot be over-estimated. Malesherbes had unique opportunities of seeing such documents, and the originals have probably disappeared long since. A note at the commencement reads, in translation, "From the Malesherbes Library. Copies and extracts which he made or had written by his secretaries." The Manuscripts comprise:—

I. Regis (Monsieur de). *Journal des Operations faites dans la Louisianne* Aoust, 1729-1733. This account occupies 151 pp. A note on the margin states:—"This Journal, which it was not allowed to have printed, and which I have copied, ends at 20th March, 1733, in the middle of a sentence. I have not been able to find out whether the continuation was interrupted in this manner, or whether they had not time to complete the copy." The author was evidently stationed at Mobile. He describes his journeys through Louisiana (Alabama) etc., visits of various Indians, the famous expeditions against the Natchez and Chickasaw Indians, etc., and various other interesting events in connection with the colony from 1729 till 1733. The author, Regis de Roulet, was the official French sous-lieutenant to the Choctaw Indians.

II. *Voyage de la Louisiane, dans l'Interieur, des Terres, Année, 1732.* Le 28 Avril, jusqu' à le 10 Aoust. This valuable account occupies 117 pp. A note in the margin states: "I do not know by whom this voyage was made, nor whence the manuscript came to me." The author commenced his journey from Mobile. At the end he gives lists of the various Indian villages visited by him.

III. Daudin (Abbé). *Journal historique des hostilités commises par les Anglais contre les Acadiens françois depuis le mois d'Octobre 1754 jusqu' au 19 du même mois de l'année suivante.* 12 pp. This account contains "an historical journal of the hostilities committed by the English against the French Arcadians (Nova Scotians), from Oct. 1754 until Oct. 19, 1755, in defiance of the exemptions and privileges of the Treaty of Utrecht in favour of the said inhabitants, who now claim the protection of the King of France, their only and legitimate sovereign, for whom they are ready for every sacrifice, as well as for the conservation of their creed and their faith."

IV. Addition to the journal of M. Daudin, Missionary of Annapolis Royal, containing what has passed in Arcadia (Nova Scotia) since his detention and that of his two confrères. 14 pp.

(Continued over)

MALESHERBES (C. G. de L. de)—*continued*.

V. Malsherbes (C. G. de L. de). Extrait d'une conversation avec M. du Pavillon, sur les Antilles. This paper is divided up into 11 sections, containing particulars concerning various of the Antilles, Barbadoes, Martinique, Cayenne, Margarita, Guadeloupe, Dominica and the Grenadianes.

VI. Vaugrenant (Mons. de). Deduction of the right which the English pretend to have of navigating to the Bay of Campeachy for the purpose of cutting wood along this coast, likewise at Laguna de Terminos in the Province of Yucatan. 14 pp. A note in the margin states that this Memoir was drawn up when Mons. de Vaugrenant was French Ambassador at the court of Spain. The author states that the English had begun cutting wood in these parts in 1667, and discusses the problem. Under the heading of Consequences, he states, that once this English settlement at Yucatan becomes authorised they will not hesitate about forming a centre for trading with Mexico, and then discusses the danger such a centre would be, and the steps taken by Spain regarding the English pretentions to Campeachy.

1760 A.D. [4648] JEFFERYS (*Thomas*). The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America. Giving a particular account of the Climate, Soil, Minerals, Animals, Vegetables, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce, and Languages, together with the Religion, Government, Genius, Character, Manners and Customs of the Indians and other Inhabitants.

Illustrated by engraved folding Maps and Plans of the principal Places.
2 vols. in 1, folio. *Old original calf.* London, 1760.

£21

Sabin, No. 35964.

Part 1. Containing a description of Canada and Louisiana.

Part 2. Part of the Islands of St. Domingo and St. Martin, the Islands of St. Bartholomew, Guadeloupe, Martinico, La Grenade, and the Island and Colony of Cayenne.

Many of the fine engraved maps are of the greatest interest and importance. They comprise Map of Canada and North part of Louisiana; large plans of Quebec and Montreal; New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Britain, with the adjacent parts of New England and Canada, 2 ft. by 1½ ft.; Plan of City and Harbour of Louisburg; Large plan of Siege of Quebec, with two insets, of Heights of Abraham, and

JEFFERYS (T.)—*continued.*

Part of the Upper river of St. Laurence; Map of N. America, from the French of Mr. D'Anville, improved with the Back Settlements of Virginia and Course of Ohio; Plan of New Orleans, the Capital of Louisiana, with insets, Course of the Mississippi from Bayagoulas to the Sea, and the East Mouth of the Mississippi with plan of fort La Balise; Map of the West Indies; St. Domingo; Plan of Town and Harbour of Cap-François, St. Domingo; Guadaloupe; Plan of Basse Terre; Martinico; Plan of Fort Royal; Plan of Grenada; Cayenne; Plan of Town of Cayenne and Fort St. Michael.

1760 A.D. [4649] PEREIRA (*Nuño Marquez*). Compendio narrativo de Peregrino da America, em que se tratam varios discursos espirituaes, e moraes, com muitas advertencias, e documentos contre os abusos, que se achao introduzidos pela malicia diabolica no estado de Brazil.

4to. *Calç. Lisbon*, 1760.

£21

Rodrigues Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 1544. Sabin, No. 60891.

This is a very curious relation of a voyage in the Provinces of Brazil. The author was born at Cairu, a town which is fourteen leagues from Bahia. At that time Bahia was the capital of Portuguese America.

This is a fine copy of the best edition of the book.

BRITISH SUCCESSES AT CAPE BRETON AND AT QUEBEC.

1760 A.D. [4650] INGLATERRA GLORIOSA, ou Noticia da Batalha Naval que os Inglezes ganharao aos Francezes no dia 21 de Novembro do anno proxime passado.

Small 4to. *Half morocco, gilt, g. e. Lisbon, Francisco Borges de Sousa*, 1760.

£15 15s

A contemporary Portuguese tract announcing the success of British arms at Cape Breton, Guadalupe Island, and Lake St. Lawrence; "and after proceeding to Canada, they took the City of Quebec, the capital of French America after an engagement on the battlefield, in which the French were superior, in numbers, to the English."

- 1760 A.D. [4651] PICHON (*Thomas*). Genuine Letters and Memoirs, relating to the Natural, Civil, and Commercial History of the Islands of Cape Breton, and Saint John, from the first settlement there, to the taking of Louisburg by the English, in 1758. In which, among many interesting particulars, the causes and previous events of the present war are explained. By an impartial Frenchman. Translated from the Author's original manuscript.

Thick 8vo. *Fine copy in the original calf.* London, J. Nourse, 1760.

£8 8s

In 1750 Thomas Pichon, feeling that he had been treated unjustly in France, where he had been hospital Inspector in the Rhine Army, decided to go to Canada as Secretary to the French Governor of Cape Breton, the Comte de Raymond. He spent some years at Louisbourg, and on the capture of that town by the English, he went to England, where he lived until his death in 1781. His work is hardly a volume of memoirs, as promised in the title, but is of considerable importance and interest for the particulars it gives respecting the history of Cape Breton Island, and neighbourhood, its natural history, commerce, and details regarding the Indians there.

- 1761 A.D. [4652] POWNALL (*Governor*). Six Remarkable Views in the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in North America. Sketched on the spot by His Excellency Governor Pownall; painted by Mr. Paul Sandby; and engraved by Mess. Sandby, Elliot, Benazeck, etc.

Large oblong folio. *Half levant morocco, t. e. g.* London, 1761.

£45

The complete series of 6 engraved plates with the title-page. One plate inlaid. Very fine impressions.

The views comprise:—

Entrance to Topan Sea, Hudson River.

Pakepsey and the Catt's Kill Mountains.

Bethlem, Moravian Settlement, Pennsylvania.

Falls on the Passick River, New Jersey.

Gt. Cohoes Falls, Mohawk River.

Design to represent the Beginning and Completion of an American Settlement.

Aetus Contritionis.

Ah Tupã cheyara ! Chepiãñe-
 pũngatu ete pipe anga niche am-
 boaci catu nde poroquaita ma-
 rãngatu cheremimboaye ñote
 rãngue che taçateĩ haguera, ha-
 nde rehe ñemboçaitabamo he-
 co rehe guimaemo, ayabaetere-
 co miriẽyngatu guitupa ãnga, a-
 yete nanga ayabĩ ete chereco
 rangue Tupã cheyara, ndaei ta-
 mo guiyeccopiabo teĩ, ae aete
 aroyrõngatu ete che angaipapa-
 guera opazatu, nderaĩhupape, che
 ãnga pipe hereco yebi pctarey-
 m ,

mo, condepĩ marãngatu cutu
 hague pĩpe aitiãngá, nderugui
 marãngatu pĩpe nde ymccañi e-
 te haguã rehe. Eneĩ ãngá que
 Tupã cheyara cochereco poro-
 ahubĩ rehe emae aquí catubo,
 che ñiã ayerobia catu ete inde
 poroporiahu bereco nungarey-
 ha rehe, tandenĩrõ ñote an-
 ga chebe, che ãnga, tecoçbai te-
 tĩrõ agui yquãoca, ndergracia
 marãngu pĩpe ymõmõrãngatubo
 here coboãngá.

Aypo ndeãngaĩfacue repira-
 mo ehaã peteĩ, *vel* mbohapi O.
 re

TWO PAGES FROM RESTIVO, MANUALE AD USUM PATRUM SOCIETATIS JESU.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT LORETO (IN PARAGUAY) BY THE JESUIT PRESS.

IN GUARANI AND SPANISH.

See Item No. 4504.

CONFESSIONARIO

EN LENGUA CUMANAGOTA,
y de otras Naciones de Indios de la
Provincia de Cumaná , con vnas Ad-
vertencias previas al Confessionario
para los Confessores.

POR FRAY DIEGO DE TAPIA,
*indigno Frayle Menor , Hijo de la Santa
Recoleccion de la Provincia de Sevilla,
y Misionario Apostolico en las vivas
Conversiones de Piritu.*

DEDICALO

A LA SOBERANA REYNA
de los Angeles , y hombres Ma-
ria Santísima , Madre de Dios,
y Señora nuestra , con la
Advocacion de los
MILAGROS.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

En Madrid. Por Pedro Fernandez. Año
de 1723.

TITLE PAGE FROM
TAPIA'S CONFESSIONARIO EN LENGUA CUMANAGOTA.
MADRID, 1723.

See Item No. 4509.

1761 A.D. [4653] POWNALL (*Governor*). Six Remarkable Views in the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in North America.

Set of the six plates, without title-page. Unbound.

£24

THE GREAT HISTORY OF THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS IN BRAZIL.

1761 A.D. [4654] JABOATAM (*Antonio de Santa Maria*). Orbe Serafico novo Brasilico, descoberto, estabelecido, e cultivado a influxos da nova Luz de Italia, Estrella Brilhante de Hespanha, Luzido Sol de Padua, Astro mayor do Ceo de Francisco, o thaumaturgo Portuguez Sto. Antonio. Parte Primeira [all published] da Chronica dos Frades menores de Provincia do Brasil.

With finely engraved frontispiece containing a map of Brazil.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Old calf. Lisbon, 1761.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCVIII.).

£35

Sabin, No. 34144. "A rare piece."

This chronicle is of the greatest importance for the history of Brazil and of the Indians since its discovery by Cabral. It is one of the very best histories of Brazil. The engraved frontispiece, of which our copy contains a fine example, is wanting in nearly all copies.

Father Antonio Jaboataô of the province of St. Antonio of Brazil, was born at Freguessa de Santo Amuro, in the district of Recife, in 1695, and was appointed Chronicler of his Order. The date of his death is uncertain. Innocencio gives a full list of his works.

- 1761 A.D. [4655] MULLER (*Gerhard Friedrich*). Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the Discoveries of the North Coast of America. To which is prefixed, a Summary of the Voyages made by the Russians on the Frozen Sea, in search of a North East Passage. Translated from the High Dutch.

With the Addition of three New Maps; 1. A Copy of Part of the Japanese Map of the World. 2. A Copy of De Lisle's and Buache's fictitious Map. And 3. A large Map of Canada, extending to the Pacific Ocean, containing the New Discoveries made by the Russians and French. By Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to his Majesty.

With 2 large folding, and 2 small engraved maps.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Original calf. London, T. Jefferys, 1761.*

£12 10s

Sabin 51285.

"Contains the original account of Captain Behring's Polar Expedition, and discovery of the strait which bears his name, and the western limits of North America. Since the rapid developments of British Columbia and Alaska this important book is becoming indispensable for the history of discovery and exploration in the Northern Pacific."

- 1761 A.D. [4656] GAMBOA (*Francisco Xavier de*). Comentarios a las Ordenanzas de Minas, dedicados al Catholico Rey, nuestro Señor, Don Carlos III (que Dios guarde) siempre magnanimo, siempre feliz, siempre augusto.

Folio. *Old crimson morocco, gilt scroll border and panelled back, g. e. Madrid, Joachin Ibarra, 1761.*

£10 10s

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 140.

A fine copy of an Ibarra publication, being a commentary on the laws affecting the mining industry of New Spain, etc., addressed to Charles III. by Francisco Xavier de Gamboa, advocate to the Royal Chancellery and Inquisition at Mexico. The work contains many statistical tables, and is an interesting and important study of mineral law in Spanish America, by an authority.

Francisco Xavier Gamboa was born at Guadalajara (Mexico) in 1717. The sudden death of the lawyer Martinez brought him into prominence at an early

GAMBOA—*continued*.

age: Gamboa was unexpectedly entrusted with the conduct of a very important lawsuit, which resulted in his being acclaimed as the foremost Mexican lawyer of his time.

The Espasa *Enciclopedia* states: "In 1755 he was sent on an important mission to Madrid, and whilst there, made an exhaustive study of mining law, as many of the lawsuits upon which he was engaged dealt with this branch. Of his rectitude, intelligence and enlightenment, Gamboa left an imperishable record in his works, amongst which figures the negro code for the guidance of the slaves of Santo Domingo, and the ordinances of that Audiencia."

There are some interesting autograph letters to and from Gamboa included in this catalogue.

- 1761 A.D. [4657] VELASQUEZ DE CARDENAS (*Don Carlos Celedonio*). Breve Practica, y Regimen del Confessorario de Indios, en Mexicano, y Castellano; para instruccion del confessor Principiante, Habilitacion, y Examen del Penitente, que dispone para los Seminaristas.

12mo. *Original vellum. Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca, Mexicana, junto à las RR.MM. Capuchinas, 1761.*

£5 5s

Sabin, 10309. Medina, La Imprenta en Mexico, Vol. V., No. 4747, only knew of two copies (one in his own collection and one in the British Museum).

- 1762 A.D. [4658] Indian Chiefs' Medal. Rare Silver Medal given by King George III. to an Indian Chief at the close of the French and Indian Wars. 1762.

Obverse: Bust of George III., youthful head, and in armour; eight rivets on front of breast plate. *Reverse*: Royal Arms with supporters, has original suspensary loop.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CXCIX.).

£38

An exceedingly rare and very fine silver medal presented by King George III. to an Indian Chief, and still possessing the original suspensory loop. It measures three inches in diameter.

RELATING TO CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, FLORIDA, ETC.

1762 A.D. [4659] AN ACCOUNT of the Spanish Settlements in America. In Four Parts.

An account of the discovery of America by the celebrated Christopher Columbus; with a description of the Spanish insular colonies in the West Indies.

Their settlements on the continent of North America.

Their settlements in Peru, Chili, Paraguay, and Rio de La Plata.

Their settlements in Terra Firma. Of the different countries in South America still possessed by the Indians, &c. With a description of the Canary Islands.

With a folding engraved map of America, containing an inset view of Havana.

Thick 8vo. *Original calf. Edinburgh, Donaldson & Reid, 1762.*

£5 15s

Sabin 102.

This work includes chapters on: Florida—a description of the town and fort of St Augustine—the advantages that would attend the taking of it, if annexed to the British Dominions; New Mexico; The peninsula of California describ'd. The British claim to it; Accounts of the siege and surrender of Havannah; etc., etc.

MINERAL WATERS OF MEXICO.

1762 A.D. [4660] TORRES (*Nicolás de*) and DUMONT (*José*). Virtudes de las Aguas de Peñol, reconocidas y examinadas por el Real Tribunal de Protho-Medicato, cuyo dictamen se publica, para que los que padecen las enfermedades, que con estas Aguas pueden curarse, gozen de su beneficio.

4to. *Wrappers. Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mevicana, 1762.*

£5 5s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V., No. 4799. "Dumont was a physician and professor of Medicine and Royal 'Protomedico.'" Beristain, vol. 1, p. 390.

Only two copies are quoted by Medina (one copy in his own collection, the other being in the British Museum).

- 1763 A.D. [4661] ROBERTS (*William*). An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida, with a particular detail of the several Expeditions and Descents made on that Coast.

With one plate, a view of Pensacola, and six folding maps.

4to. *Original half calf. London, 1763.*

£21

Sabin, No. 71926. Church Catalogue, No. 1046.

- 1763 A.D. [4662] FEIJOO (*Miguel*). Relacion Descriptiva de la Ciudad, y Provincia De Truxillo Del Peru, Con Noticias Exactas de su Estado Politico, segun el Real orden dirigido al Excelentisimo Senor Virrey, Conde de Super-Unda.

With magnificent engraved large folding maps, one of which is printed in blue.

Folio. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, Imprenta del Real, 1763.*

£21

LEGITIMATE AND CONTRABAND TRADE IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

- 1763 A.D. [4663] COMMERCE between Spain and America. Formalidades que oy se practican para el despacho de los Navios que van a las Indias, etc.

Eleven Manuscript Documents (in Spanish) setting forth the formalities to be observed by mercantile ships between Spain and America during the period of 1755 to 1762; with statistics of merchandise and minerals.

(Together) 58 pp., folio. (*Spain, circa 1763*).

£21

One of the conditions of qualification for the position of ship's commander was "that he should have matriculated in commerce at Cadiz, and should furnish
(Continued over)

COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA—*continued.*

proofs that he is of this nationality, of clean blood, and that he is not one of the new converts to our Catholic Faith (or Marrano, i.e., converted Jew). No merchant shall be allowed to despatch a ship to America without a licence from the Ministry of the Indies [American territory] or from their authorized agents." The owner of the merchant vessel was free to nominate the captain but this nomination was to be made formally before the clerk employed by the President of the Board of Trade. All particulars of tonnage—subject to verification by an Inspector—were to be given to the President of the Board and after numerous other formalities, in which time and penmanship were freely spent, the clerk of the Board of Trade was required to notify the owner that his ship had been "passed" and could start loading.

Another document gives a list of the Spanish ports which were open for free navigation to Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Monte Cristo, Cuba, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Mississippi, Louisiana, Gulf of Darien, Portobello, Cartagena, Buenos Aires, etc. In each of these Spanish ports were officials from the Ministry whose business it was to see that the many formalities were observed. "Any subject of his Majesty is free to build ships wherever he wishes in this Peninsula . . . and for this purpose shall have free access to the hills to fell the necessary timber, after arranging the question of price with the owner—the only exception being made in the case of ships capable of carrying 60 guns, which might be taken for service in the Royal Navy." It was stipulated that the crews should consist of Spaniards only, but in an emergency the number might be increased by one-third, by the admission of foreigners, whose religious denomination, however, was bound to be Catholic. All produce was to be Spanish, the duty being 5 per cent. of its value, with the exception of flour, which might go duty-free if Spanish, but if foreign, a tax of 12 reales de vellon (about 3s.) per quintal, was to be paid on it. With regard to clothes and fabrics, all Spanish goods could be exported duty-free, but foreign goods were taxed at the rate of 6 per cent. On arrival at the American ports, they were required to declare on oath all that had happened during their voyage, and to produce their papers referring to the merchandise they carried.

A table of the respective duties payable on imports from America shows that silver, either as metal or coin, was taxed 7 per cent., whilst the duty on gold, either as money or bullion, was only 2 per cent.

No duty was payable on imports of tobacco which had to be deposited in warehouses, but could be withdrawn without payment of duty, provided it did not leave the country—this export was strictly prohibited. Comparatively high taxes were put on imports of cocoa, chocolate, vanilla, jalap, etc., the duty being 10 per cent. on imports and the same on subsequent exports of these goods. An amusing item included in the list is "Foreigners," whose influx "it is advisable to prohibit." Two documents furnish actual figures of fabrics shipped, including silks, linen, stockings, clothes and gold and silver lace for uniforms. These trade returns cover the period "of the war in 1762, when commerce was interrupted." Before that date large quantities of gold and silver had been safely shipped from New Spain, Peru, Chile, Guatemala, Argentine, Portobello, etc.

COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND AMERICA—*continued*.

One of the documents deals with the "pernicious habit of contraband practised along the Islands and Coasts of America," persistent smuggling being one of the "customs" which were by no means authorized by the imposers of "duties"! Stringent measures are set forth for the suppression of this evil; and the assistance of the civil population in discouraging this abuse is solicited. One paragraph states that smugglers have repeatedly traded upon the benevolence of the priesthood, and stored their contraband in the monasteries whilst the Religiosos have harboured the contrabandists. The King is petitioned to order the Bishops "to prohibit these practises under rigorous penalties." Another measure suggested is that the miners should, at the end of each month, state on oath exactly how much gold or silver they had extracted from the mines, and that these quantities should be checked by means of an elaborate system of bookkeeping!

Another document is devoted to the question of the quicksilver and other mines in America from which the King still drew a considerable revenue, particulars being given of the output, value, etc., and the conditions of work affecting the miners.

1763 A.D. [4664] LE PAGE DU PRATZ. The History of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina: Containing a Description of the Countries that lye on both sides of the River Missisipi: With an Account of the Settlements, Inhabitants, Soil, Climate, and Products. Translated from the French, with some Notes and Observations relating to our Colonies.

Engraved folding maps of the Mississippi basin, and of its mouth.

FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH. 2 vols., 8vo. *Old calf. London, Becket & De Hondt, 1763.*

£10 10S

Sabin 40123.

"The author lived in Louisiana for fifteen years, and it is from his relation that most of the details of the life of the Natchez and other Mississippi tribes of Indians have been derived."

- 1763 A.D. [4665] TRAITE de Paix entre Le Roi, Le Roi d'Espagne et Le Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, Conclu à Paris, le 10 Février, 1763, Avec l'Accession du Roi de Portugal.

4to. *Half calf, uncut. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1763.*

£10 10s

Not in Leclerc.

FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN VENEZUELA.

- 1764 A.D. [4666] CISNEROS (*J. L. de*). Description exacta de la Provincia de Venezuela.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt ornamental sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, doublure of crimson morocco with elaborate ornamental designs, watered silk fly leaves, g. e. Valencia, in Venezuela, 1764.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CC.).

£125

Leclerc, No. 335.

A very rare book, and almost unknown. Printed at Valencia, Capital of the Province of Carabobo in Venezuela. It is the First book printed in Venezuela.

- 1764 A.D. [4667] BELLIN le Petit Atlas Maritime recueil de Cartes et Plans des quatre parties du Monde.

With hundreds of coloured maps.

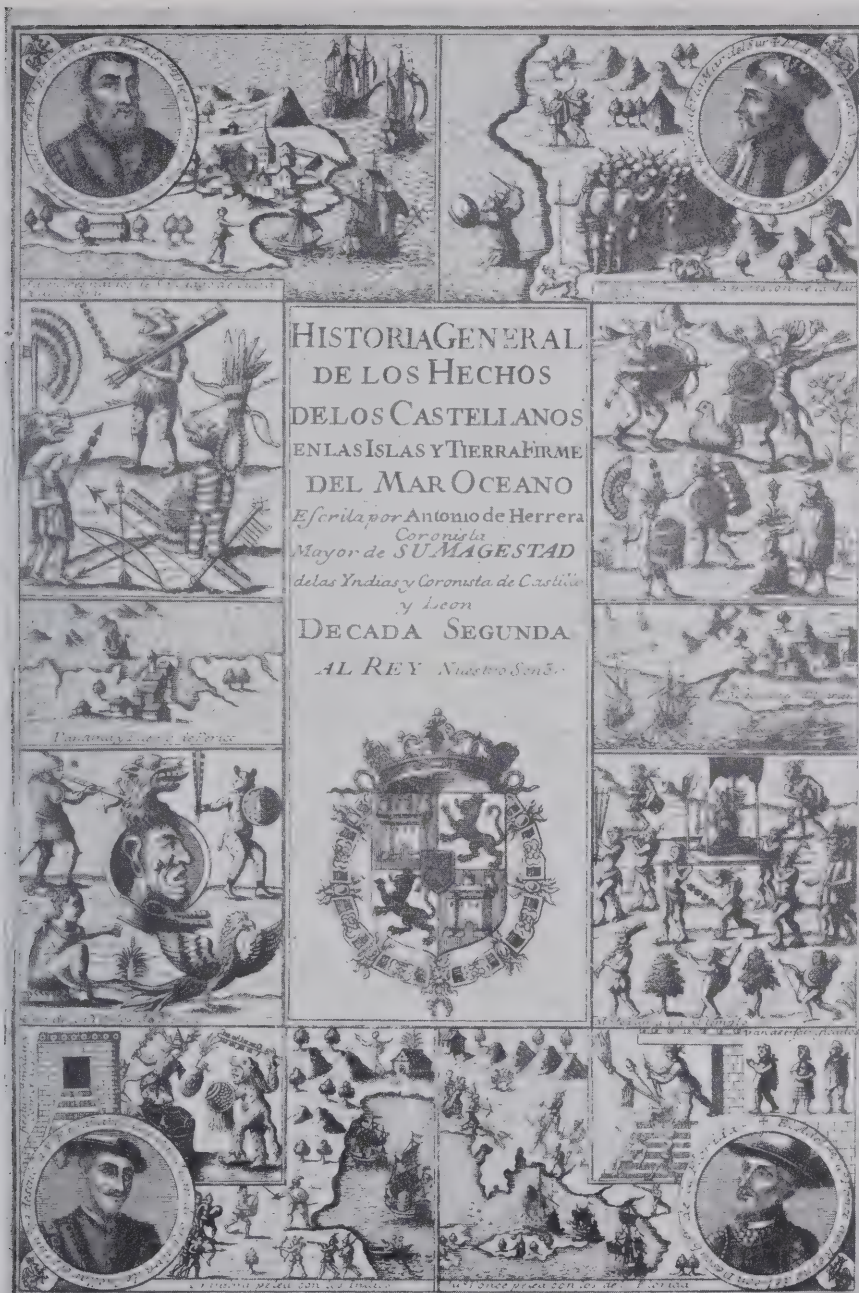
5 vols., 4to. *Old French marble calf. Paris, 1764.*

£45

Vol. 1 contains 102 finely coloured and engraved maps of North and South America.

Vol. 2, South America, contains 89 finely coloured and engraved maps.

Vols. 3, 4 and 5, are devoted to Asia, Africa, and France.



AN ENGRAVED TITLE PAGE FROM "HERRERA'S HISTORIA GENERAL DE LOS HECHOS DE LOS CASTELLANOS EN LAS ISLAS Y TIERRA-FIRME DEL MAR OCEANO."

8 VOLS. MADRID, 1725-1730.

THE BEST EDITION.

See Item No. 4515.

Num. 7.



GAZETA DE MEXICO

Desde primero, hasta fin de Henero de 1728.



Mexico.



A mañanã del dia 1. despues que los Capitularẽs affistieron à la Missã rezada, que se dixo en el Oratorio de las Casas de Ayuntamiento, pidiendo el favor, y gracia del Espiritu Santo, para el acierto, procedieron à la annual eleccion de sus Alcaldes Ordinarios, que se hizo en el Regidor D Luis de Luyando, y Bermeo, y Ldo. D. Joseph Fernandez Beytia, quienes luego passaron à dar parte à su Exc. y à la tarde concurrieron en el

FIRST PAGE FROM

SAHAGUN DE AREVALO, COMPENDIO DE NOTICIAS MEXICANAS.
MEXICO, 1728-1734.

A SET OF 85 NUMBERS OF THE GAZETA DE MEXICO.

See Item No. 4520.

1764 A.D. [4668] JOHNSON (*Sir William*, 1715-1774). Superintendent of Indian Affairs in North America; Colonel of the six nations, 1744. Letter signed to Colonel Bradstreet.

1½ pp., folio. *Johnson Hall*, 5th May, 1764.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CCI.).

£21

A very fine and important letter entirely dealing with the American Indians.

“As the time draws near for the Troops to proceed on the Expedition and the Indians being all in readiness for that purpose I must desire the favour of you to inform me where you think it best that the Indians should join the Army? at what time? and what vessels or craft there are for their transportation over the Lakes?

“For my part I am of opinion that the Indians from the Mohocks to Caijuga might assemble at Oswego, and the Senecas (of whom there will be a good many) at Niagara. If there are whaleboats or small batteaus, they will be the best, the Indians being but poor hands in large boats. . . .

“I think it not amiss to mention to you, that as the Western Nations had desired peace, which was agreed to, it has been all along considered that the Shawanese and Delawares were those against whom the Expedition was designed, in case the Troops are destined otherwise, and to rebuild the outposts it will be necessary that the Indians be apprised of it, and I am of opinion if the Troops do not proceed as was expected by the Indians, the latter with some light troops might from Lake Erie be detached to good purpose against the Shawanese, etc., who have rendezvoused at Scioto plains, and other adjacent places.

“Nothing will be more necessary for gaining the affections of the Indians than the communication of sentiments and some heads of the plan proposed, they can't make a bad use of it, and it will give them an alacrity which they have seldom shewn with us, because they were generally kept in the dark, contrary to the practise of the French who knowing their humour reposed some confidence, and thereby removed every jealousy and kept them in good humour.” Etc.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.

1765 A.D. [4669] PAXTON (*Charles*). Surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Boston in New England. Autograph Letter signed to Viscount Townshend.

Also an Account of the seizures made by Charles Paxton in regard to illicit trading.

4 pp., folio. *Boston, 31st December, 1765.*

£17 10s

An interesting letter concerning the affairs of Boston, of which city he was a member of the Council. Referring to the public resentment against the Governor (Hutchinson) and other officials, and mentioning the illicit trade carried on in the Province. The seizures made by Paxton were wine, chests of tea, reels of yarn, rum, sugar, etc.

" . . . It is difficult, my Lord, to say what is the present constitution of any of the Colonies, everything being, everywhere, in the utmost confusion. In this province every man is in danger who contradicts any popular Opinion. Mr. Hutchinson, the Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice, for issuing writs of assistance, in aid to the officers of the Customs and for discountenancing the violent forcible opposition to the act of parliament for laying a Stamp duty, has had his house ruined by a furious mob, been plundered of his goods and suffered damage as a committee of council have estimated to the amount of twenty four hundred pounds." Etc.

1765 A.D. [4670] SMITH (*Samuel*). The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey: containing, an Account of its first Settlement, Progressive Improvements, the Original and Present Constitution, and other Events, to the Year 1721. With some particulars since; and a short view of its Present State.

FIRST EDITION. Thick 8vo. *Original calf. Burlington, in New-Jersey, 1765.*

£13 10s

Church Catalogue, 1053.

"This is the first general history of New Jersey, and is a most valuable work on the early history of that Colony. The author made much use of sources of information which are no longer available, and quotes some interesting letters by the early settlers. Although it contains occasional errors, it has always deservedly been considered a standard work, and is still the main source of information regarding the history of West Jersey. It contains much matter illustrative of the relations which existed between New York and New Jersey.

This copy bears the signature of an early owner, and the remark, "John Abell of Philada. 20th June, 1788, paid 12/- for this in Burlington."

- 1765 A.D. [4671] PAPIO (*Fr. Juan*). El Colegio Seminario del Arcangel San Miguel de Escornalbou, manifestado en los tres estados, que ha tenido; en las Vidas, del Fundador, y otros Padres Misioneros; en los Casos Raros de las Misiones; . . . y en un delicioso Ramillete de rarissimas flores, y frutos de la Religion del Serafico Patriarcha San Francisco.

4to. *Original vellum. Barcelona, Imprenta de los Padres Carmelitas Descalzos, 1765.*

£10 10s

Not in Sabin, Leclerc or Medina.

Of great value for the history of North America.

The book contains the life of Father Francisco Cassañes, the prothomartyr of the "*Propaganda Fide*" in North America. He was a native of Barcelona, and in 1690 went on a mission to Texas, and in 1693 proceeded to New Mexico. He died at the hand of the Apache Indians in 1696.

Book I. Chapter XXI-II. That the Franciscans were the first missionaries in America. XXIII. On the Progress of the Missions in the Indies. XXIV. That the Franciscans were the first Archbishops and Bishops of the Indies.

Book II. Chapters I-XV. Life of Father Antonio Llinas, founder of the Colleges and Seminaries of the Franciscan Propaganda Fide in the Indies, and his travels to and in Mexico.

In addition, Book II, contains the life of Father Pablo Rebulleda, a Catalan who was martyred by the Talamanca Indians of the Kingdom of Mexico. Father Rebulleda spent several years in Guatemala.

Chapter XII. contains the life of Father Pedro Pont, missionary to Peru.

- 1765 A.D. [4672] PEREIRA (*Nuño Marquez*). Compendio narrativo do Peregrino da America, em que se tratam varios discursos espirituaes, e moraes, com muitas advertencias, e documentos contra os abusos, que se achao introduzidos pela malicia diabolico no estado de Brazil.

4to. *Calç. Lisbon, 1765.*

£10 10s

This is a very curious relation of a voyage in the Provinces of Brazil. The author was born at Cairu, a town which is fourteen leagues from Bahia. At that time Bahia was the capital of Portuguese America.

Rodrigues Bibliotheca Brasiliense, No. 1545.

1766 A.D. [4673] [FLORIDA.] George III.'s Privy Council grant of 10,000 acres of land in East Florida to Thomas Coutts, the Banker, to make a settlement thereupon. Signed by W. Blair, Secretary to the Privy Council.

2½ pages, folio. *St. James, 3rd December, 1766.*

£21

An interesting document relating to the early settlement of Florida which was ceded to the British Crown in 1763.

Some of the conditions mentioned are:

"That the grantee settle the lands with protestant White inhabitants within ten years from the date of Grant, in the proportion of one person for every hundred acres. . . .

"That an annual quit rent of one halfpenny sterling per acre, be reserved to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, payable on the Feast of St. Michael in every year. . . .

"That there be reservation to His Majesty, his heirs and successors of all mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and coals. . . .

"That if any part of the said land shall appear by the surveyors report to be well adapted to the growth of hemp or flax it shall be a condition of the grant, that the Grantee shall sow and continue annually to cultivate a due proportion of the land not less than one acre in every thousand with that beneficial article of produce." Etc.

1766 A.D. [4674] CONSIDERATIONS on the Expediency of Procuring an Act of Parliament for the Settlement of the Province of Quebec.

4to. *Half calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. London, 1766.*

£15 15s

Sabin 15986.

An important pamphlet discussing the rights of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Canadians, which finally resulted in the establishment of the Legislative Council, the confirmation of the French laws, and religious liberty for Roman Catholics, in 1774.

MAGNIFICENT MANUSCRIPT PORTULAN OF CALIFORNIA, AND PARTS OF THE
PACIFIC.

1767 A.D. [4675] PORTULANO. Manuscript Atlas containing 16 very large double-page maritime charts (21 by 30 inches), drawn in Indian ink and carefully tinted by a Spanish Navigator, of the East Indian Islands and neighbouring seas, and of California, showing emendations on the maps of French and other cartographers.

Large folio. Boards. Spain, about 1767.

£110

Contents:—

(1) "Carta plana que contiene la primera parte del Estrecho de Malaca desde la Punta del Rey hasta las Yslas de Daru, segun Mr. Apres."

(2) "Carta plana segunda parte del Estrecho de Malaca desde las Yslas de Daru hasta la de Pulo Timon segun l d. Mr. Daprés, con hun plano particular de la Punto de la Romania y sus Bajos."

(3) "Carta plant que contiene la Isla de Java. Nuevamente enmendada y corregida desde doze léguas el Lestede de la Csla Noessa Combam hasta la Punta de Winezou, segun las Observac, èchas con el Navio 'El Buen Consejo,' Mandado por D Juan de Casens. Año de 1766."

(4) "Cartap lana descripcion de las Yslas de Java y Sumatra que contienen el Estrecho de Sonda. Desde la Punda de Vineror, hasta la Islas de los Grandes Arboles, segun la de Mr. Dapres con algunas Emmiendas, como es la Colocacion del la Ysla Norhac 4 Millas mas Al N. que la que tiene dho Auctor, etc."

(5) "Nueva Carta del Estrecho de Banca, segun las marcassiones hechas con el Navio español nombrado, 'El Buen Consejo,' manifesta el parase del E. de la Isla de Banca; segun la discripcion echa por El Capitan Gaspar, vecino de Manila, que lo ha paçado en dos Ocasiones, tiene la enmienda de algunos bajos, e Yslas, y otros que no tiene la Carta de Mr. Darpes echa em Manila año de 1766."

(6) "Carta de las Mares, comprehendidas entre el Estrecho de Banca, y Puerto Timon, 6 Timor, con la descripcion de estas Yslas, segun un Plano particular de ellas. Contiene la Parte Oriental del Estrecho de Malaca, y algunas enmiendas hechas a la de Monsieur Après."

(7) "Carta plana que contiene la Navegacion desde Pulo Timor hasta la Ysla Sapata con la Derrota sacada por el Navia, 'El Buen Consejo' hasta la Vista de Pulo Condor con la Cantidad del Fondo Hallado en esta Travesia."

(8) "Carta que contiene la Navegacion desde Pulozapata hasta Manila, Con una parte de la Costa de la Ysla Luzon, y la Paragoa, situadas por las de los Mejores Pilotos y Practicos de Estos Mres, deferente de la do Mr. Dapres, y otras varias Estrangeras."

(9) "Carta reducida prima parte del Archipelago de San Lasaro, o Yslas
(Continued over)

MANUSCRIPT PORTULANO—*continued*.

Philipinas Corregida en parts por varias demarcaciones echas por los mejores pilotos, y Practicos de ella copia da en Manila año de 1767."

(10) "Carta reducida segunda parte del Archipelago San Lazare."

(11) "A. Plano de la costa de Ylocosin Punto Major; B. Plano del Puerto de Mangarin en la Punta del S. de la Ysla de Mindozo; C. Plano de la Punta de Capones, Situada en la Costa Occidental de la Ysla de Lucson; D. Plano del Puerto de Sylonguin, en la costa occidental de la ysla de Luczon."

(12) "A. Plano de el Puerto de Sual, situado en la Ysla Lucson, dentro del Saco de Bolinao; B. Plano del Puerto de Palaubi y Abagata, situados en la Costa Occidental de la Ysla de Lusson; C. Plano de Santa Pion: y de Bangui."

(13) "Carta reducida. Tercera parte de la Navegacion de Philipinas al Punto de Acapulco segun la de Don Pedro Frasin, Piloto Practico de esta Carrere." (Map of the coast of California). Etc.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK AND CATECHISM IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE MONTAGNAIS INDIANS, PRINTED BY THE FIRST PRINTERS IN CANADA.

1767 A.D. [4676] LA BROSE (*Father J. B. de*). Nehiro-Iriniui aiamihe Massinahigan, Shatshegutsh, Mitinekapitsh, Iskuamis-kutsh, Netsh-ekatsh Misht', Assinitsh, Shekutimitsh, Ekuanatsh, Ashuabmushuanitsh, Piakuagamitsh, Gaie missi missi nehiro-iriniui Astshitsh ka tatjits, ka kueiasku aiamihatjits ka utshi.

Small 8vo. *Original calf*. *Uabistiguiatsh* (Quebec), *Massinahitsetuan, Broun gaie Girmor* (Brown & Gilmore), 1767.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CCII.).

£52 10S

Sabin 19378. Not in the Church Catalogue.

This Roman Catholic Prayer Book, in the language of the Montagnais Indians (a dialect of the Cree) was printed at Quebec by Brown and Gilmore, the first printers in Canada and is one of the first (if not the first) productions of the Canadian Press. Thomas says: "Soon after the organization of the government of the Province by the British, a printing house was established in Quebec by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, under the firm of Brown and Gilmore. They were the first who introduced the art into Canada." Earlier than this, during the French occupation of Canada, books had been published with the Quebec imprint, but they were all actually printed in Paris.

Father Jean Baptiste de la Brosse was born in 1724 at Magnac, Angoumois, France, and went to Canada in 1754 as a Jesuit Missionary. He first worked on the Abenaki Mission, held various positions in the College of Quebec, and finally

LA BROSE—*continued.*

succeeded Father Coquart as the head of the Montagnais Mission in 1765. Fixing his headquarters at Tadousac at the mouth of the Saguenay, a rendezvous for the Montagnais Indians and for the traders of the lower St. Lawrence, his apostolate radiated from that point along the Labrador Coast, to the French settlements on the South shore of the great river, to the Micmacs of Restigouche, and as far east as Prince Edward Island. Besides Christian doctrine, he taught the Montagnais reading, writing, and plain-song.

He had 3000 copies of the Montagnais alphabet, and 2000 copies of a catechism and Prayer Book printed in the Montagnais language at Quebec in 1767. The latter is one of the first books printed in Canada. It bears the author's name in Montagnais 'Tshitstüshigan,' which signifies a broom or brush, in allusion to his family name. His inland mission field embraced all the region watered by the Saguenay and Lake St. John. He braved the stubborn ferocity the Naskapi Indians, who had so far resisted every attempt to convert them. forest fire, whose ravages he is said to have miraculously stopped, was the occasion of their consenting to hear the Gospel. Father de la Brosse left a reputation of holiness which still endures. His remains lie in the old mission-chapel of Tadousac.

1767 A.D. [4677] NEVE Y MOLINA (*D. Luis de*). Reglas de orthographia, Diccionario, y Arte del idioma Othomi, breve instruccion para los principiantes.

Engraved frontispiece and engraved errata leaf.

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo. *A magnificent copy bound by David in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt back, doublures of crimson morocco, dentelle border, silk fly leaves, g. e. Mexico, 1767.*

£21

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," No. 5174.

"The author, according to Naxera, was of the Otomi race: born probably in the mountains in the environs of Mexico City, where the Indians are still very numerous. He entered the seminary of this City and became Professor of his native tongue.

"The Otomi language, spoken by the Indians of the North West part of the Anabuac Valley and of a part of the provinces of Michacan, is one of the most interesting languages of Mexico. Certain philologists and ethnologists believe that its study may lead to most interesting and unforeseen discoveries on the origin of the people of the New World."

- 1767 A.D. [4678] TAPIA ZENTENO (*Carlos de*). Noticia de la Lengua Huasteca, Con Cathecismo, y Doctrina Christiana para su instruccion, segun lo que ordena el Santo Concilo Mexicano, Enchiridion Sacramental para su adminstracion, con todo lo que parece necessario hablar en ella los Neoministros, y copioso Diccionario para facilitar su inteligencia.

Small 4to. *Original vellum. Mexico, Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, En el Puente del Espiritu-Santo, 1767.*

£10 10s

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, Vol. V., No. 5187, could only trace one copy, viz., his own.

Fine copy of an exceedingly rare grammar, and the only one existing in this dialect. It was written by order of the learned Lorenzana and printed at his expense. Huasteca is the northern dialect of the Maya race, and was spoken in the Mexican States of Puebla, Vera-Cruz, and San Luis Potosi.

The author was a commissioner of the Spanish Inquisition, and the first professor of the Mexican language at the Mexican Royal University and at the Royal Pontifical Seminary College, was also Examiner to the Bishopric and Chief Chaplain of the Monastery of Santa Inès, etc.

Pages 48-88 are devoted to a Spanish-Huasteca Dictionary.

- 1767 A.D. [4679] VENEGAS (*Miguel*). Histoire Naturelle et Civile de la Californie, contenant une description exacte de ce Pays, de son Sol, de ses Montagnes, Lacs, Rivières et Mers, de ses Animaux, Végétaux, Minéraux, et de sa fameuse Pêcherie des Perles; les Mœurs de ses Habitans, leur Religion, leur Gouvernement, et leur façon de vivre avant leur conversion au Christianisme; un détail des différens Voyages, et Tentatives qu'on a faites pour s'y établir, et reconnoître son Golfe et la Côte de la Mer du Sud.

With an engraved folding map of California, Sonora and Cinaloa.

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. 3 vols., 12mo. *Original French calf, gilt. Paris, Durand, 1767.*

£7 15s

TERCERA PREDICACION DE LA DECIMA CONCESSION.

BVLLA CONCEDIDA POR LA SANTIDAD DE EL PAPA CLEMENTE DECIMO, prorrogada por la Santidad del Papa Clemente Vndecimo, y mandada publicar por N. M. S. P. Clemente Duodecimo, que al presente rige, y gobierna la Santa Sede Apostolica, para los Patriarcas, Primados, Arzobispos, Obispos, Clerigos Presbyteros Seculares del Perú, Tiera Firme, y sus Partidos, à quien estava prohibido el comer huevos, y cosas de leche en tiempo de Quaresma, lo puedan comer durante la tercera Predicacion de la decima Concepcion, que se ha de hazer al mismo tiempo que la tercera Predicacion de la decima quarta Concepcion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada de Vivos, Difuntos, y Compoficion.



VNO DE LOS MEDIOS MAS EFICAZES

de que se valió la Magestad de Dios para mover, y alentar à su Pueblo, à que sacudiesse de su cuello el pesado yugo de la esclavitud de Faraon, y emprendiesse con valor, y esfuërço la conquista de la Tierra de Promission, suè proponerles, que era tan prodigiosa su fertilidad, que corrian por ella arroyos de miel, y leche: In terram, quæ fluit lacte, et melle. Así se refiere en el capitulo tercero del Exodo, y en otros lugares, para que con las esperanças de gozar de tan suave alimento, venciesen



las dificultades, y peligros, que se les huvieran de ofrecer en las batallas, que avian de dár tantos, y tan valientes enemigos, y llegassen à la posesion de la tierra prometida con felicidad. Este exemplo parece imita la Cabeza de la Iglesia Catholica, concediendo à sus hijos puedan vsar de lacticiños, templando el rigor, y dispensando en la austeridad de la Quaresma, para que recreados en parte con este alimento, con mas facilidad se exerciten en los ayunos de aquel sagrado tiempo, venciendo los enemigos invisibles, que pretenden estorvarnos la entrada de la tierra de promission celestial; y los visibles, que con continuas guerras procuran molestar la Iglesia Catholica, socorriendo à los Exercitos de la Magestad Catholica, que con tan crecidas expensas se està empleando siempre en defenderla, y ampararla. Con este intento concedió esta Bulla nuestro muy Santo P. Vrbano Octavo, y la prorrogó nuestro muy Santo Padre Clemente Decimo, de felice recordacion, por su Breve de siete de Junio de mil seiscientos y setenta, para que pueda el Clero vsar de huevos, y lacticiños en aquel santo tiempo, dando de limosna por esta Bulla lo que señalaremos Nos D. Fr. Gaspar de Molina y Oviedo, por la gracia de Dios, y de la Sta. Sede, Obispo de Malaga, del Consejo de su Magestad, Goveñador del Real de Castilla, Comissário Apostolico General de la Santa Cruzada, y demás gracias, en todos los Reynos, y Señorios de su Mag. Y por quanto vos disteis un peso de plata ensayada, para esta santa expedicion, y empresa, os damos licencia para que en el dicho tiempo, durante la dicha predicacion de la Bulla de la Santa Cruzada, podais comer huevos, y cosas de leche. Dada en Madrid à de mil setecientos y treinta y cinco años.

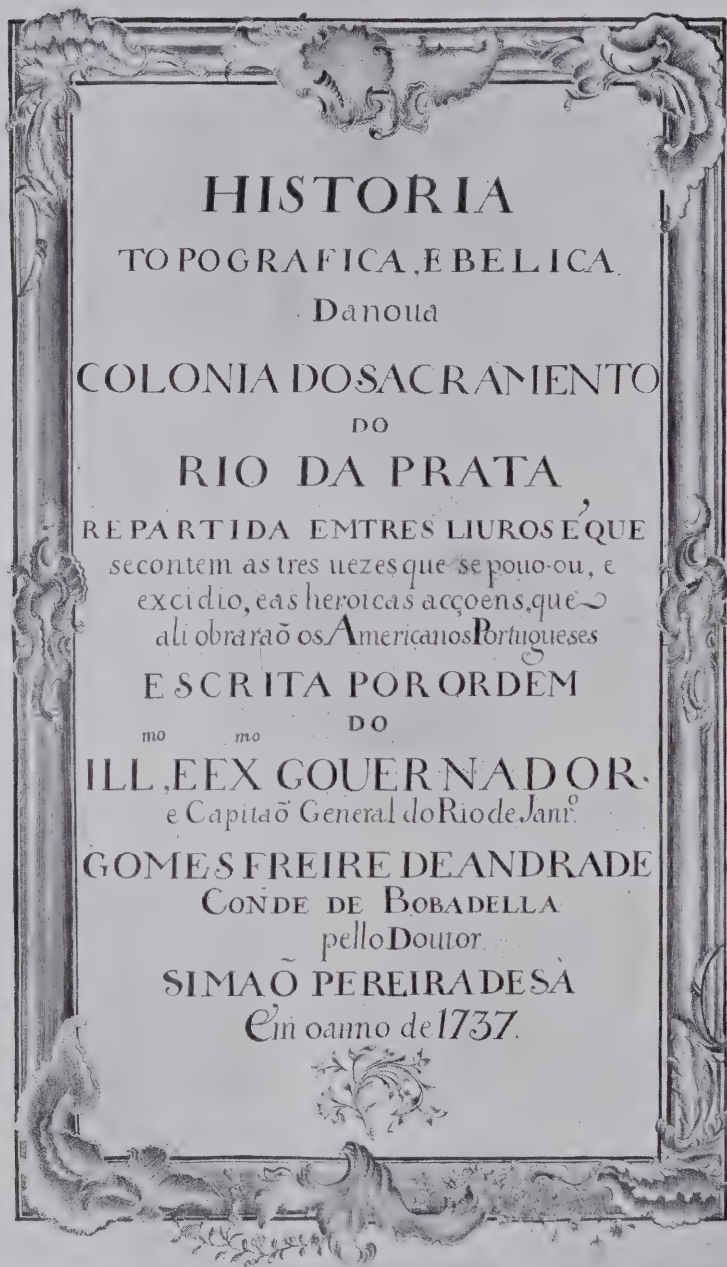


El Ob. de Malaga



PAPAL BULL OF CLEMENT X. FOR PERU. MADRID, 1735.

See Item No. 4541.



TITLE FROM
SIMAO PEREIRA DE SA, HISTORIA DA NOVA COLONIA DO SACRAMENTO DO
RIO DA PRATA. 1737.
See Item No. 4546.

VENEGAS—*continued*.

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 132B.

This famous work contains the History of California from its earliest discovery, and accounts of the various voyages and expeditions there, the attempts made for its settlement, and the surveys made of its interior, its Gulf, and shores.

In the fourth part, Venegas brings his work up to date by a series of Apperdictes, in the Introduction to which he states that although "California, considered in itself, is the most disagreeable, barren, and wretched country in the World," yet Spain must conquer and settle it so as to prevent any other power settling there and so endangering her other colonies in America. These appendices comprise:—

- I. Gomara. Short description of the outward coast of California.
- II. Capt. Sebastian Vizcaino's Voyage in 1602 for surveying the Western Coast of California.
- III. Father Fernando Consag's Voyage in 1746 for surveying the Eastern Coast of California and the river Colorado.
- IV. Description of California by Capt. Woods Rogers in 1710.
- V. Extracts of some passages in the Voyage of Commodore Anson, 1740, relating to California.

1767 A.D. [4680] DE AQUINO (*Thomas*). Elogios dos Reverendissimos Padres DD. Abbades Geraes da Congregacao Benedictina do Reyno de Portugal, e Principado do Brazil.

4to. Bound by Gomes, in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Oporto, Francisco Mendes Lima, 1767.

£5 5s

1768 A.D. [4681] SWINDRAGE (*Theodore*). The Great Probability of a North West Passage: deduced from observations on the Letter of Admiral de Fonte, who sailed from the Callao of Lima on the Discovery of a Communication between the South Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and to intercept some Navigators from Boston in New England, whom he met with, then in search of a North West Passage. Proving the authenticity of the Admiral's Letter. With an Appendix. Containing the Account of a Discovery of Part of the Coast and Inland Country of Labrador, made in 1753. The whole intended for the Advancement of Trade and Commerce.

With 3 folding maps engraved by Thomas Jefferys, comprising Admiral Fonte's supposed discoveries in the N.W.; America in 1608; discoveries made in Hudson's Bay in 1746-7 by Capt. Smith.

4to. *Original boards.* London, Thomas Jefferys, 1768.

£15 15s

Sabin 28460.

An extremely curious and interesting work in the history of the search for the North West Passage, discussing the possibility of a passage through to Hudson's Bay or Baffin Bay via the Strait of Juan de Fuca or at about the latitude of Queen Charlotte Island.

Admiral Bartholomew de Fonte or Fuentes, a Spanish or Portuguese Navigator, is supposed to have set sail from Callao on April 3, 1640, with four vessels and to have found numerous islands which he named the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and where he entered a great river or strait running towards the East and sailed through a great extent of rivers and lakes until he came across an English vessel belonging to Major General Gibbons of Massachusetts in charge of Captain Shapley, which had come from Boston—presumably from the East. Having taken over Capt. Shapley's charts he returned to Lima, and wrote a long letter detailing his explorations and discoveries. Various long discussions took place among numerous savants as to whether Admiral Fuentes' accounts were true or only imaginary, and in this work these explorations are discussed in full, the author being among those who believed in them, and various suggestions are made as to how Capt. Shapley's vessel had sailed through to the West coast of America. The first folding map is of particular interest. In it the author uses all the information he has been able to glean and suggests two straits running through Canada from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and from the latitude of about Queen Charlotte Island, to a point between Hudson's Bay and Baffin Bay.

If Fuentes' account is based on truth the probability is that he sailed among

SWINDRAGE—*continued*.

the numerous islands north of Queen Charlotte Island and mistook the straits as rivers and the wider stretches as lakes, and that if he met there a vessel from Boston, that vessel had sailed round from South America. Whatever be the truth of the matter, the book is extremely interesting for the early history of N.W. exploration.

COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND LOUISIANA.

1768 A.D. [4682] [CHARLES III. OF SPAIN.] Real Decreto que previene las Reglas y condiciones con que se puede hacer el comercio desde España a la Provincia de la Luisiana.

Folio. *Half morocco gilt, t. e. g. El Pardo, 23rd March, 1768.*

£15 15⁰

An interesting Royal Decree regulating the conditions of trade between Spain and her province of Louisiana. This Spanish dependency was given to Napoleon together with six warships, in exchange for the Kingdom of Etruria (which Charles IV. of Spain presented to his nephew the Duke of Parma), and during the second decade of the nineteenth century, it again changed hands, being sold to the United States by the astute Corsican. The acquisition of Louisiana by the United States Government was the "thin end of the wedge" which eventually ousted Spain's supremacy in North America.

1768-1781 A.D. [4683] LA Relation Curieuse des choses les plus remarquables. Collection of twelve numbers of a work published in France once a year containing an account of the most remarkable happenings during the year, and including much information of contemporary events in America.

With numerous crude woodcuts of battles, murders, views, etc.

12 parts in 1 volume, 4to. *Old French calf, gilt. 1768-1781.*

£10 10⁰

Not in Sabin. These comprise:—

Year 1768. News of a Labrador Savage having been brought to Europe. Hurricane at Havana. Louisiana, which had been ceded to Spain by France, throws off the Spanish Yoke. Etc.

Year 1769. The Spaniards take possession of Louisiana; News from the English American Colonies; Quarrel between the inhabitants of Boston and the soldiers; Quakers in America free their slaves; Great damage in Virginia caused by a storm, etc.

Year 1771. New provinces of Sonora and Cinaloa in California acquired by the Spaniards in America. Spanish discoveries in the South Seas.

Year 1772. Reduction of the Carib Indians by the British. Revolt of the Indians in Chile.

LA RELATION CURIEUSE—*continued.*

Year 1773. Earthquake in Mexico. News from the English Colonies in America.

Year 1774. Spanish expedition to Monterrey, and the N.W. Coast of America. News from the English Colonies in America.

Year 1775. English Colonies in America. Operations of the War. Expedition of the English against the American Colonies. Outbreak of Small-pox in Islands of St. Eustache in America.

Year 1776. News of the War in America. Unsuccessful attack on Sullivan Island in S. Carolina. Capture of New York. New York burnt. Moderation of General Howe. Success of the English arms. Loss of Trenton. Progress in Canada. Capture of Rhode Island. Cruelty of the Provincials and Savages in America, etc.

Year 1777. Rebellion of Indians in Peru. Treaty between France and U.S.A. Deliberation in English Parliament on the American War. Progress of the War. Ravages of the English in New Jersey and on the Hudson River. Capt. Paul Jones off the English coast. Gen. Burgoyne's Expedition in Canada. Final News from America.

Year 1778. Capture of Dominica by the French, and of St. Lucia and St. Pierre and Miquelon by the English. Campaign in America.

Year 1779. French capture Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada. Count d'Estaing's Expedition to Georgia. Departure of a French fleet for America. English capture a Spanish fort in Honduras. Campaign in U.S.A. The Corsair Paul Jones.

Year 1780-1. Spanish, under Galvez, capture Mobile. Spanish Squadron arrives at Havana. French fleet leaves for America. Terrible hurricane in Martinique. The War in America. Death of Major André. English capture St. Eustache in W. Indies. Lord Cornwallis in Carolina.

1768 A.D. [4684] CAUSA Jesuitica de Portugal, o documentos autenticos, bulas, leyes reales, despachos de la Secretaria de Estado, y otras piezas originales, que precedieron a la Reforma, y motivaron despues la expulsion de los Jesuitas de los Dominios de Portugal. En que se halla la Republica del Paraguay, y Maraçon, que contiene la Relaçion de la Guerra que sustentaron los Jesuitas, contra las Tropas Españolas, y Portuguesas, en el Uruguay, y Parana.

4to. *Vellum.* Madrid, 1768.

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 4290, could only trace one copy of this work. Sabin, No. 11576.

Interesting work containing all the documents, bulls, etc., referring to the war between the Jesuits and the Portuguese and Spanish troops in Uruguay and Parana.

- 1768 [4685] SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA (*Pedro*). Viage el Estrecho de Magallanes, 1579-80, y noticia de la expedicion que despues hizo para poblarle.

Illustrated with 3 folding plates.

Small 4to. *Vellum*. *Madrid*, 1768.

£5 5s

Sabin, No. 77094. The Journal of the Voyage of Sarmiento was here printed from the original Manuscript in the Royal Library at Madrid, and edited by Don Bernardo Yriarte."

"In 1579, when Drake appeared in Peruvian waters, Sarmiento led an expedition in pursuit of him, but failed to overtake him. On his return, he received the Viceroy's orders to proceed to the Strait of Magellan, in order to intercept Drake there on his voyage back to England. At the same time he was under orders to fortify the strait so as to prevent the passage of explorers or pirates who might undertake to follow Drake. Other navigators had entered the Strait before Sarmiento—Magellan in 1520, Loaysa and Cano in 1526, Alcazava in 1535, and Drake in 1578; but Sarmiento's account of his voyage virtually superseded all reports made by previous explorers. It, moreover, persuaded the King of Spain to fit out an extensive fleet for the purpose of transporting a considerable body of colonists, men with their families, to the inhospitable shores of the strait. Sarmiento was appointed to be the governor of the colony, but the command of the fleet was entrusted to the incompetent Diego Flores de Valdés, and his incompetence rather than the storms encountered caused the ruin of the enterprise."—(Dr. Moses' "Spanish Colonial Literature in South America").

THE FIRST ACCURATE INTELLIGENCE OF HUDSON'S BAY.

- 1769 A.D. [4687] [CLUNY (*Alexander*).] The American Traveller; or, Observations on the Present State, Culture and Commerce of the British Colonies in America, and the further Improvements of which they are capable; with an Account of the Exports, Imports and Returns of each Colony respectively—and of the Numbers of British Ships and Seamen, Merchants, Traders and Manufactures employed by all collectively:

(Continued over)

CLUNY—*continued*.

together with the Amount of the Revenue arising to Great-Britain therefrom. In a series of Letters written originally to the Right Honourable the Earl of * * * * By an Old and Experienced Trader.

Engraved plate and large folding map.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Fine copy, newly bound by Rivière in half calf, gilt, g. e. London, E. & C. Dilly, 1769.*

£22 10s

Sabin 13796. Not in the Church Catalogue.

"The author was the first to give accurate intelligence of Hudson's Bay, and to institute an enquiry about a more successful commerce with the Americans. The book is said to have been published under the auspices of Lord Chatham, and both the English and Americans, at that crisis, were so eager to possess it, that it was bought and read by one party with the same avidity that it was bought and destroyed by the other." (Dibdin's Library Companion, II., 65.)

1769 A.D. [4688] NODAL (*Bartholome Garcia de*). *Relacion del Viage al descubrimiento del Estrecho nuevo de San Vincente etc, las Derotas de la America Occidental por Manuel de Echavelar.*

With folding map of the Straits of St. Vincent and Magellan.

2 vols. in 1, small 4to. *Original vellum. Cadiz (1769).*

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 55395.

The work gives an account of the Spanish expedition sent out by order of Philip III., immediately after the return of Schouten's expedition, for the exploration of the Magellan Straits. The brothers Nodal sailed from Lisbon on 27th December, 1618, and did not return until July 9 of the following year. They had with them two Dutch pilots, Jan de Witte, named in the narrative, and Valentine Jansz, who wrote another account of the same voyage, which is preserved in the Archives of the Hague. They had both been with Schouten on his voyage. The Strait Le Maire was re-christened Saint Vincent, which name it retained for some time on Spanish maps.

The map accompanying this work is supposed to have been suppressed. It enters more into detail than that of Le Maire, and has a special value of its own.

1769 A.D. [4688A] GRAHAM (*Andrew*). Observations on Hudson's Bay, 1767, 8 & 9.

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

115 pp., folio. *Original vellum. York Factory, Hudson's Bay, 1769.*

£315

An extremely valuable and important original Manuscript from the library of Samuel Wegg, a Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. The author, Andrew Graham, was Master of Severn House, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading settlements on the Severn River in the S.W. of Hudson's Bay, and Second, or assistant Factor at York Fort at the mouth of the Nelson River. He went out to Canada as a boy in 1749 and proceeded to Prince of Wales's Fort, where, after three years, he joined the Hudson's Bay Company as an Accountant, being, in the ensuing year, transferred to York Fort. On the death of James Isham, Master of Severn House, a post subsidiary to York Fort, he was appointed to the position, having shewn ability as Acting Second Trader and accountant at York Fort. On two occasions he acted for a year as Chief Factor there. He wrote this Manuscript and sent it to the Company's Headquarters to shew that he was entirely acquainted with York Fort, and so perfectly well qualified to take on the post of permanent Chief Factor there, or the command of Prince of Wales's Fort, which had just become vacant. In order to influence the company's decision, he states that he is thinking of returning to England the ensuing year.

The Manuscript is of the greatest interest. In the first 17 pages he describes the natural history of the Hudson's Bay district. From pages 18 to 75 he gives at length the "Journal of a Journey inland from York Fort up Hay's River, etc., by Anthony Hendry, from June 26, 1754, to June 23, 1755." Then follows a 3½ page account of the movements of the Hudson Bay Company's rivals, the Canadian Traders, taken from the Journal made in 1768 by Graham's steward, William Tomison, of his journey inland with an Indian named Kekek. Then follow various observations regarding the Company's trade, their stocks, servants' contracts, number of ships, etc., with various interesting comments pointing out suggestions for cutting down expenses, the mistake in trusting the Indians too much, and ideas on better management of the Company's affairs.

On pages 103 to 108 is given a short history of the various attempts which had been made to discover the North-West Passage, from the attempts of Frobisher, Humphrey Gilbert, Davis, and Hudson, to that of Captain Swaine, of Philadelphia in 1753. Then follows a short account of the History of Hudson's Bay, and lastly four pages of final observations, touching his own services, etc.

- 1769 A.D. [4689] LEE (*Charles*, 1731-1782). *Famous American General during the Revolutionary War. Held chief command in the Southern Colonies. Taken prisoner by the British, but, after the surrender of Burgoyne, was exchanged. Courtmartialled for disobeying Washington's orders at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 and suspended. A lengthy Autograph Letter signed to Dr. Coleman.*

3 pp., folio. *Warsaw, 8th May, 1769.*

£9 10s

A very rare and exceedingly lengthy letter written by him whilst with the Polish Embassy. In it he gives a remarkable description of the anarchy then prevailing in Poland.

" . . . I have been in this place two months waiting for an opportunity to join the Russian Army, and I am afraid that I shall be oblig'd to wait a month longer, the communications being filled with the offals of the Confederates (who are themselves a banditti) that it is impossible to stir ten yards without an escort of Russians. The English are less secure than others, as they are esteemed the Arch enemies of the Holy Faith. A French Comedian was the other day near being hanged from the circumstances of his wearing a bob wig (which by the Confederates is supposed to be the uniform of the English nation)."

- 1769 A.D. [4690] [STORK (*Wm.*) and BARTRAM (*John*).] *A Description of East-Florida, with a Journal, kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas; upon a Journey from St. Augustine up the River St. John's as far as the Lakes With Explanatory Botanical Notes.*

Illustrated with an accurate Map of East-Florida, and two Plans; one of St. Augustine, and the other of the Bay of Espiritu Santo.

Third Edition, much enlarged and improved. 4to. Half calf, gilt, g. e. London, W. Nicoll, 1769.

£9 9s



SIMAO PEREIRA DE SA, HISTORIA DA NOVA COLONIA DO SACRAMENTO DO RIO DA PRATA. 1737.
See Item No. 4546.



FRONTISPIECE FROM "JUAN FRANCISCO DE SAN ANTONIO, CHRONICAS DE LA PROVINCIA DE SAN GREGORIO DE RELIGIOSOS DE S. FRANCISCO EN LAS ISLAS PHILIPINAS, CHINA, JAPON," ETC.

PRINTED AT SAMPALOC (SUBURB OF MANILLA.) 1738-1744.

See Item No. 4549.

- 1769 A.D. [4691] SMITH (*William*). Relation Historique de l'Expédition, contre les Indiens de l'Ohio en 1764. Commandée par le Chevalier Henry Bouquet, Colonel d'Infanterie, et ensuite Brigadier-Général en Amérique; contenant ses Transactions avec les Indiens, relativement à la délivrance des Prisonniers et aux Préliminaires de la Paix; avec un Récit introductoire de la Campagne précédente de l'an 1763, et de la Bataille de Bushy-Run. On y a joint des Mémoires Militaires contenant des Réflexions sur la guerre avec les Sausages: une Méthode de former des établissemens sur la Frontiere: quelques détails concernant la contrée des Indiens: avec une liste de nations, combattans, villes, distances, & diverses routes.

4 engraved folding maps and plans and 2 engraved plates.

8vo. *Original calf, gilt.* Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey, 1769.

£8 8s

Leclerc 828.

This French Translation contains various pièces not published in the original London edition of 1766. Among the plates are:—Fine engraved map of the country south of Lake Erie, and of the course of the Ohio, etc.; Plan of the Battle of Bushy Run; Map of Col. Bouquet's march from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh); etc.

THE BEST ORIGINAL AUTHORITY FOR THE DEATH OF WOLFE AND THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

- 1769 A.D. [4691A] KNOX (*John*). An Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North-America, for the Years 1757-60: containing the most Remarkable Occurrences of that period; particularly the Two Sieges of Quebec, &c., &c., the Orders of the

(Continued over)

KNOX—*continued*.

Admirals and General Officers; descriptions of the Countries where the Author has served, with their Forts and Garrisons; etc.

Engraved portraits of Amherst and Wolfe, and large folding map.

2 vols., 4to. *Half calf. London, W. Johnston, 1769.*

£25

Sabin, 38164.

"A very valuable collection of materials towards a history of the Canadian War, as well as for a description and natural history of the country, in which this attentive and industrious author personally served, and the best original authority for the death of Wolfe and the conquest of Canada."

1769 A.D. [4692] DA GAMA (*Jose Basilio*). O Uruguay, Poema.

With engraved frontispiece.

Small 8vo. *Bound by David in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e.*

Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1769.

£5 5s

1769 A.D. [4693] BURKE (*Edmund*). Observations on a late "State of the Nation."

FIRST EDITION.

4to, 97 pp., *new half calf gilt. London, J. Dodsley, 1769.*

£3 10s

Sabin 56488.

This pamphlet forms Burke's reply to Grenville's manifesto against the Rockingham party, entitled "The Present State of the Nation." In it, after a brilliant criticism of Grenville's economic statements concerning the proposed taxations, he considers the proposed remedies; he rejects the idea of an enlarged franchise, on the ground that "it would be more in the spirit of our constitution by lessening the number to add to the weight and independency of our voters," and sets aside the proposal for American representation in the English Parliament as "Contrary to nature," and remarks "that some of the most considerable provinces of America, such for instance as Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay, have not in each of them, two men who can afford, at a distance from their estates, to spend a thousand pounds a year."

WITH THE MAP OF CALIFORNIA.

- 1770 A.D. [4694] LORENZANA (*F. A.*). *Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su Conquistador Hernan Cortes aumentada con otros documentos, y notas.*

With vignette on title, frontispiece engraved by Navarro, a folding map of New Spain, engraved in 1769, large folding plate of the great Temple of Mexico, 31 plates of Mexican hieroglyphics, and large folding map of California, by the pilot Domingo del Castillo, and a full-page plate of the ancient Mexican calendar.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Bound by Brany in full levant morocco, gold lines on sides, inside dentelles, g. e. Mexico, 1770.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CCIII.).

£21

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 152 (pp. 322-8 contain an account of the Voyage of Cortes to the peninsula of California and notices of the subsequent expeditions down to 1769).

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," Vol. V., No. 5380. Sabin, No. 42065.

Extremely important work containing valuable documents on the history of the Conquest of Mexico. The mere fact that the three celebrated letters of Cortes (second, third and fourth) are reprinted in this volume, together with the notes of the learned Archbishop of Mexico, add to its value. Between pages 176 and 177 is a facsimile on 31 full-page engraved plates of a Mexican book in hieroglyphical characters (together with the transcription and Spanish translation), which contains a list of the different towns which paid tribute to the Emperor Montezuma before the Spanish conquest.

- 1770 A.D. [4695] LEE (*Charles, 1731-1782*). *Famous American General during the Revolutionary War. Held chief command in the Southern Colonies. Taken prisoner by the British, but after the surrender of Burgoyne was exchanged. Courtmartialled for disobeying Washington's orders at the battle of Monmouth in 1778 and suspended. Autograph Letter signed to Dr. Coleman.*

4 pp., 4to. *Vienna, 16th March, 1770.*

£8 8s

(Continued over)

LEE (Charles)—*continued*.

Written from Vienna. In it he speaks very bitterly of England; also describes an interview with the Emperor of Austria, who was interested in America.

" . . . let the hallow'd St. George Savile, honour and the genius of England triumph over tyranny, corruption, Grafton, North and the Devil—and I will hasten to participate the joy—or shou'd the sword of our good Angel be unsheath'd, my puny dagger shall contribute its mite of annoyance to the breast of despotism and wickedness. . . .

"I really am smitten with the reigning one [the Royal family] of this country. The women are all divinity, handsome, gracious, unaffected and civil without the air of protection. The Emperor will, I believe, one day make a figure, at least comparatively.

"I . . . cou'd not help admiring his general knowledge of what has passed in America, of the geography of the Country, and what is more of the interest of Great Britain with respect to it." Etc.

1770 A.D. [4695A] [ZUZARTE (*Theotonio José*).] Derrota que seguio o Ajud^{te}. da Cavallaria Theotonio José Zarate, sendo mandado pelo Ill^{mo}. e Ex^{nio}. Sr. D. Luiz Ant^o. de Souza, Governador e Capitain Gal. de S. Paulo, dezde o Porto de Araraytaguaba Athé a nova Praça do Rio Guatemy, onde mostra a dezcripção de todos os Rios, suaz caxneyraz, seoz nomes, é as suaz diastancias, e todos os mais cazos sucedidos no descurço desta derrota, que principia em 10 de Abril de 1769.

297 pp., small 4to. *Mottled calf*. 24th December, 1770.

£21

Portuguese manuscript log book of a voyage undertaken by the Adjutant Theotonio José Zuzarte, from the port of Araraytaguaba to the new garrison of the Rio Guatemy, giving a description of all the rivers passed on the way, and the various experiences on the way. The expedition had been ordered by Dom Luiz Antonio de Souza, the Governor of Sao Paulo.

1770-1 A.D. [4696] DALRYMPLE (*Alexander*). An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean. Being chiefly a Literal Translation from the Spanish Writers.

With 18 engraved plates and folding maps.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1, thick 4to. *Original calf. London, Printed for the Author, 1770-1771.*

£15 15s

Sabin, 18338.

An important collection of voyages, relating entirely to the discoveries made between South America and New Guinea, the narratives being literal translations from the original Spanish authors. Vol. 2. Contains the early Dutch Voyages. Containing: Account of some Natural Curiosities at Sooloo—Pearl Fisheries, etc.; An Enquiry into the formation of Islands; Magalhane's Voyage; Ferdinand Grijalva and Alvarado's Voyage; Spanish Discoveries before 1595; Mendana de Neyra's Voyage; Voyage of Quiros; The Memorial of Quiros; Quiros' Memorial about the Settling and Discovery of Australia Incognita.

The Dutch Voyages comprise: Voyage of James le Mair and Wm. Schouten, 1616; Voyage of Abel Jansen Tasman, 1642 (relating to Tasmania and New Zealand, etc.); Voyage of Jacob Roggwein, 1722 (discovery of Easter Is.); Conduct of the Discoverers in the Tracks they made choice of; Investigation of what may be father expected in the South Sea; Chronological Table of South Sea Discoveries.

Inside the front cover is a small portrait of Dalrymple, engraved by J. Sewell, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1802.

1770-71 A.D. [4696A] DALRYMPLE (*Alex*). An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.

LARGE PAPER COPY. With 18 engraved plates and folding maps.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., 4to. *Contemporary calf, gilt. London, 1770-1.*

£31 10s

An exceptionally fine copy, being one of a few copies printed on large paper, with special impressions of the plates on India paper, and in addition, being a Presentation Copy from Dalrymple to his friend and benefactor, the famous Lord Howe, with inscription, and a note in his autograph at page eleven of the Preface.

THE EARLIEST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF COOK'S FIRST VOYAGE.

- 1771 A.D. [4697] A JOURNAL of a Voyage round the World, in His Majesty's Ship Endeavour, in the Years 1768-71; undertaken in Pursuit of Natural Knowledge, at the Desire of the Royal Society: Containing all the Various Occurrences of the Voyage, with Descriptions of several new discovered Countries in the Southern Hemisphere; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Customs, Manners, Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants.

To which is added, a Concise Vocabulary of the Language of Otahitee.

4to. *Contemporary calf.* London, T. Becket & P. A. De Hondt, 1771.

£12 12s

Sabin, 16242. Hocken, New Zealand Bibliography, p. 9.

An extremely important anonymous work, surreptitiously published two months after the return of the "Endeavour," and nearly two years before Hawkesworth's eagerly awaited "Account." Watt ascribed it to Sir Robert Banks, but it was neither written by him, by Cook, by Hawkesworth, nor by Solander, but was probably the Journal of one of the civilians who died at Batavia.

The work itself is a short, but interesting, narrative of Cook's First Voyage, and the *First Publication connected with the first Voyage*, which relates to his visits to Tahiti, and New Zealand, the annexation of Australia, visits to New Guinea, Batavia, and Rio de Janeiro, etc.

- 1771 A.D. [4698] BOSSU (M.). Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana, translated from the French by J. R. Forster. Illustrated with Notes relative chiefly to Natural History, to which is added a Systematic Catalogue of all the known Plants of English North America, etc.

2 vols., 8vo. *Fine copy in original calf.* London, 1771.

£6 6s

Sabin, No. 6466. "Valuable for the botanical information it contains."

- 1772 A.D. [4699] ULLOA (*Antonio de*). Noticias Americanas : Entretenimientos phisicos-historicos, sobre la America Meridional, y la Septentrional Oriental. Territorios, Climas, Producciones, vegetales, animales, minerales. De los Indios naturales de aquellos Países, sus costumbres, y usos. Sobre la Lengua y sobre el modo en que pasaron los primeros Pobladores.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *A beautiful copy, bound by David in blue levant morocco, gold lines on sides, gilt backs, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, 1772.* £10 10s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 4600. Leclerc, "*Ouvrage curieux et fort intéressant.*"

"The volume treats of the geography and productions of Peru and Ecuador, the antiquities of these countries, the customs, language, and religion of the Indians, with suggestions as to the means of increasing the population of America."

PRINTED IN MEXICO.

- 1772 A.D. [4700] CATECISMO para uso de los Parrocos, hecho por el IV Concilio Provincial Mexicano celebrado 1771.

With engraved plate.

4to. *Old calf. Mexico (Printed by order of the Holy Council), 1772.*

£8 8s

Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," Vol. V., No. 5472, could only trace one copy, viz., his own.

THE MINES OF SAO PAULO.

- 1772 A.D. [4701] NOTICIAS das Minas de S. Paulo e dos Certeos da Mesma Capitania.

The Original Manuscript, clearly written.

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back. 1772.*

£150

A very interesting manuscript account and history of the mines of Sao Paulo, from the earliest discovery of emerald and sapphire mines, reported to the Governor, Luis de Britto de Almeida, about the year 1572, to the year 1772. There is a chronological report from the various administrators of these and the gold and silver mines; the text of decrees and laws issued in respect of the working and organization of this important source of wealth from Brazil, and many interesting descriptions of the mineral districts; the relations between the Portuguese and the natives; and other historical data.

1772-1790 A.D. [4702] BRAZIL. An extremely important and valuable collection of 34 original Manuscript Maps and Plans, mostly coloured, relating to various parts of Brazil.

Large folio. *Calif. Brazil*, 1772-1790.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CCIV.).

£225

This collection comprises:—

Guimaraes (Manuel Ribeiro). *Carta Geografica da Capitania do Rio de Janeiro*. A magnificently executed manuscript map of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, size 39 by 22 inches, with decorative coat-of-arms, and decorative border to the "description." Dedicated to the Governor of the Province of Minas Geraes, Luis da Cunha Menezes. Circa 1775.

Plano da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Coloured manuscript plan of Rio de Janeiro, size 18 by 15 inches.

Plan of the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.

Alexandre (Elias). *Plano do Rio Grande de Sul*, 1778.

Mapa da Capitania di Minas Geraes. A beautifully executed map, size 31 by 37 inches. Circa 1780.

Plan of Villa Rica.

Parte da Comarca do Serro Frio, onde se achava estabelecido o Real contrato dos Diamantes. Coloured map, size 18 by 21 inches.

Rubim (Thomas). *Carta Topographica de parte da Comarca do Rio das Mortes, huma das da Capitania de Minas Geraes*.

Map of the district of Diamantina in Minas Geraes.

Map, coloured, of the basin of the Rio Doce, in Minas Geraes.

Carta Topographica De parte da Diocese Paulopolitana. Very finely executed coloured map of the district round Sao Paulo. Size 21 by 14 inches. (See illustration).

Carta Topografica da Capitania de S. Paulo.

Marques (Bento José). *Plano Geografico que mostra a Capitania d'Goyaz*. Coloured map, size 22 by 38 inches. 1790.

A Perspetiva da Famoza Ilha de Fernao de Noronha. Curious coloured map of the Island of Fernando Noronha, 1783, with a frigate approaching the island, and various buildings and animals shewn on the island.

Map of the whole of the Rio de la Plata basin. Size 20 by 35 inches. Circa 1780.

Guimaraes (Manuel Ribeiro). *Planta de Villa Boa Capital da Capitania G-al de Goyas*. Large coloured map of the suggested plans for the capital of the Province of Goyaz. 1782.

Mato Grosso, Para, Maranhao, e S. Paulo. Large coloured map, dated 1778, size 19 by 28 inches, of the whole of the central parts of Brazil.

Estado Capitancias do Gram Para Rio Negro, Rio Negro, com as do Maranhão e Piauí. A magnificent coloured map, size 33 by 20 inches, dated 1781, of the Eastern half of the Amazon Valley, and the North-Central part of Brazil.

Etc., etc.



FRONTISPIECE FROM VILLASEÑOR, *TEATRO AMERICANO*.
MEXICO, 1746.

See Item No. 4582.



THE FAMOUS VIEW OF BUENOS AIRES FROM
FERREIRA DA SYLVA, RELAÇÃO DO SITIO DA COLONIA DA SACRAMENTO.
LISBON, 1748.
See Item No. 4587.

1773 A.D. [4703] SA E FARIA (*Jozé Custodio de*). *Diario e Planos do Caminho que da cidade da Asumpção do Rio Paraguay, se derige thê o passo do Rio Ygately* (35 pp.).

With:—

Projecto da abertura do caminho de Terra, on Varadouro tirado desde O Rio Jauru athe o Rio Guapore na Capitanía do Cuyaba, por Luis Roiz Vilares, em MDCCXLIII.

With:—

Demonstração Geografica do Grande Rio do Madeira que tem o seu nascimento en Mato groço, e dezagua no Ro. das Amazonas pela latitude de 3° & 25¹. Arrumado pelas latitudes e rumos de *Diario* que se fes do curso do mesma Rio por ordem de Sua Magde. anno 1749.

With three autograph letters signed, and addressed to Sr. Don Luis Antonio de Souza, Governor of S. Paulo.

Portuguese manuscripts (two of which are signed by, and in the autograph of, Colonel Jozé Custodio de Sá e Faria); bound together with forty-six manuscript maps and plans, and five elevations of forts.

110 pp., folio. *Old mottled calf*. 1773.

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. CCV. AND CCVA.).

£250

This interesting collection of original and unpublished manuscripts and drawings are from the pen of Brigadier Jozé Custodio de Sá e Faria, who was the principal commissary of the "Demarcation party" in 1754, and who has dedicated his work to the Governor of Sao Paulo. The manuscripts include his diary of the journey from Asumpcion, Paraguay, to the River Ygately, which he surveyed scientifically in 1754; the project for opening up a road from the River Jauru to the River Guapore, proposed by Luiz Roiz Villares; a signed autograph "Plan for the defence of the continent of Rio Grande de S. Pedro," in which the Brigadier enters fully into the question of fortifications and reserve resources against the Spaniards; the text of a communication from the Governor, requesting the Brigadier's opinion with regard to the defence of the Ilha de S. Catherine in a hypothetical attack, and the autograph signed reply from Sá e Faria; autograph letters to the Governor, etc. The drawings include numerous plans of St. Catherine Island, a fine topographical chart of the Rio Grande de S. Pedro, maps of the districts surveyed and described in the diary, etc. The very legible, pleasant handwriting, and charming pen-and-ink title pages, are worthy of mention.

- 1773 A.D. [4704] COOK (*Captain*). Three Voyages Round the World.

Hawkesworth's account of the Voyages of Capts. Cook, Carteret, Byron and Wallis, for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.

3 vols. *London*, 1773.

Voyage towards the South Pole, and Round the World, by Capt. Cook.

2 vols. *London*, 1779.

Voyage to the Pacific in 1778-80 by Cook and King.

3 vols. text and large folio atlas of plates. *London*, 1785.

Together 8 vols. 4to, and large folio atlas. *Full original calf, rebacked, gilt. London*, 1773-1785.

£24

- 1773 A.D. [4705] HUTCHINSON (*Gov.*). The Speeches of His Excellency Governor Hutchinson, to the General Assembly of the Massachussets-Bay. At a Session begun and held on the Sixth of January, 1773. With the Answers of His Majesty's Council and the House of Representatives respectively.

Small 8vo. *Half morocco, g. e., by Rivière. Boston, New England, Edes and Gill*, 1773.

£10 10s

Sabin, 34036.

- 1773 A.D. [4706] PARKINSON (*Sydney*). A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in His Majesty's Ship, the Endeavour.

Large Paper Copy. Portrait and 27 finely engraved plates.

FIRST EDITION.

Large 4to, *original calf. London, Stanfield Parkinson*, 1773.

£6 6s

Sabin 58737.

An Account of Cook's First Voyage, with vocabularies of several South Sea languages. The publisher was a brother of the author.

- 1775 A.D. [4707] SA E FARIA (*José Custodio*). Noticias do Estabelesimento da Prasa de N. Sra. dos Prazeres do Ygatimy e Diario da Viagen que desde a cidade de S. Paulo fez a quela Prasa por Orden de S. M. o Brigadeiro José Custodio de Sá e Faria no anno de 1774.

Portuguese manuscript, with a set of nineteen manuscript maps and pen-and-ink drawing, entitled: Demonstração e Configuração do caminho que da cidade de S. Paulo se dirige pa. a Freguezia de Araraitaguaba do Rio Siete e Parano the as sette quedas, e do Ygatinuy the a Praça de N. Sra. dos Prazeres construido a margem septentrional do mesmo.

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back.* 1775.

£125

This Manuscript describes the garrison of Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres at Ygatimy and the route taken thence from Sao Paulo, Brazil, by Brigadier Sá e Faria, in command of the Portuguese troops in 1774. The set of maps, showing the various stages of the route, were designed by Manoel Miz do Couto Reis; each map corresponding with the manuscript description of the journey day by day. There is a very interesting report, drafted by the Brigadier, on the historical and military aspects of the district surveyed, in which he states "the indisputable right of the Portuguese Crown" to the territory of the River Ygatinuy as far as the city of Asuncion in Paraguay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MISSIONS IN NEWLY-EXPLORED CALIFORNIA, MENTIONING MONTEREY AND SAN DIEGO.

- 1775 A.D. [4708] GAMBOA (*Francisco Xavier de*). Letter Signed and Subscribed (in Spanish) to the Marques de Montealegre, in which he comments on the reverses sustained by the Spanish troops at Algiers and the establishment of Christian communities in unknown districts of California. With draft of the Marques de Montealegre's reply, dated at Aranjuez, 21st April, 1776.

(Together) 6 pp., folio. *Mexico, 27th November, 1775.* £52 10s

Señor Gamboa's letter contains the following interesting paragraph: "One
(Continued over)

GAMBOA—*continued*.

of the Naval officers named Quadra, who came to explore the Pacific, has arrived in a small bilander at 58 degrees off the Coast of California, discovering 23 degrees more than had previously been explored. Various tribes were met with, some docile, others fierce; but the land having been discovered, the triumph of Christ's Cross is to be witnessed in these unknown districts. Missions are to be established by this Government after the style of those founded at the Port of Monterey and San Diego."

The Marquis de Montealegre's letter contains many interesting items of political news, including that of Galvez' appointment to the Ministry for the Indies.

- 1775 A.D. [4710] SOUZA (*Thomaz de*). *Diario 1º da Jornada que do Porto e Cidade do Rio de Janeiro fez o Excmo. Governador e Capam. General de Goyaz, Joze de Almeyda de Vazcos. de Soveral e Carvalho pa. Villaboa, Capital do mesmo Governo, a constituirse na posse delle.*

With:—

Diario segundo da marcha, inspecçoens e providencias que a Excmo. General effectuara na Vizita Geral de toda a Capitania de Goyaz. Pelo mesmo autor.

With:—

Diario Terceiro, and Rezumo de cartas, &c.

Portuguese manuscript.

282 pp., folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back, g. e.* 1775.

£52 10s

An interesting manuscript, recording the daily events of the voyage of the Governor of Goyaz from Rio de Janeiro to Villaboa, the capital of his new sphere of government; his tour of inspection throughout the district of Goyaz; transcripts of letters and other important documents relating to his period of administration, including a testimonial from his subordinates, in which his services are fully recorded.

- 1775 A.D. [4711] EGURA (J. J.). *Bibliotheca Mexicana sive Eruditorum Historia Virorum, qui in America Boreali nati, vel alibi geniti, in ipsam Domicilio aut Studijs asciui, quavis lingua scripto aliquid tradiderunt: Eorum prasertim que pro Fide Catholica Pietate amplianda fovendaque, gregie factis-quibusvis Scriptis floruere editis aut ineditis.*

Tomus primus exhibens Litteras A.B.C.

Folio. *Original vellum. Mexica, 1775.*

£15 15s

The only volume published of this rare and valuable work.

- 1775-7 A.D. [4712] WESLEY (John). *Nine Tracts concerning the American War of Independence.*

In one volume, 8vo. *London, 1775-1777.*

£18 18s

These Tracts comprise:—

Wesley (John). *A Calm Address to Our American Colonies.* London, Robert Hawes (1775).

This Tract was written after reading Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny," which had considerable influence over Wesley's thoughts concerning the War with America.

Wesley (John). *A Calm Address to Our American Colonies. To which is added, A Calm Address to Americans, by a Native of America.* London, Robert Hawes (1775).

Evans (Caleb). *A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, Occasioned by his Calm Address to the American Colonies.* London, Ed. & Chas. Dilly, 1775.

Sabin, No. 23139. "The publication of this pamphlet occasioned a greater surprise than can easily be described, among all ranks of people. The surprise could not, I think, have been greater, had Lord North published a libel upon himself, and without taking the least notice of so strange a revolution in his ideas, had reprobated his own proceedings with respect to America, and warmly pleaded in favour of the Americans."

A Constitutional Answer to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley's Calm Address to the American Colonies. London, Ed. & Chas. Dilly, 1775.

D. (W.). *A Second Answer to Mr. John Wesley. Being a Supplement to*
(Continued over)

WESLEY—*continued.*

the Letter of Americanus, in which the Idea of Supreme Power, and the Nature of Royal Charters, are briefly considered. London, Wallis & Stonehouse, 1775.

Sabin, No. 18239. The writer charges Mr. Wesley with having betrayed great inconsistency in his reasoning, which he could not have done "had not interest blinded the clearness of his judgment"; and, addressing him, says: "Your grand positions are mere assertions. You have so long been used to Govern the consciences of your people, that you think an opinion is enough to silence the complaints of all America."

[Toplady (A.)]. An Old Fox tarr'd and Feather'd. Occasioned by what is called Mr. John Wesley's Calm Address to our American Colonys. London, M. Lewis, 1775.

Comparing the great similarity of certain passages in Dr. Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny," and Wesley's "Calm Address to Our American Colonies."

Wesley (John). Some observations on Liberty: occasioned by a late Tract. London, R. Hawes, 1776.

A Plan for settling the Unhappy Dispute between Great Britain and Her Colonies, 1776.

Wesley (John). A Calm Address to the Inhabitants of England. London, J. Fry, 1777.

1775 A.D. [4713] LYTTTELTON (*Thomas; Lord*). The Speech of Lord Lyttelton, on a Motion made in the House of Lords for a Repeal of the Canada Bill, May 17, 1775.

4to. *Half calf, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.* London, J. Ridley, 1775.

£10 10S

Sabin, 42893.

Lord Lyttelton's speech was in favour of the Canadian Bill, by which Canada acquired self government, the French laws being confirmed, and religious freedom granted to the Catholics, and against an attempt which was being made to repeal it, an attempt which, had it succeeded, might have led the Canadians to join the Americans in the War of Independence.

1776 A.D. [4714] JONES (*Capt. John Paul, 1747-1792*). *Founder of the American Navy*. Autograph Draft Document signed (initials) being a certificate of safe conduct for certain British seamen whom he had captured.

1 page, 4to. *On board the Providence, Sloop of War of the American Navy, off Casce, 24th September, 1776.*

Also an Autograph Draft Memorandum as to other British Seamen.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -page, 4to.

Together $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp., 4to. 1776.

£42

Two most interesting documents entirely in Capt. Paul Jones' autograph, and displaying his kind consideration for prisoners of war.

"These may certify that I hereby give my prize the Schooner Betsy unto Mr. Peter Dorcy and a number of fishermen from sixty to one hundred who with their ships and vessels have been taken by the American arms under my command . . . that is to say, I give the schooner aforesaid with a sufficient quantity of Provisions to enabl the sd. Dorcy to transport the subjects of Great Britain aforesaid from these parts to their respec(tive) homes or places of abode in Europe . . . and I do hereby strictly forbid any subject of the States of America from offering any violence or interruption to the said Dorcy in the prosecution of his voyage, as they will answer at their utmost peril." Etc.

Also endorsed by Captain Jones in his autograph.

- 1776 A.D. [4715] GRIMALDI (*El Marques de*). Respuesta a la Memoria que presento en 16 de Enero de 1776 el Ex^{mo} señor don Francisco Inocencio de Souza Coutino, embaxador de S. M. F. cerca del Rei N.S. relativa á la negociacion entablada para tratar del arreglo y senalamiento de Limites de las Posesiones Españolas y Portuguesas en América meridional. Apendice de documentos que se citan en la Respuesta. Carta de acompanamiento que precede á la misma Respuesta.

4to. *Wrappers, uncut.* (Madrid, 1776).

£10 10s

Sabin, 70089.

Important privately printed document for the history of the negotiations between Portugal and Spain in order to settle the boundaries between the Colonies belonging to the two Powers on the Rio de la Plata and especially as regards the Colony of Sacramento.

"Though I do not venture to answer for the accuracy of a note written by a very well informed Spanish bookseller at the beginning of a copy I have in my possession, in which he states that there were but six copies of this work printed, I can confidently affirm that it is one of the scarcest books which the Spanish press has lately produced."

PRINTED IN MONTREAL IN 1776.

- 1776 A.D. [4716] REGLEMENT de la Confrerie de L'Adoration Perpétuelle du Saint Sacrament, et de la Bonne Mort. Erigée dans l'église Paroissiale de Ville-Marie, en l'Isle de Montreal, en Canada.

12mo. *Original painted boards.* Montreal, F. Mesplet & C. Berger, 1776.

£5 5s

- 1776 A.D. [4717] SOLIS Y RIVADENEYRA (*Antonio de*). Historia de la Conquista de Mexico, poblacion y progresos de la America Septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España.

Small 4to. *Old vellum.* Madrid, Blas Roman, 1776.

£5 5s

This edition not in Salva.



ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE FROM
PRODIGIOSA LAGOA DESCUBERTA NAS CONGONHAS DAS MINAS DO SABARA.

LISBON, 1749.
See Item No. 4592.

RELAÇAM
D O
COMBATE,

Que entre si tiveraõ tres Naus de guerra
Inglezas, com outras tres de França
N O S M A R E S D A A M E R I C A
junto de Cabo Berton

*Successo do mesmo Combate, e estrago que houve de
parte a parte, copiada de huma carta que veyo
das mesmas partes.*



L I S B O A :
Anno de 1755. *Com as licenças necessar.*

TITLE PAGE FROM
THE ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ACTION WHICH BEGAN THE WAR BY WHICH
FRANCE LOST CANADA.

LISBON, 1755.
See Item No. 4617.

1776-9 A.D. [4718] WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. A Series of 6 Pamphlets.

Paine (*Thomas*). Common Sense; addressed to the Inhabitants of America . . . A new Edition, with several additions . . . to which is added an Appendix, together with an address to the People called Quakers.

Philadelphia, printed; London reprinted, 1776.

Plain Truth; addressed to the Inhabitants of America, containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet, entitled COMMON SENSE, written by Candidus.

Philadelphia, printed; London reprinted, 1776.

Additions to Common Sense; addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

Philadelphia, printed; London reprinted, 1776.

Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America, the Second Edition with Additions, and an Appendix relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent.

London (1776).

Smith (*William*). An Oration in memory of General Montgomery, and of the Officers and Soldiers who fell with him December 31, 1775, before Quebec.

Second Edition. *Philadelphia, printed; London reprinted, 1776.*

Galloway (*Earl of*). Letters to a Nobleman, on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies, with folding map "A plan of the Operations of the British Rebel Army in the Campaign, 1777."

London, 1779.

Together in 1 vol., 8vo. *Original calf.*

£10 10s

- 1777 A.D. [4719] FUNCK (*Field Marshal Jacques*). Plantas da Situação da Ilha de Sta. Catharina, e sua defesa em 1774, do Rio Grande desde a entrada da Baira até a Ponta do Mendanha em 1776, dos Postos e Pasagens dos Rios entre o Rio Pardo eo de Jacin em 1776; e dos Postos e Pasagens entre o Ria Camacuan eo Rio Saquari em 1777.

Five Portuguese manuscripts, signed by Field Marshal Jacques Funck, and eleven hand-drawn and coloured folding maps and plans, one of which is signed by Funck.

Folio. *Full crimson calf, panelled back. Circa 1777.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE No. CCVI.).

£125

The interesting drawings include a fine map of the Rio Grande, and plans of the forts at Sta. Catharina Island, Brazil, drawn and fully described in the text by Field Marshal Funck, who also took full measurements and soundings of the Rio Grand in 1776.

THE BEATIFICATION OF PALAFOX.

- 1777 A.D. [4720] PALAFOX (*John, Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles*). Sobre la Beatificacion del Señor Palafox y el expediente que se formó en el Consejo de Indias en razon de sus desavenencias con los Regulares de la Puebla de los Angeles especialmente los Jesuitas, por las licencias de Confesar y predecir. Manuscript Report (in Spanish, with the first five pages in Latin), on the beatification of John Palafox, and transcripts of the despatches from the Council for the Indies relating to the Bishop's dissensions with the priesthood of Puebla de los Angeles. 55 pp., folio. (*Circa 1777*).

£85

Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles and Inspector-General of Mexico, had taken the central figure in a violent ecclesiastical and

PALAFOX—*continued.*

political controversy. Taking up his appointment in 1640, and fully aware of his power as a judge and administrator, he soon came into collision with the Viceroy when the latter attempted to increase the prerogatives of the "Conservadores." Palafox consistently refused to acknowledge their authority, and stubbornly resisted the representations of the political administrators. His influence over the people was great, and with the definite ranging of his followers upon his side, there ensued a quarrel, "gaining strength and drawing in all manner of issues" as he writes to the Bishop of Guaxara, such as Mexico had never known before. Excitement ran high when he was threatened with excommunication, and the state of the town can best be imagined from the description of his militant tactics, given in one of the official reports quoted in this manuscript.

"The city of Los Angeles was in a tumult, and in danger of being lost. . . . The Bishop's resistance (against the 'Conservador' Judges) has created the greatest scandal: he has tried to influence the Ministers of the Real Audiencia to oppose the Viceroy and President, engineering disturbances and dissensions. He has asked the Bishop of Guazar to come to his assistance [the original letter to this Bishop is quoted towards the end of the paper]. . . . He has collected arms and gathered a number of clergy as troops on the pretext that he had been threatened with violence from two hundred ruffians from Mexico, who were paid by the Jesuits to rob his house and the church. He has armed men staying in his house, guarding it, with a great quantity of munitions, bombs, grenades, gunpowder. A clerical assistant of his named Pedro Ferrer, has been inducing clergymen to come and help, and in their turn to influence their relatives and friends; besides this, they are agitating amongst the populace and have a large following of negroes, mulattos, half-castes, and boys, and in order that these should enter and leave the house secretly, he had a secret door let into his garden . . . all of which has given rise to great disturbances and scandal in the town.

"In order to rouse the Mulatto slaves, the Bishop has published abroad the statement that he has in his possession a blank Royal Decree, to give their freedom to the negroes who followed him. He has made a standard of green cloth with the Royal Arms, for the purpose of raising companies, and says if there are not enough recruits in Puebla, they can be drawn from the countryside."

On the 4th June, 1647, a mysterious order was given for the Cathedral bells to chime all day from early mass until late at night—"the bells chimed in uniform strokes of two, a most extraordinary way of pealing, never before heard, particularly as it was not a festival . . . with the result that the whole town was seething with excitement at the novelty, particularly the negroes, mulattos and half-castes. Crowds collected round the church and the Bishop's house, numbers of people running noisily to know the reason why the bell should toll thus, but they were told they would know on the following day, which made them feel uneasy! On the following day the bell began to toll again, rousing and disturbing the people as before. They clamoured for admission into the church, and soon filled it, the crowd overflowing into the streets . . . and, Mass being over, the Bishop entered and sat at the gate of the choir with the Chapter, as is customary when a sermon is to be delivered. The clergyman, Juan de Herrera,

(Continued over)

PALAFOX—*continued.*

then mounted the pulpit and read an edict from the Bishop, saying it was their duty to follow him and defend him, repeating that they should not tolerate the Conservadores as Judges . . . then the Bishop robed himself and passed with the Chapter in procession, the Prebends wearing black cowls over their heads, with their robes dragging on the ground; and some clergyman walking in front of them holding aloft a Cross all draped in black, and candles in their hands until they reached a board which had been moved for the purpose, to the steps of the High Altar, draped with mourning draperies, where they sat; and the Bishop addressed the people, moving them to tears in his appeal for their help, for he said they had threatened to deprive him of his mitre. This over, he performed the ceremony of Anathema, blowing out the candles and stamping on them."

The Bishop seems to have had a keen sense of the dramatic, for on the following days he prepared another spectacular entertainment. "On the seventh of June, between four and five in the afternoon, the Cathedral bells resounded with a joyous peal, such as is played on the arrival of a new Viceroy, or Corpus Christi day, or on the arrival of the Fleet. Swiftly the crowds sped along the streets to the Cathedral and congregated outside the Bishop's house to know the cause of these chimes . . . when the news was given out that the Bishop had been proclaimed Viceroy, whereupon they shouted "Long live Palafox the Bishop-Viceroy"!

Never had such a concourse been seen, and in the midst of it the Bishop emerged from his house, in the first three coaches, accompanied by his Vicar-General, and Don Juan de Castilla of the Habit of Santiago, his confidant and ally . . . the news spreading, from his coachmen and footmen to the noisy crowd, that he had come to be Viceroy. They pressed round his state coach, negroes, mulattos and numbers of youths, applauding him and kissing his hands, which he held out on both sides, one of the crowd asking, 'What is this, Señor?' to which the Bishop replied, 'Nothing, my children; peace; peace.' In this manner he drove to the corner of the Cathedral Square, turned up the Calle de los Herreros . . . to the Alameda, and returned to his house after having made a detour of all the principal streets . . . this was a terrible day of tumult in the city, and many feared some of the characters who had appeared there . . . citing the disturbances of Mexico, which is that of the 15th of January,^x which began with little cause and ended in far greater and more dangerous consequences."

Further details of the Bishop's campaign are given in the succeeding pages, and the crowning sensation comes on the 17th June: "Quite unexpectedly on the Monday, the Bishop left the city of Los Angeles at night, with his servants, and went to the city of Tepeaca, five leagues away, on the pretext of meeting the Bishop of Guaxara. From there he proceeded to the estancia of Captain Juan de Vargas, and remained there the whole of the following day and stayed the night—and from there he disappeared, for on the morrow he was missing, and it was realized that he had gone with some servants, and it is not known for certain where he went or where he is . . . following upon his absence there is great peace and quiet in the city . . . which proves that all the tumult and disturbances were caused by the Bishop himself."

The chronicler then records that no preparations had been made at the

PALAFOX—*continued.*

Augustinian and Jesuit Convents in opposition to the Bishop, as he had stated; and adds, with malicious precision, a statement of all the Bishop's debts (which were ascertained when, on the Viceroy's instructions, his house was searched for papers). The greater part of this very interesting document is taken up with transcripts of the original papers lodged in the various archives of the ministry for the Indies, and reveals the full case of Palafox's bitter contentions with the Jesuits and the political authorities in Mexico. The man's colossal moral courage in fighting for a principle is apparent throughout the many relations, and the testimony of eye-witnesses quoted in these pages; his influence—like that of all strong characters—being equally felt by his friends and enemies.

In a letter to the Judges (written, it is said, with the intention of influencing them against the Viceroy) Palafox writes, on the 26th May, 1647: "A person, zealous in the service of His Majesty, has informed me that the Jesuit Fathers, after exceptional efforts, have obtained from Viceroy the promise to assist them in the execution of their design—which is to bring in the Religiosos of Santo Domingo whom the Jesuit Father-Provincial nominated as Conservatives; and although this information can scarcely be credited, and the dispute is in its earliest stages . . . nevertheless, I am constrained to notify your Honour that if it is true that they are bringing with them persons for the purpose of disturbing this country and bishopric, many are the disturbances which are likely to result, to the detriment of the service of God and the King. . . . Although I desire peace and quiet in these dominions, and do all in my power to preserve it, it is regrettable that I am not so powerful as to pacify an entire community should any fire be kindled. Your Honour, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, should be notified of this, and should represent the position to the Viceroy, pointing out the many resultant dangers which are to be dreaded. In the midst of the King's many cares, it is incumbent upon us to maintain the peace; with a view to which I have written to you to propose the best means of dealing with so grave a matter of which I have already sent a report to the King. I also send His Majesty a copy of this letter. Let us await his Royal decision, for certainly the peace of the Kingdom must weigh more with him than the pretensions of the Jesuit Fathers, even if they were perfectly right and not contrary to the expressed decisions of the Councils and Papal bulls. I beg you again to put the matter to the Viceroy."

Five days later, news of these letters having reached the Viceroy, he addressed an official report to the King: "Since sedition could not have flourished in the mind of the public without having been implanted by the Author, his confession will be found in the words of the said letters. . . ." He then repeats what had taken place at a meeting of Alcaldes, where the Bishop Palafox had "threatened that his sheep could turn into lions to defend him without his being able to help it, and that a fleet would not be sufficient to carry his followers. . . . The Bishop's procedure was such that the Holy Tribunal found it necessary, in order to save the Faith from jeopardy, to issue its edicts"—thus the Viceroy had deemed it advisable to grant authority to the "Conservadores."

Palafox, "still intent upon causing a commotion," sent a sealed letter to the Judges, dated 6th June, 1647. "In this city great preparations are being

(Continued over)

PALAFOX—*continued*.

made with arms at the Convents of St. Augustin and the Company of Jesus, and one proceeds very uneasily, awaiting daily some disaster. The people have greatly resented the latest edict of those two priests who presume to order them not to obey their bishop in spiritual matters—a scandalous state of affairs in Catholic Provinces. Some Religiosos have published a statement that highwaymen from Mexico are daily expected to do some harm. I try to influence my subjects for peace, both privately and publicly. The accidents arising from this matter, only God can prevent. Each day threatens some disturbance, and we do not know how it will end. I request you in the name of the King, as Inspector-General of this Kingdom and its Adviser, and as Prelate and vassal of the King, to remedy this. The King has ordered that my person should be safeguarded . . . and the responsibility for all damage, deaths and disturbances which might result from not having had the matter arranged with the Viceroy will be due to your omission and that of those gentlemen; for, as Ministers of the King, they are obliged to maintain the peace of these countries. . . . I therefore avail myself of the means of communicating with you under sealed cover.”

With regard to the Bishop's disappearance from Los Angeles, it is only fair to quote his letter to the Bishop of Guazara from which it is quite evident that he intended to meet him, although the chronicler was sceptical of this rendez-vous. “. . . I cannot think of any better means of unravelling this tangle than that you should take the trouble of coming to this city, where being twenty leagues from Mexico, you would know all that is going on and recognise how much a prelate can do in search of peace without offence to Our Lord and without, in attempting to avert present troubles, incurring eternal penalties. If you care to do this service to God, the King, and myself, let it be soon, and set out in secret so that you may not be hindered at Mexico. . . . Let me know by a confidential messenger. I will send my carriage to meet you on the way and save you as much trouble as possible . . . and if I can accomplish no more than this I shall at least obtain so great a witness as your Eminence so that you may inform the King of all you see, and if necessary, inform him personally. . . . I send this letter with a priest so that he may assist you on the way. Your presence here is most important and necessary . . . for God's sake, for that of the King, the Kingdom and the Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles.”

At a meeting of the administrators of Mexico, the Viceroy had suggested that the sentence of excommunication might be rescinded if the Bishop acknowledged the authority of the Conservadores. It was characteristic of the vigorous Palafox to have commented, on a previous occasion, that nobody had the power to excommunicate him except the Pope or Martin Luther himself. He therefore scorned to respond to the overtures of the Viceroy and his friends, who proposed to patch up a peace—or the semblance of it—between the Bishop and the Jesuits. He died, as he had lived, fighting for the welfare of his flock, on 1st October, 1659, in Spain. One hundred and twenty years later the question of his canonization was finally settled. On 28th February, 1777, at the last session under Pope Pius VI., his beatification was favoured by twenty-six votes out of forty-one. The Latin notes in this Manuscript refer to his beatification.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE POSITION OF THE PORTS, BAYS, CREEKS, AND
SOUNDINGS, OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. WITH MAPS.

1778 A.D. [4721] SURVILLE (*Luis de*). Description of the Situation of the Harbours, Bays, etc., of Cartagena, Portobelo, Perico de Panama, Guayaquil, Payta, Callao de Lima, Ilo, Arica, Cobija, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, la Concepción de Chile, Valdivia, South America, with their respective plans. A beautifully written manuscript (in Spanish) on 64 pages, illustrated with 14 exquisitely executed coloured folding maps of Central and South American Ports, and ornamental title-page in sepia.

Folio. *Half levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière. Madrid, 1778.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CCVII.).

£210

The Maps are:—

I. Plano General que comprehende la Plaza y Bahía de Cartagena de Indias, las Fortificaciones que la defienden, sus entradas y avenidas, etc.

II. Mapa de la Bahía y Ciudad de S. Pelayo de Portobelo, con todos sus contornos sitio donde se ideó mudar la Ciudad, Castillos que tenía demolidos por los Ingleses el año de 1739 y parages donde se han proyectado los nuevos, etc.

III. Plano de Panama, y sus contornos é Islas, en la de Taboga se hace la Aguada.

IV. Plano de Puerto y Río de Guayaquil, en el Mar del Sur.

V. Plano del Puerto del Callao de Lima y sus yndiaciones.

VII. Plano de los tres Puertos de Ylo, Arica y Cobija, situados en la Costa del Mar del de los Reynos del Peru y Chile.

VIII. Plano del Puerto de Copiapo, situado en la Costa del Mar del Sur en el Reyno de Chile.

IX. Plano del Puerto de Coquimbo en el Reyno de Chile.

X. Plano de la Ensenada y Puerto de Valparaíso.

XI. Plano de la Bahía de la Concepción.

XII. Plano del Puerto, y Río de Valdivia, en que se demuestran su entrada, costas, tierras, Fuertes, Playas, Fondos, Aguadas.

XIII. Plano del Puerto de San Carlos y Canal de Chiloe.

XIV. Plano de la Isla de Tierra de Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island) en la America Meridional.

Don Luis de Surville was the second official of the Archives of the Secretary of State and for the Indies.

1778 A.D. [4722] RIBEIRO DE SAMPAYO (*Francisco Xavier*).
 Relação Geographico-Historica do Rio Branco da America
 Portuguesa, na qual se da noticia de seu descobrimento e do
 progresso dos Establecimentos que lhe forao posteriores até o
 anno de 1778.

Original Portuguese manuscript, with folding pen-and-ink map of the
 Guianas and the Amazon; and four small water colour drawings (of
 Indians, birds, etc.).

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back.* C. 1778.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CCVIII.).

£105

This Original Manuscript consists of the geographical-historical relation of
 the Rio Branco, cited by Rodrigues (No. 2096) in his *Bibliotheca Brasiliense*. The
 author was an Oidor of the district of Rio Negro, and compiled his history with
 much diligence. Rodrigues states: "It is a very conscientious piece of work, and
 of undoubted merit, which increases our respect for the Portuguese magistrates
 of that day."

The Manuscript, which is written in a beautiful hand, consists of eleven
 chapters, dealing with: a description of the territory, boundaries, climate and
 natural conditions of Rio Branco; the discovery of Rio Branco by the Portuguese
 and their uninterrupted occupation of the district; the invasion of the district by
 the Spaniards, and their expulsion; the negotiations between the Governor of
 Orinoco and the Portuguese Governor of Rio Negro on the question of Spanish
 and Portuguese boundaries at Rio Branco; the Portuguese claim to a right to Rio
 Branco, in opposition to Spanish pretensions; an interesting "digression" on the
 Spaniards' motives for invading Rio Branco, in which the writer traces their
 political designs from the days of the Emperor Charles V; the new Portuguese
 establishments at Rio Branco; information on the Indians of that district, and
 their customs, etc.; a short natural history, giving names and descriptions of the
 animals, plants and minerals to be found in the district of Rio Branco; the last
 chapter consisting of "Reflections on the benefits that may result to Portugal
 from the establishments of Rio Branco."

The drawings represent (1) a sea monster and a canoe with natives; (2) a
 native woman on a hammock; (3) a ground plan, presumably of the establish-
 ments; (4) a native bird of brilliant plumage; and the map already referred to.

PLATE CXCIV.

SEVERAL
CONFERENCES

Between some of the principal PEOPLE amongst the

QUAKERS

IN

PENNSYLVANIA,

AND THE

DEPUTIES

FROM THE

SIX INDIAN NATIONS,

IN ALLIANCE with BRITAIN;

In order to reclaim their Brethren the DELAWARE
INDIANS from their *Defection*, and put a Stop to their
Barbarities and Hostilities.

To which is pr fix'd

(As introductory to the said CONFERENCES)

Two ADDRESSES from the said QUAKERS;
one to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the other to the
General-Assembly of the Province of *Pennsylvania*; as also
the Lieutenant-Governor's DECLARATION of WAR
against the said *Delaware Indians*, and their Adherents.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:

Printed by I. THOMPSON and COMPANY.

MDCCLVI.

TITLE PAGE FROM
(PEMBERTON) SEVERAL CONFERENCES BETWEEN QUAKERS OF PENNSYLVANIA
AND THE INDIAN NATIONS.
NEWCASTLE, 1756.

See Item No. 4623.

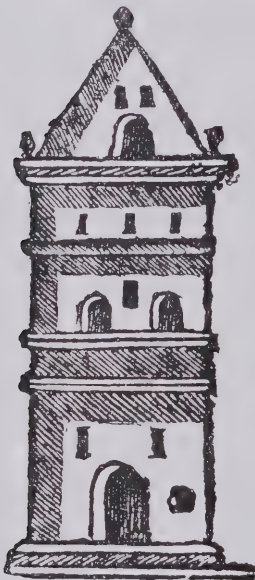
RELAÇAM
DO
COMBATE.

que tiverão

OS FRANCEZES COM OS INGLEZES,

Aonde se referem as proezas, que estes tem feito; com
algũas noticias da América, e tomada do Forte Bull.

*E se dá cabal noticia do rendimento da Praça de Por-
to Mabon, expondo-se, e declarando-se alguns Ca-
pitulos de sua entrega, que por falta de noti-
cias se omittirão na primeira Relação
e outras cousas notaveis.*



LISBOA:

Na Officina de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES.

Com todas as licenças necessarias. 1756.

TITLE PAGE FROM

THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT BULL
BY THE FRENCH.

LISBON, 1756.

See Item No. 4624.

1778 A.D. [4723] BARROS (*João de*), and COUTO (*Diogo do*).
Da Asia. Nova Edição.

With maps and three portraits.

24 vols., small 8vo. *Half morocco. Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1778-1788.*

£15 15s

The best account, of the early discoveries of the Portuguese. In this edition all that appeared of the original work has been reprinted and the missing portions supplied from other sources.

First collective edition of all the Decades of Barros and Couto. The tenth and eleventh decades were first published in the above edition. The eleventh decade, by Diogo do Couto, the original manuscript of which has disappeared and has not been recovered, consists of a resumé of "Feitos que os Portuguezes fizeram no descobrimento dos mares, e conquistas das terras do Oriente, em puanto governaram a India Manoel de Souza Coutinho, e Mathias de Albuquerque.

The work is divided up as follows:—

Vols. 1-8. João de Barros' four Decades.

Vol. 9. Life of J. de Barros by Manoel Severin de Faria, and general index to the four Decades of his "Asia."

Vols. 10-23. Life of Diogo de Couto and his eleven "Decades."

Vol. 24. General Index to Couto's Decades.

Rodrigues, Bibliotheca Brasiliana, No. 351.

The "Asia" contains the fullest historical account of the voyages and conquests of the Portuguese in the East, including Africa, Brazil, etc. Barros, who is one of the most correct and classical of Portuguese writers, is universally esteemed as a historian. He was born about 1496 and died at the age of 74. He served three Portuguese Kings—Manuel, John III. and Sebastian. Couto was the chronicler and chief Keeper of the Archives of Torre do Tombo at Goa, India, where he died in 1616. The histories of Cabral (the discoverer of Brazil), Vasco de Gama, the Albuquerque, Tristan da Cunha, are all fully treated by the most competent Portuguese historian, who had all the Archives of the Indies at his disposal.

1778 A.D. [4724] PEART (S.). A Continuation of Hudibras in Two Cantos. Written in the Time of the Unhappy Contest between Great Britain and America, in 1777 and 1778.

Small 8vo. *Wrappers. London, 1778.*

£14 14s

Sabin 16169. "A parody, with comments on the Declaration of Independence."

POOR LITTLE GREAT BRITAIN, HOW ART THOU DWINDLED?
AMERICA LOST.

1778 A.D. [4725] WHITEFOORD (*Caleb*, 1734-1810). *Diplomatist. Secretary to the Commission which concluded peace with United States at Paris, 1782.* Autograph Letter signed.

2½ pp., 4to. *London, 7th March, 1778.*

£10 10s

Respecting the loss to Great Britain of America, and mentioning Shakespeare and Goldsmith.

" . . . We are all in the Dumps here about the untoward Situation of our affairs with respect to America: the mother country has made great efforts to reduce her rebellious Children: she has sent a greater Force to America than any recorded in the Annals of Mankind: but to very little purpose; The Operations have been ill planned, and worse executed: So that after expending 20 thousand men, and 30 millions of Money, We are reduced to the humiliating Necessity of giving up every point in Dispute. Poor *little* Great Britain, how are thou dwindled? America lost, the West Indies will soon follow: Our Sun and Glory is set, We must now look to the East, and hope for better days. By this unhappy quarrel, we have lost the Trade of America, and what is worse, it is thrown into the scale of our natural Enemies: France is now become the great Commercial Power; her Ships cover the Ocean. . . .

"There is a Species of Humour lately started, of applying particular Passages from Shakespeare to certain living Characters; It has occasion'd some Fun and therefore as I wish to entertain you, I enclose a collection of them; and I likewise send you Doctor Goldsmith's Epitaph on some of his friends and acquaintances now living; and amongst others that of your humble servant, who has provok'd him with a very ludicrous Epitaph." Etc.

- 1778 A.D. [4726] REAL Cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo, en que se estiende el Comercio-libre de los puertos habilitados de España, é Islas de Mallorca y Canarias a Buenos Aires, con internacion a las Provincias interiores, y a los puertos tambien habilitados del Peru, y Chile : se insertan asimismo las dos Reales Cédulas, que tratan de la rebaja que S. M. se ha servido conceder en los derechos del Oro, y el arancel que deben observar los Escribanos de Registros en los puertos de Indias, en que se permite el comercio-libre entre estos, y aquellos Dominios.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1778.*

£6 6s

A publication, comprising the terms of a Royal Decree issued by Charles III. of Spain, extending the privilege of free trade from certain ports in Spain, Majorca and the Canaries to Buenos Aires, etc.; a Decree, granting a reduction on the duty payable on gold; and another, specifying the tariff of fees payable to notaries at "free trade" ports in America.

- 1778 A.D. [4727] ALVAREZ (*Francisco*). Noticia del Establecimiento y poblacion de las Colonias Inglesas en la America Septentrional : Religion, orden de Gobierno, leyes y costumbres de sus naturales y habitantes; calidades de su clima, terreno, frutos, plantas y animales; y estado de su industria, artes, comercio y navegacion : Sacada de varios autores.

Small 4to. *Vellum. Madrid, Antonio Fernandez, 1778.*

£2 10s

Sabin, No. 975. Medina, 4832.

An interesting compendious history and description of the English colonies in America, with separate chapters on the geography of Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, New England, Florida, Canada, Georgia, Virginia, etc., the customs and religion of the Indian inhabitants of the same, and the natural and mineral resources which were then open to the English. It also includes information on the industry, commerce and navigation of the colonies.

- 1779 A.D. [4728] RIBEIRO ABREU GUIMARAENS (*Sebastiao Antonio*). Deroto feita sobre a retirada que fez o pequeno Exercitto de sua Magestade Fedillissima, da margem septentrional do Rio Grande de S. Pedro . . . Ihe a embarcar nas fragatas que se acharao surtas na Barra do Nortte de Ilha de St. Catharina no fim do anno de 1778 e principio do de 1770, commandado pello Marechal de Campo Jozé Raymundo Chichorro da Gama Lobbo, e este debaixo das Ordens do Ill^{mo}. e Ex^{mo}. Sen. Joao Herriques de Bohm, General em Cheffe dos Exercittos do Sul, da mesma Magestade Fedillissima. Deliniada por S. A. Ribeiro . . . Sargento de Artelharia da Cortte. Portuguese manuscript, with fine large folding manuscript map of the northern bank of the Rio Grande de S. Pedro.

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back.* C. 1779.

£105

The map shows the route taken from the Rio Grande de S. Pedro to the Island of St^a. Catherina, by the small Portuguese Army under the command of Field Marshal Jozé Raymundo Chichorro da Gama Lobbo, during their retreat to St^a. Catharina in 1778-9. The manuscript records, in diary form, the events of the thirty-days' march, and observations made on the way, for the future use of troops.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF TOBACCO TO AMERICA.

- 1779 A.D. [4729] ENRIQUEZ (*Juan Antonio*). Original Manuscript Proclamation (in Spanish) issued and signed by the Minister of Marine at Seville, announcing the prohibition of the export of Tobacco to any American port, etc.

Large folio. *Seville, 30th December, 1779.*

£15 15s

Translation:—"Don Juan Antonio Enriquez, of His Majesty's Council, Commissary of Marine and Principal Minister of the same in the Province of Seville, Judge of the Court administering the Mountains and Plantations in the district, etc.

"I hereby notify the Trade of this City that by means of a secret communication from the Ministry for the Indies, the following Royal pronouncements have been conveyed to me for publication. Due, dated 7th March, in which His Majesty prohibits absolutely the export of tobacco in the vessels leaving this port for any port whatsoever in America . . ."

Another, dated 14th October, refers to the regulations relating to the export of gin and wines, it being compulsory for the former to be shipped "in small flasks and not in barrels and bottles." Other edicts are referred to in the same proclamation, with regard to various exports and their shipment.

- 1779 A.D. [4730] CAULIN (*Antonio*). *Historia Coro-Graphica, natural y evangelica de la Nueva Andalucia, provincias de Cumana, Guayana, y Vertientes del Rio Orinoco.*

With engraved frontispiece, large folding map, and three fine plates of martyred missionaries and Indians.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. *Spanish calf. Madrid, 1779.*

£12 12s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 4893. Sabin, No. 11570.

The map is a very fine one, on a large scale, and was executed by Louis Surville under the order of Don Joseph Galvez, a noted name in Spanish American history. Caulin spent many years as a missionary in the Northern regions of South America, among the Indians, and his descriptions are the most truthful which are extant. He gives long descriptions about the customs, habits, natural products and precious stones which are to be found in many parts of America.

The author also gives many details on the famous missionaries among the American Indians.

- 1779 A.D. [4731] REAL Cedula de S. M. y Señores del Consejo, por la qual, conforme al Real Decreto inserto, manda se corte toda comunicacion trato o comercio . . . entre sus Vasallos y los Subditos del Rey Britanico.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small folio. *Madrid, Pedro Marin, 1779.*

£10 10s

Text of the Royal decree issued by Charles III. of Spain, breaking off diplomatic relations with England during the period of Britain's hostilities with her American colonies and France. Spain's indignation had been roused in various ways by the behaviour of the English in America; her flag had been "insulted"; her territory "violated to an incredible degree"; and the peace of the Spanish dominions in America was threatened by the English conspiracy whereby "the innocent residents of Louisiana might have become the victims of the Chateca, Cheriqui and Chicatcha Indians." Moreover, they had "usurped His Majesty's sovereignty in the province of Darien; appointed an Indian rebel as Governor of Jamaica; and violated the rights of Spanish subjects at Honduras."

- 1779 A.D. [4732] MURRAY (*Rev. James*). An Impartial History of the Present War in America. Containing an Account of its Rise and Progress, the Political Springs thereof, with its Various Successes and Disappointments on both sides.

Illustrated with 23 portraits, and a folding Plan of Boston, with an inset of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

2 vols., 8vo. *Original half calf. London, N.D. (1779).*

£6 15s

Sabin, No. 51507. "This work is mainly sought for on account of the portraits."

The Portraits include:—Washington, Franklin, John Hancock, Putnam, Gates, Arnold, Gage, Sullivan, Howe, Burgoyne, Grey, Lee, Clinton, Tarleton, Lord Howe, Hopkins, etc.

1779 A.D. [4732A] OSWALD (*Richard*). Copy of Memorial to Lord Germain relative to Elizabeth River and Hampton Road in Virginia.

Manuscript, neatly written, on 13 pp., folio. *London, 26th June, 1779.*

£21

An extremely interesting and important Manuscript. Richard Oswald was a celebrated Merchant, trading principally with America, and was constantly consulted by the British Government during the War of Independence, owing to his extensive and personal knowledge of North America. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin and other American Worthies, and was largely instrumental in concluding peace with the American Colonies. This manuscript was sent to Lord Germain, who had it copied out and forwarded to Henry Dundas, Lord Melville.

Oswald writes, "Sir George Collier's account of Elizabeth Creek or River is certainly very just. As a safe Retreat for Shipping, and a Repository for every species of Stores and Provisions necessary for all the purposes of Navigation, there is none equal to it on all the Coast of North America.

"Whatever nation can venture to trust their ships in Hampton Road, commands not only Elizabeth River but also the whole Navigation of Chesapeak Bay; and consequently the Trade of both the great Colonies of Virginia and Maryland.

"There can be no doubt but that the present War will soon become insupportable, if we shall not be able to take off a great part of the American Continent from that Alliance; and that too in a short time. For, if, by the assistance of France and Spain; the Americans are a little relieved of their wants and can get a little recruit of Naval Stores, etc., for Shipping, they will be able to do their own business; at least to hold out untill we are tired. No time ought therefor to be lost in prosecuting the present plan of dismembering a considerable part of that Continent from the Confederacy: and as fast as they are taken off, to tempt them successively (by liberal offers of such terms as are intended for the whole) to agree to the settlement of Civil Government among them: without which, Conquest or Submission will be only temporary or of no significancy in the end." Etc., etc.

A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF BRAZIL FROM 1500-1777.

1780 A.D. [4733] PECULIO ou Relaçam dos factos acontecidos desde o anno de 1500 em que foy descoberto o Brazil, athe o anno de 1777 em que houve a ultima guerra do Sul, sobre os demites e Demarcasoens entre a Coroa de Portugal e a de Espanha.

Portuguese eighteenth-century manuscript, with large folding manuscript maps.

608 pp., folio. *Full crimson calf, panelled back.* C. 1780.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CCIX.).

£175

An important manuscript, in which the full history of Brazil is recorded, from the discovery of the country in 1500, to 1777, the year of the war between Spain and Portugal in respect of South American demarcations. Many interesting data are included relating to the discovery; the first charts of Brazil; descriptions of the Amazon and other rivers; natural resources; La Plata and Paraguay; negro labour in Brazil. etc. In addition, the writer has quoted the text of Papal bulls, granting Portugal the right to her conquests in the Atlantic and the East; the convention between Joao III. and the Emperor Charles V. signed at Zaragoza in 1529 in respect of American boundaries; the Treaty between Charles II. of Spain and Prince Pedro, Regent of Portugal; and numerous other documents of great interest for the history of both Brazil and the Argentine.

The two folding maps, which are well executed in pen-and-ink, lightly coloured, are: a Topographical plan of the colony of Sacramento in 1776, showing the Spanish districts surrounding it, and the Rio de la Plata; and a map of the Rio de la Plata, showing the coastlines, islands, fisheries and fortifications in 1777.

NOTICIA CERTA
DA GRANDE BATALHA,
que houve na
A M E R I C A
entre os
FRANCEZES, E INGLEZES,
em cujo conflicto foraõ estes derrotados;

*Refere-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o dos
prisioneiros: assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros,
que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes
inimigos;*

Combates navaes, e tomadas de náos entre os mesmos.

*Importantissima expedição, que intenta a França con-
tra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentes á
presente guerra.*



L I S B O A:
Na Offic. de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES.
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno 1756.

TITLE PAGE FROM THE TRACT DESCRIBING
COLONEL BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION.
LISBON, 1756.

See Item No. 4626.



NOTICIA VERDADEIRA
DA GUERRA
DA AMERICA
ENTRE OS FRANCEZES, E
Inglezes, com a tomada do Forte
D E
SAM JORZE
Ganhado pelos Francezes &c.

TITLE PAGE FROM
NOTICIA DA GUERRA DA AMERICA, AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH ATTACKS ON
FORT WILLIAM HENRY.
LISBON, 1757.

See Item No. 4633.

1780 A.D. [4735] RELATION Authentique des trois Combats sur Mer, donnés à l'Amérique, entre l'Escadre Française, commandée par M. le Comte de Guichen, Lieutenant-Général des Armées Navales, & l'Amiral Rodney, Commandant l'Escadre Angloise; donnés le 17 Avril, 15 & 19 Mai. 1780. Avec l'ordre des batailles & les nombres des morts & des blessés.

4 pp., 4to. *Enclosed in buckram case, by Rivière. Marseilles, Jean Mossy, 20th July, 1780.*

£21

Not in Sabin or Church Catalogue.

This, probably unique pamphlet, relates to Admiral Rodney's movements in the West Indies.

1780 A.D. [4736] NEWFOUNDLAND. CARTWRIGHT (George). "The Case of the Wild or Red Indians of Newfoundland with a Plan for their relief." Original Autograph Manuscript signed.

7pp., folio. N.D. Circa 1780.

£12 10s

An original Manuscript in which the writer gives a description of the Indians of Newfoundland and then relates the barbarous cruelties and murders committed on them by the English traders and others, cruelties unequalled even by those the Spaniards practised in South America; it concludes with suggestions by him for their relief against such atrocities.

Entirely in the writer's autograph, and signed by him.

1780-84 A.D. [4737] GILII. Saggio di Storia Americana O Sia Storia Naturale, Civile, E sacra De regni, e delle provincie Spagnuole di Terra-ferma nell' America meridionale.

With fine folding maps and plates.

4 vols., 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Rome, Luigi Perego Erede Salvioni, 1780-84.*

£15 15s

1781 A.D. [4738] FUNCK (*Field Marshal Jacques*). Relação Geral de todas as Fortalezas e Batarias ao Vedor da Bahia e Praça do Rio de Janeiro feita em 1768. Projecto da Obra Coroa proposta no cume detras da Fortaleza de S^{ta}. Cruz em 1769, e Relação da Revista do Estado de todas as Obras de Fortificaçoens Construidas em diferentes Lugares ao Redor da Bahia da mesma Cidade do Rio de Janeiro em 1781.

Portuguese manuscripts signed by Field Marshal Jacques Funck, with 26 manuscript maps and plans.

Folio. *Crimson calf, panelled back.* C. 1781.

£250

A full, technical description of the fortifications in and around Rio de Janeiro, by Field Marshal Funck, with some excellent plans of the forts, and a fine folding map of Rio de Janeiro and the surrounding district, showing the position of the various forts. All the drawings are lightly coloured; and the text is written in a very legible hand, each of the manuscripts being signed by Field Marshal Jacques Funck.

SPANISH OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA.

- 1781 A.D. [4739] GALVEZ (*Bernardo de*). Diario de las operaciones de la expedicion contra la Plaza de Panzacola concluida por las Armas de S. M. Catolica, baxo las órdenes del Mariscal de Campo D. Bernardo de Galvez.

48 pp., small 4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. (Madrid, 1781).*

£31 10S

Sabin, 26475. Not in Medina.

Galvez's account, in diary form, of his operations against the British under Chester and Campbell, in Florida, and of his capture of Pensacola, and West Florida for Spain. Mentioning the Destruction of the village of Mobile. The last 14 pages contain the Articles of Capitulation.

Pensacola, town and port of Florida, situated on the Bay of St. Marie de Galvez, was taken by the French in 1719, and ceded to England by the Treaty of Versailles in 1762. In 1781 the Spanish, under Galvez, captured it from the English.

An extremely rare relation.

- 1781 A.D. [4740] BRITISH resentment against U.S.A. 1781. A remarkable and very rare Silver Medal commemorating British resentment against the United States.

Obverse: Bust of George III., laureate and in armour. Inscription above. *Reverse*: A Lion rampant rending a coil of rope by which he has been bound. Inscription above "*Indocolis pati*," and below "*In perpet memor. MDCCLXXXI.*"

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CCX.).

£22 10S

In very fine condition and of the greatest rarity. It measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter.

PLANNING A RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA AND THE N.W. COAST.

“PLAN FOR AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA IN ORDER TO CARRY ON
THE AMERICAN WAR.”

1781 A.D. [4740A] OSWALD (*Richard, Celebrated Merchant and Politician*). The Original Autograph Manuscript sent to Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, entitled: “Plan for an Alliance with Russia, in order to carry on the American War.”

19 pp., folio. *In buckram portfolio. London, 12th April, 1781.*

£210

An exceedingly interesting manuscript by a very important man. Oswald was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, had considerable estates in England and America, and was Britain's principal representative in concluding Peace with the American Colonies.

In February, 1781, Oswald had sent Henry Dundas a plan for a general Russian Conquest of Spanish America, but the Court of St. Petersburg being likely to act as mediator between Gt. Britain and her American Colonies, he had had to revise his plans, and this manuscript contains those revisions.

Oswald suggests Gt. Britain hiring a body of 5,000 or 6,000 Russian Infantry who were to be placed as Garrisons in New York and other parts of North America “to be employed against our Rebel subjects in that part of the World.” He did not think that this would be inconsistent with Russia's neutrality! Meanwhile the British Garrisons were to operate against the Spaniards through the River St. Juan, into the Great Lake of Nicaragua, and so prevent them joining the French forces operating against us in N. America. Without Russian help we daren't withdraw our American forces, “the French having laid hold of a strong Post there, in the Colony of Rhode Island, where they have a Fleet and Army secured within impregnable works, from whence they are at this time prosecuting an offensive war against our Nation, in conjunction with that part of our Colonies which has not as yet returned to their allegiance. And while the other part, which has submitted, or has not revolted, remains exposed to the incursions of the Spaniards: who lately made an attempt on one of these colonies.”

By passing up the St. Juan River, and building a fleet on the Lake of Nicaragua, and then crossing over to the Pacific Coast, Gt. Britain could form a strong settlement in the South Seas, and pay Spain back in her own coin, by trying to bring about a revolt in the Spanish Colonies. Should the present negotiations fall through, more Russian troops would be sent out from Siberia

OSWALD—*continued.*

and various conquests be made along the West Coast of America. These conquests could be given to Russia, Gt. Britain keeping those in the Gulf of Mexico.

"To one part of the American Coast, separated from those districts where the Spaniards are living in domestic settlement, the Russians have undoubtedly as good a right of property as the Spaniards have. The Northern parts of Mexico are in a manner unoccupied by Spaniards, or little more than nominally so; and with respect to *the great country of California*, lying along the Mexican Coast, there would be no just objection to the Russians taking possession of it whenever they think proper. It lies in a fine climate from the Tropic in 23° to 45° N.L., making above 800 miles of coast. Which upon the first attempt would fall together on both sides, into the hands of the Russians, as also the navigation of that Gulph. Which would bring the West Coast of Mexico lying along that Gulph, quite down to the Tropic, under the same Government.

"The idea of the Russians stretching their views of Conquest to the American Coast will not perhaps appear so romantic and chimerical as might be imagined . . . the Russians are now in possession of a great number of Islands, called the Fox Islands (Aleutian Islands) . . . which possession they have markt by stationing in one of the most Easterly, a small detachment of 60 Russian soldiers and 20 natives of Kamchatka.

"And Capt. Cook, in his late and last voyage, discovered another great cluster of Islands still farther Eastwards, which runs more than half way to the Coast of Mexico, lying in the fine climate of 21° North. He named them the Sandwich Islands. I don't find they were ever heard of before this Discovery." Then follows a description of the Hawaiian Islands, which, Mr. Oswald states he heard from Mr. Edgar of the "Discovery," who almost lost his life in the attack of the natives. He considers that they will immediately be annexed by Russia.

Oswald suggests that the Russians should first send a small force, in about 25 transports, to settle on an uninhabited part of California, and that this force should be gradually enlarged until the Spanish settlements could be safely attacked. Meantime inducement should be held out to settlers. Gt. Britain was to pay the expenses of the enterprise and supply the vessels. He suggests a sum of half a million pounds, and at the end gives a rough table of estimated expenditure. The vessels should sail via the East Indies to Kamschatka, take on board the Russian troops, and then sail to California, which should be reached in about ten or twelve months.

- 1781 A.D. [4741] CLAVIGERO (*F. S.*). *Storia Antica del Messico* cavata da 'migliori storici spagnuoli, e da' manoscritti, e dalle pitture antiche degl' Indiani : divisa in dieci libri, e corredata di carte geografiche, e di varie figure : e dissertazioni sulla Terra, sugli Animali, e sugli abitatori del Messico.

With numerous engraved plates of Mexican customs, views, portraits, etc.

FIRST EDITION. 4 vols., 4to. *Vellum. Cesena, Gregorio Biasini, 1780-1.* £10 10s

Sabin, No. 13518.

"Clavigero was a native of Vera Cruz (born 1731, died at Bologna, 1787), a Jesuit and a thorough antiquarian, who spent thirty years of active research into the archaeology and antiquities of Mexico. His book, published originally in Italian, is a mine of precious historical documents, and contains valuable lists of others in the Mendoza, the Vatican, and the Boturini collections. All the other books that have been elaborated since on the same subject, instead of superseding Clavigero's, have tended rather to magnify its importance."—Stevens.

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

- 1781 A.D. [4741A] OSWALD (*Richard, Celebrated Merchant and Politician, Friend of Benjamin Franklin, and Britain's chief representative in concluding peace with the American Colonies*). Three long Manuscript Memoranda on the conduct of the War with the American Colonies, and a rough sketch map of Chesapeake Bay; together with an accompanying Autograph to Henry Dundas Viscount Melville, then Lord Advocate.

Together 38 pp., 4to. *Enclosed in buckram case. London, August 2nd, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1781.* £150

An extremely important series of Manuscripts. Richard Oswald was a very celebrated Merchant and Politician. He was engaged in extensive business in and with America, and had considerable estates in America and the West Indies. During the American War of Independence the English Ministry frequently consulted him on account of his intimate acquaintance with American commerce and the leading men there.

In his letter to Lord Melville, Oswald states that he is enclosing one American report with the letter, and hopes to forward the remaining two by the next post. These three reports accompany the letter, and are exceedingly interesting and important. He states that his reports are especially deserving of

OSWALD—*continued.*

notice with a view to suggesting the "necessity of dispatch in preparing what ought to be done at home for forming the first draft of this new Constitution (for the American Colonies)." He says that he has been interviewing the American Statesman, Henry Laurens, then a prisoner in the Tower of London, and advises a Governor being appointed for South Carolina, and also a Chief Justice being sent out. He thinks that Lord Cornwallis should have orders to cease prosecuting his useless skirmishing war in Virginia, and should return to the Carolinas, and concludes by stating: "One thing, however, is past doubt, that if the Civil Direction is properly founded, it will require very little generalship to conduct the Military part in opposition to American Troops: Any Lieut.-Col. of common-sense in the Army I suppose is equal to the task. While there is such odds in the troops, our Commanders have little else to concern themselves about than not to expose their men to unnecessary fatigue and distress by scouting out for this Militia in difficult countries, where everything is in favour of their enemies, and against them. Whereas if we were to oblige them to seek us, their fate would be soon decided in case of an encounter, or if to avoid it, they kept at a distance, they would be considered as a useless burden on their constituents. If Sir W. H. had served Washington so, he would have spent his time much better than he did."

The first report occupies 12 pp., and includes a rough sketch map of Chesapeake Bay, with explanatory notes on the back. In it Oswald states that North and South Carolina are just as rebellious after the taking of Savannah and Charlestown as they were before, and that "Inferior people patrol the country in armed bands, looking out, as they pretend, for Tories, but committing all kinds of outrages," and that they seem to like it better than farm work! These two towns cost a lot to capture, and their capture was supposed to have opened the way to recovering the Colonies, but had led to nothing as yet. Isolated outposts were gradually giving in to the rebels, and what else could be expected, seeing that Lord Cornwallis had gone off to look for adventures in Virginia! Cornwallis should be immediately recalled to Carolina, as he will only leave Virginia in a worse temper and more alienated from Gt. Britain than she was before. Cornwallis, from the latest news he had received, was in the upper parts of the James River, and he considered that he stood a good chance of being trapped there, if he was not careful. (Cornwallis was actually trapped at Yorktown a few months later.) All Cornwallis may do will fail, because there is no constitution for him to resign his conquests to. These small successful skirmishes he had had, made good newspaper reports, but were of absolutely no importance. The decision for making military movements should be with the civil power and government and not with the Army commander. The new Constitution for the Carolinas should be ready to act by Nov. 7, 1781, and in that case "there is a moral certainty that an end may be put to the Rebellion in both the Carolinas and Georgia by the month of March at farthest." If we had Justices of the Peace in America any suspected persons could be properly examined, as for the Military, they neither had the power to touch their persons or property, or even to question them. The Government should pay particular attention to the station of Portsmouth in Virginia, "respecting which I send herewith a rough sketch." Etc.

(Continued over)

OSWALD—*continued.*

The second report occupies 14 pp., and is entitled "Heads of a Conversation with Mr. Laurens, 14th August." Henry Laurens was the celebrated American Statesman who was sent over to Holland in 1778 to carry on secret negotiations for a commercial treaty. On the way he was captured by a British frigate, and was closely imprisoned in the Tower of London. On the evidence of some of his papers, which he had been unable to destroy, war was declared on Holland. He was a personal friend of Oswald, who in 1781 gave bail of £50,000 on his behalf. He signed the preliminaries of the Peace Treaty with Franklin and Jay, in 1782. The report contains various questions and answers. Laurens states that none of the Colonies will be recovered through military measures, but that they might be by civil administration, and that he did not think the people would resent a proper civil administration being appointed by the King. He advises that Parliament should pass an Act of Oblivion, upon condition of the Inhabitants coming in and taking the oaths within a certain time, and at certain places. An Act of Pardon would not do, as the people do not consider they have done anything to need a pardon. If he was set at liberty he would do his best for a just reconciliation as he had always been most sincerely attached to Gt. Britain, and would even wish to die there! He did not think that the Northern Colonies would give way under any circumstances. Etc.

In the third report Oswald discusses the rumour that the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg had been asked to mediate on the question of Peace with America, and that a force of Russian troops were to garrison New York so that the British troops could attack the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico. He states that "it might be contrived to let out a full disclosure of the facility with which the Russians might make an entire conquest of the Spanish settlements on the Coast of the South Seas, by Troops and Militia transmitted from the Coast of Siberia." Etc.

1782 A.D. [4742] HILLIARD D'AUBERTEUIL. *Essais Historiques et Politiques sur les Anglo-Américains.*

With 8 maps, portraits of Hancock, Pitt and Washington and six engravings by Le Barbier, Hallou, amongst them a fine engraved portrait of Franklin by Pelissier.

Four parts in two volumes, 4to. *Original 18th century mottled calf, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g.e. Brussels and Paris, 1782.*

£63

Sabin, No. 31900.

The plates in this edition by Le Barbier and others are finely engraved and include First Assembly of Congress, Portraits of Hancock, Washington, Franklin and Pitt, Death of Warren, Montgomery, Fire in New York, Plan of the Battle of Monmouth, etc. At the end of Vol. II. are a number of Epitaphs upon American officers.



ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE FROM
 ANTONIO DE SANTA MARIA JABOATAM, ORBE SERAFICO NOVO BRASILICO.
 LISBON, 1761.
 See Item No. 4654.



INDIAN CHIEF'S MEDAL, 1762.

RARE SILVER MEDAL GIVEN BY KING GEORGE III. TO AN INDIAN CHIEF AT
THE CLOSE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

See Item No. 4658

1782 A.D. [4743] NOTISIA e Justificasao do Titulo e boa Fee com que se obrou na Nova Colonia de Sacramento; no sitio de Sao Gabriel, nas Margens do Ryo da Prata; e Tratado Provizional sobre e novo incidente cauzado pelo Governador de Buenos Ayres; ajustado nesta Corte de Lisboa pelo Embaixador Extraordinario del Rey Catolico, com os Plenipotensarios de Sua Alteza, aprovado e Ratificado por ambos os Principes anno de 1681.

With

Noticia da Embaixada que o Rey Dagmé enviou a Cidade da Ba no anno de 1750: Nomes, trage, gesto e figura dos Embaixadores: dos Portos da Costa da Guine, e generos de melhor consumo &c.

Two contemporary Portuguese manuscripts, relating to the diplomatic negotiations concerning Sacramento; and the embassy from the King of Angome (Guinea) to the Viceroy of Brazil.

55 pp. large 4to. 24 pp. small 4to. [*Lisbon, c. 1782.*]

£75

The first manuscript deals fully with the vexed question of Spanish and Portuguese boundaries in Brazil since the discovery of that country, and the interpretation placed upon the Papal Bull of 1493 with regard to Spain's rights of administration in the Indies. The many disputes which arose between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon in the seventeenth century, with regard to the Portuguese colony of Sacramento on the Rio de la Plata, and the high-handed action of the Spanish Governor of Buenos Aires in seizing the colony and expelling the Portuguese; together with the text of the provisional treaty between Spain and Portugal, providing for the restoration of Sacramento to the latter crown, form the subject-matter of this lengthy document.

The second manuscript gives an amusing description of the embassy sent by the King of Angomé to the Portuguese Viceroy, the Conde de Atonguia, at Bahia. They arrived from the Guinea Coast on 28th September, 1750, "these three black envoys from the King of Angomé, whose name we could not discover. The ambassador's name was Sumare, the Secretary was called Dolosa, and the third, who was the interpreter, was called Gonsalo, a name which was not given

(Continued over)

NOVA COLONIA DE SACRAMENTO—*continued.*

to him with baptism, but through intercourse with Portuguese people on that coast, from whom he had learnt the language. The ambassador and secretary were dressed in striped silk called *coronilla*, which was draped round their bodies to the knees, and worn without shirts, with bare feet and legs. Their heads were partly shaved, and they wore, suspended as far as their bandolier-belts, strings of teeth, the number of which is supposed to represent their triumphs. The ambassador was distinguished by a staff with a crook handle of ivory. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, and of medium proportions. The secretary was taller and younger. The interpreter was short, and clothed in a blue and white striped cloth, woven in his own country. He was also barefooted, and his head was shaved, except for a knot of hair in the centre.

“They landed between nine and ten the next morning, a company of Grenadiers of the first regiment of Infantry being stationed on the bank, where the Viceroy’s own sedan-chair, with black carriers, was awaiting the ambassador; while two palanquins were in readiness for the secretary and interpreter. Accompanied by the Grenadiers and a great crowd, they were conducted to the Jesuits’ College, where they were granted a military guard of six soldiers and a junior officer. They were allotted the saloon in which the Viceroy’s are usually entertained before taking over the government of this province. There they remained, without the slightest manifestation of heathen rites, as the Jesuits themselves observed. Without disdaining our dishes, they nevertheless ate with greater relish, the various vegetables that were offered to them in accordance with the customs of their own country. . . .

“The 22nd October dawned, the day on which Dom Joao the Fifth’s birthday was to be celebrated, which had been fixed for the reception of the ambassador. We had not as yet received the unhappy news of the King’s death, which had occurred on the 31st July. The two Regiments of Infantry were formed up in the Palace Courtyard, where the nobility of the land, Ministers, Prelates and Priests, were assembled for the ceremony of kissing hands. The two dusky ones were conducted from the college to the palace by the Grenadiers; the ambassador wearing a cloak of damask with a gold fringe, the secretary and interpreter wearing similar damask cloaks without the gold; and beneath the cloaks were knee-length breeches of silk. They followed their guides on foot, as far as the last reception-room in the palace, where the Viceroy awaited them beneath a canopy, assisted by the Secretary of this State and one Domingos Alz, a native of this city who is very well-versed in the language of these black people; and who was our interpreter. They were presented to the Viceroy with no other ceremony than by an obeisance, made in our style, which had probably been taught them. The Viceroy set upon an armchair beneath the canopy, bidding the ambassador and his secretary be seated upon high damask cushions which were placed there for the purpose. The interpreter remained standing, explaining in Portuguese what the ambassador proposed in his language, which was confirmed by our interpreter.”

Briefly, the ambassador had come, on behalf of his king, to welcome the Viceroy and to solicit a continuation of the commercial relations with that coast;

NOVA COLONIA DE SACRAMENTO—*continued.*

to which the Viceroy replied that, "as your king had scandalously violated our good faith, we could not trust his protestations of friendship or recognise his messengers as ministers; and that the reception accorded them was no more than the usual hospitality which our king commands us to accord to strangers. Unless the Fortress of Ajuda is restored to its original state, as it was before his army had invaded it, and certain private residents compensated for the slaves and property of which they were despoiled, it is impossible to consent to trade with him." The party returned to their country in May, 1751; all the expenses of the embassy were defrayed by the Portuguese Government, in the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at in connection with the Ajuda fortress, which would lead to profitable commercial relations; but, "tradition has it that the King of Angomé ordered the ambassador to be beheaded, and the reason for this is not known!"

The remainder of the manuscript refers to the commerce and resources of Guinea; the garrison and citadel of Ajuda, which had originally been built in 1482, and had been taken by the Dutch in 1637; and to the benefits that might accrue to the Portuguese Crown and her vassals in Bahia by trading with the Guinea Coast.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S COPY.

1782 A.D. [4743A] NUIX (*Juan*), Y VARELA Y ULLOA (*Pedro*). Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los Espanoles en las Indias, Contra los Pretendidos Filósofos y Politicos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en Italiano POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX, y Traducidas con Algunas Notas Por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa.

FIRST EDITION. Large Paper Copy, 4to. *A very handsome copy in contemporary crimson morocco, the Royal Arms of Spain on sides, gilt back, silk ends and fly-leaves, g. e. Madrid, 1782.*

£9 9s

From the Library of King Philip of Spain.

Medina, Vol. V., No. 5007. Sabin, No. 56308.

"The author would have rendered a more important and honourable service to Spaniards, if, instead of endeavouring to disculpate them from calumnies, not entirely without foundation, he had manifested to foreigners the useful measures which the Spanish Ministry were taking to remedy the abuses of their colonial government."

A FIRE-BALLOON MAP OF WORLD.

- 1785 A.D. [4744] **POCOCK** (*Ebe*). Map of the World, in colours, printed on the outside of a fire-balloon, about 5 feet in height and 3 feet 6 inches in width, when inflated.

Printed on thin oil paper. London, circa 1785.

£10 10s

An extraordinary map of the world printed on the outside of a large paper fire-balloon, by Ebe Pocock, Patentee, Bristol, "Author of various other scientific spheres, stationary," etc.

The tracks of famous discoverers are shewn, such as those of Cook, Vancouver, La Perouse, etc.

- 1785 A.D. [4745] **RAMIREZ** (*Antonio de Guadalupe*). Breve Compendio de Todo lo que debe saber, y entender el Christiano, para poder lograr, ver, conocer, y gozar de Dios nuestra Señor en el cielo eternamente. Dispuesto en Lengua Othomi, y Construido literalmente en la Lengua Castellana.

Small 4to. Half vellum. Large folding table. Mexico, Herederos del Lic. D. Joseph de Jauregui, 1785.

£8 10s

Leclerc, 2379. Sabin, 67637. Medina, "La Imprenta en Mexico," Vol. V., No. 7885, only knew of one complete copy, viz., his own, the copy in the British Museum is incomplete.

Containing the exceedingly rare folding table, almost always missing. This scarce book printed with special phonetic characters, is divided into two parts, pp. 1-18 concerning the Alphabet and the rules for reading, pp. 18-80 comprises the Catchism. The folding table contains a list in five columns of questions and replies to the principal religious precepts taught to the Indians, and composed specially for them. Special Indulgences were granted by the Archbishop of Mexico to persons teaching its contents to the Otomi Indians.

Some of the characters in which the book is printed were cast expressly to represent the sounds in the Otomi alphabet.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE VICEROY OF PERU.

1785-8 A.D. [4746] CROIX (*Theodoro de, Viceroy of Peru*). Manuscript Letter-book (in Spanish) of the correspondence between Sr. Don Jorge Escobedo and the Viceroy of Peru, Don Theodoro De Croix.

553 pp., thick folio. *Vellum*. 1785-8.

£21

The book, which contains some original letters, and transcripts of numerous others, is a record of the business of administering the Government departments of Peru. Most of the correspondence is addressed to the Viceroy by Don Jorge Escobedo, Adviser to the Council for the Indies and War Department, and for some time one of the principal officials at the Treasury in Lima.

The correspondence, covering a period of three years, relates to many interesting subjects, including printing and the smuggling of prohibited books with misleading titles on the covers; the vexed question of firearms for the priesthood, and the retention of resident chaplains in the Viceroy's palace. Much attention is given to agriculture and special mention is made of trade with Chile. In his official capacity, Escobedo was also concerned with the cost and provision of public buildings, one of the chief ones coming under his notice, being the Viceroy's palace; and another the proposed Hospital for Women.

He was anxious to maintain harmonious relations with the Argentine, and in some of his messages to the Viceroy urges a friendly attitude towards the Government of Buenos Aires.

Of defensive institutions, much of the organization was influenced by him in his dual capacity as official to the Treasury and War Department. He was concerned with the police organization, the re-organization of the garrison at Chiloe and the cost of keeping up the Navy. He gives a long and interesting criticism of methods of navigation and of the mercantile marine; while in some of his letters he enters at length into the question of exports and local industries, of which, by the way, there were very few. Indeed, of the former, he mentions only copper, cocoa, vicuna wool and bark; and of the latter, there was apparently no other flourishing industry but the manufacture of straw hats—an industry which he records was started by an English visitor to Peru in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

In some of these letters he puts before the Viceroy the condition of the natives, and discusses the question of slave labour; while many humane propositions are presented for the amelioration of the lot of the sick poor, and for sick and wounded soldiers.

Some interesting records are made of the milled and other coinage and of the recall of the old Potosi coinage. He records, too, Manuel del Rivero's discovery of quicksilver mines in 1786.

Amongst the mass of financial and municipal records is an interesting

(Continued over)

CROIX (T. de)—*continued*.

reference to an "ex-Jesuit"—apparently one of the Jesuits who had been expelled from Peru in 1767. He says: "On the 16th January this year [1785] on entering your Excellency's palace, I noticed that amongst the paupers who were gathered outside the Gate, was one whom—when I was Governor of Potosi in '81—I was unable to identify definitely as one of the ex-Jesuits or not. He was a suspect, and fled from the Hospital where he was sent, after being in prison, on account of the grave malady from which he suffered. Being satisfied that he was the same man, I had him arrested and detained in prison, and reported the whole matter as regards this incident, and the previous ones at Potosi, to Don José Rezebal, the Judge of the Criminal Court; requesting him to inform me of the result of his investigations. . . . He seems to have confessed to being an ex-Jesuit, for the purpose of moving the people of whom he begged alms . . . and his circumstances have made of him a vagabond, with no finer object than to beg, aided by fictitious stories, which is all prejudicial to society." Etc.

1786 A.D. [4747] NEWFOUNDLAND (Fisheries, etc., 1786). The Original Orders and Instructions signed by John Elliot as Commander-in-Chief of the Newfoundland Squadron, to H.R.H. Prince William Henry (afterwards William IV.), then Captain of the "Pegasus," giving him minute directions as to protecting Newfoundland trade and fisheries; also as to the treatment of the native Indians, etc.

Extending to 32 pp., folio. *London, 27th May, 1786.*

£12 10s.

An original document of the greatest Newfoundland importance, linking up William IV., then the young sailor Prince, with the early history of that Colony.

The various directions contained in these Orders are very numerous, and extend to as many as 32 pages, folio, and throw much light on Newfoundland affairs at this period, both as concerns her Fisheries and her internal and foreign affairs.

1786-7 A.D. [4748] HISTORIA dos Descobrimentos, e conquistas dos Portuguezes no Novo Mundo.

4 vols., 12mo. *Old calf. Lisbon, Antonio Gomes, 1786-7.*

£2 2s

A very full and interesting little history, unknown to Innocencio, of the Portuguese discoveries and conquests in the New World, from the reign of Manuel I. to Joao IV.

1786-1802 A.D. [4748A] BRAZIL. Series of five very important manuscript maps, outlined in colour, mounted on linen, and bound into one volume.

Large folio. *Calf. Brazil, 1786-1802.*

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These maps comprise:—

1. Plano Corografico Individual do Rio Grande de S. Pedro, das Lagoas de Merim, e da Mangueira Lingoas de Terre que medêao entre elas, e a Costa do Mar, e Arroios, que dezybocao na mesma Lagoa de Merim incluzo o Rio Piratiny que dezagao no Sangradouro com seos arredores correspondentes. Size 33 by 35 inches. With corrections up to 1785-6.

2. Mapa Corographico da Capitania de S. Paulo, que par ordem do Il. e Ex. Snr. Bernardo Joze de Lorena Governador e Capitao General da mesma Capitania, levanton o Ajudante Engenheiro Antonio Rodrigues Montezinho, conforme suas observacoens feitas em 1791, e 1792. Size 58 by 41 inches.

3. Map of the river Paraiba basin, and the Brazilian Coast from its mouth to the Ilha de Porcos, including Rio de Janeiro harbour, and giving all the roads. Size 54 by 26 inches, circa 1792.

4. Planta Topografica e Idrografica do Porto de Santos, Levantada pelo Sargento Mor. Engenheiro Joao da Costa Ferreira em o Anno. de 1797. Size 26 by 30 inches.

5. Plano Corographico de Minas Geraes no Estado do Brazil. Size 32 by 35 inches. Dated 1802. Shewing all the roads.

“THE MOST NOTED OF ALL BOOKS RELATING TO CALIFORNIA.”

A MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE-BOOK FOR CALIFORNIAN HISTORY.

1787 A.D. [4749] PALOU (*Padre Fr. Francisco*). *Relacion Historica de la vida y apostolicas tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junipero Serra, y de las Misiones que fundó en la California Septentrional, y nuevos establecimientos de Monterey.*

With folding engraved map of California, and full-page engraving of Padre Junipero Serra preaching to the natives.

Small 4to. *Vellum. Mexico, Felipe de Zuñiga, 1787.*

£52 10s

Wagner, *The Spanish South-West*, 168.

Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, 7731. Sabin, No. 58392.

“Fathers Serra and Palou were among the earliest of the Catholic missionaries sent to California; they established the first missions in that country which had a great influence upon the natives, and brought most of the tribes under their control. The letters from Father Serra to Father Palou, which chiefly make up the volume, give not only an account of the founding of the missions but interesting details of the various Indian tribes, their manners and customs, together with descriptions of the country.” This book is valuable as the only contemporary biography and relation of Serra’s activities—the subject-matter of various nineteenth and twentieth century works, containing the very scarce engraved map. The author states that he wrote the book “in the new Mission at the port of San Francisco, amongst gentile barbarians, without the aid of books, or the companionship of learned men with whom to consult.” Fray Francisco Palou, who was a native of Polma, and a pupil of Serra, accompanied him to America and was his constant companion during the whole course of his career as a missionary in California. After Serra’s death, Palou returned to Mexico, where he became the Superior of the Franciscan Convent of San Fernando. He died at the college of St^a. Cruz de Queretaro in 1789. Fray Junipero Serra was a Franciscan, who was born at Villa de Petra, Majorca, in 1713, of humble parentage. He was baptized on the day of his birth (24th November), receiving the names of Miguel Joseph; and from his earliest years, was encouraged in his religious training by his devout parents. He assumed the name of Junipero, after the companion of Saint Francis, on completing his novitiate in 1731. His indomitable zeal overcame his physical disadvantages: he mentioned himself that he was “always so ill, and so small of stature, that I could not reach the chorister’s desk, or help my fellow novitiates in their daily round of duties, but was employed by the Father Maestro to assist with the Mass”—and enabled him to



DESCRIPCION
EXACTA
DE LA PROVINCIA
DE
BENEZUELA

POR
D. JOSEPH LUIS DE CISNEROS.



DEDICALA
A UN INCOGNITO AMIGO SUYO.

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IMPRESSO EN VALENCIA,
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TITLE PAGE FROM
J. L. DE CISNEROS, DESCRIPCION DE VENEZUELA.
THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN VENEZUELA, 1764.

See Item No. 4666.

For

Johnson Hall May 5th 1764

As the time draws near for the Troops to proceed on the Expedition and the Indians being all in readiness for that purpose I must desire the favour of you to inform me where you think best that the Ind. and should join the Army? at what time? and what vessels or craft there are for their transportation over the Lakes? —

For my part I am of opinion that the Indians from the Mohocks to Cayuga might assemble at Oswego, and the Senecas (of whom there will be a good many) at Niagara. If there are Lake boats or small Boats, they will be the best the Indians being but poor hands in large Boats.

Capt Montour with another Officer and about 100 Indians set out a few days ago for Niagara, and will join you at that place, so that you will have a very large body of them —

I think it not amiss to mention to you, that as the Western Nations had desired peace, which was agreed to, it has been all along considered that the Shawanese and Delaware were those against whom the Expedition was designed, in case the Troops are destined otherwise to rebuild the Outposts it will be necessary that the Indians be apprised of it, and I am of opinion if the Troops do not proceed as was expected by the Indians, the latter might from Lake Erie be detached to good purpose against the Shawanese &c who have rendezvoused at Scioto plains, and other adjacent places —

Nothing will be more necessary for gaining the affections of the Indians than the communication of sentiments. Some heads of the plans proposed; they can't make a bad use of it, and it will give them an alacrity which they have seldom shown with us, because they were generally kept in the dark, contrary to the practice of the French who knowing their humours repeated some confidence, & thereby removed every jealousy & kept them in good humours, but I have no doubt that these remarks of mine altho' well intended will be unnecessary to you. —

Colonel Bradstreet

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON (Colonel of the Six Nations).

LETTER SIGNED TO COLONEL BRADSTREET.

(THE PLATE SHOWS FIRST PAGE.)

See Item No. 4668.

PALOU—*continued.*

realize his great ambition to go out to America and convert the natives, regardless of hardships, of which he endured many, one notable example being his walk from Veracruz to Mexico.

He was at one time professor of Theology at the Lullian University of Majorca; and subsequently became Commissary of the Holy Office for the whole of New Spain, President and Founder of the Missions in Upper and Lower California, and founder of the *Establecimientos* of Monterey.

He left Cadiz with his fellow missionaries on 28th August, 1749, and arrived at Veracruz on 6th December; and the thirty-five years that followed were dedicated to the work of founding the Missions at San Carlos, San Gabriel, San Antonio, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco de Asis, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara and San Buenaventura; travelling incessantly (and usually on foot) in the pursuit of his object, leading an exemplary life, and overcoming the opposition of certain Spanish officials in California to gain his desired end. He died at Monterey on 28th Aug., 1784.

1787 A.D. [4750] TARLETON (*Sir Banastre*). A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America.

8vo. *Calif. Dublin*, 1787.

£7 10s

An interesting copy having the bookplate of John, Earl of Loudon, and several long and very important Manuscript notes in the margins commenting on Tarleton's statements.

"This book has great value, especially because it contains many documents that cannot be found elsewhere without great labor. Portions of the work are trustworthy; but as a narrative it is spoiled by the vanity of the author, who distorts events in order to place his own services in a favourable light.

"The work begins with D'Estaing's fruitless attack on Savannah in the autumn of 1779, and proceeds with great minuteness of detail to give the military events of the Carolinas and Virginia down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781.

"The history is in general a compilation of the official letters of the British Officers, both in the sea and land service, and of the American and French commanders, which had appeared in the newspapers; together with Lord Rawdon's campaign, from the *Remembrancer* and *Annual Register*."

- 1787 A.D. [4751] BELENA (*Eusebio Bentura*). Recopilacion sumaria de todos los Autos acordados de la Real Audiencia y sala de crimen de esta Nueva España, y providencias de su superior gobierno; de varias Reales Cédulas y Ordenes que despues de publicada la Recopilacion de Indias han podido recogerse.

With magnificently engraved portraits of Bernardo de Galvez and his son Miguel de Galvez.

2 vols., folio. *Calif, gilt, g. e. Mexico, Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros, 1787.*

£7 10s

Sabin, No. 4419. Not in Medina.

“THE PEARL OF AMERICA.”

- 1787 A.D. [4752] JULIAN (*Antonio*). La perla de la America, provincia de Santa Marta, reconocida, observada, y expuesta en discursos historicos.

With folding map of the Province of Santa Marta.

4to. *Calif. Madrid, 1787.*

£7 10s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 5225. Sabin, No. 36882.

The work is divided into three parts of which the first deals with the wealth (the gold and silver mines, pearls and pearl fisheries) and commerce of the province of Santa Marta, the second is devoted to the Indian tribes (Indios Tayronas, Arnacos, Tupes, Chimilas, Motilones, Guagiros), of that province; the third deals entirely with the ports and rivers.

The fourteenth discurso relates to the Guagira language. The author says that it is clear, short and sonorous, and it appears to him to be the best American-Indian language. He states that he had a dictionary of this tongue in his possession, given him by a cleric, a brother of the Cacique Don Cacilio.

The province of Santa Marta is situated in new Granada. It is one of the four provinces which were originally formed out of the Columbian district of Magdalena.

MANUSCRIPT REPORT ON THE ARGENTINE BY THE GOVERNOR.

1788 A.D. [4753] MAGUNA (*Joaquin, Governor of Province of Rio de la Plata*). Descripción del Estado en que se halla el Virreynato del Rio de la Plata, escrita por el intendente-Governador. (1784-1788.)

Magnificently written manuscript on 190 leaves of paper.

Folio. *Calif.* 1788.

£21

This manuscript, which is remarkably well written, is of great importance for the history of the Argentine, in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

1788-95 [4754] [MOLINA (*Abbot Juan Ignacio*).] Compendio de la Historia Geografica, Natural y civil del Reyno de Chile . . . Traducida en Español por Don Domingo Joseph de Arguellada Mendoza.

With four folding maps and three tables; and engraved portrait of the author.

2 vols., small 4to. *Vellum.* Madrid, Antonio de Sancha, 1788-1795.

£6 6s

Medina, Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena, No. 597. Sabin, 49889.

"This Spanish translation is more complete than the Italian original, many notes being added by the translator to the second part. It contains a philological sketch of the Chilian language, comparative vocabularies, and a list of writers upon Chili." The first volume of this work comprises the geographical and natural history of Chili, while the second part, which appeared some years later, gives a most interesting compendium of the civil history of the country, the people, and the language.

The Abbot Juan Ignacio de Molina was born in Chili *circa* 1737, the descendant of an old Spanish family which had settled in Chili some two centuries previously. He was, as Medina states, in the Chilean Bibliography: "one of the most eminent Chileans, by reason of his ambition, virtue and patriotism; and the only one who achieved a distinguished reputation in the scientific world in Europe during the Spanish colonial period." He was a Jesuit, but while still a young man, the Decree issued by Charles III in 1767, expelling all Jesuits from America,

(Continued over)

MOLINA—*continued*.

compelled our author to abandon his beloved native country, and he settled down in Bologna where he lived for fifty-five years, and contributed valuable theories to the principles of science and philosophy. He was persecuted by Rome for some of his more daring theories, propounded at the University of Bologna, in connection with the vitality of inert matter.

His work on Chili, based upon notes and many of his childhood's memories, appeared in Italian anonymously, at first, and was attributed for a time to Padre Olivares. It was translated into Spanish, English, French and German. In 1821, his pupils published a work entitled *Memorias*, based upon his discussions on scientific questions, and the analogies to be found in various phases of life. He lived to a great age, and died in 1829, without having realized his great wish to return to his native country. Monuments have been erected to him in Bologna and in Chili.

- 1789 A.D. [4755] THE SCIOTO COMPANY. A Collection of four pamphlets and a coloured folding map relating to the floating of the Scioto Land Company situated between the River Ohio and Lake Erie.

Enclosed in buckram case, by Rivière. Paris, Privately Printed, 1789.

£52 10s

These items comprise:—

Description du Sol, des Productions, etc., etc., de cette portion des Etats-Unis; située entre la Pensylvanie, les rivières de l'Ohio & du Scioto, & le lac Erié. Vignette on title. 30 pp., 8vo, uncut. Paris, 1789. Not in Sabin.

Edit du Congrès des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, traduit de l'Anglois. Pour les Terres dépendantes des dits Etats, situées au Nort Ouest de la rivière de l'Ohio, dans lesquelles se trouvent celles de la Compagnie du Scioto.

16 pp., 8vo, uncut. Paris, Prault, 1789. Sabin, No. 78124.

"Avis." Prospectus of the Scioto Company. 15 pp., 4to. Paris, Prault, 1789. Sabin, 78123.

"Supplement." A supplement to the above prospectus. 3 pp., 4to. Paris, Prault, 1789. Not in Sabin.

Coloured folding map, with inscription, "Plan des Achats des Compagnies de l'Ohio et du Scioto." Not in Sabin.

1789 A.D. [4756] BRUCE (*Alexander*). An Enquiry into the principal cause of the wide destruction of mankind in time of War, and of the slow ineffectual progress and permanency of Military and Naval Operations in General, Comprehending the Source of Plague throughout the World.

Manuscript written on 209 pp.

4to. *Bound in full contemporary green morocco, gilt. Dated June 1st, 1789.*

£10 10s

Divided into three parts, and containing much material relative to America.

Part I. That the principal cause of general death in Fleets and Armies, as well as among the other classes of mankind, has not been discovered.

Including: A rational hint concerning the source of general death given to the French Colony in Canada in 1604 by the Hurons, which was not comprehended by the Europeans, and many examples of European Wars in which the forces had been decimated by disease.

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To which is added Copy of a Letter to Earl Mansfield at the commencement of Hostilities in North America, forboding the singular fate of our Colonies in consequence of the war, should it have an effect to interrupt their foreign commerce, exemplified by the desolation of the Roman Colonies in Africa towards the middle of the 5th Century, during a similar situation.

Letter to Sir Grey Cooper, 16th November, 1778, with hints for a decisive Campaign in North America, and how this might be effected at any period with a small force, a new idea in the conduct of military affairs and neglected by our Rulers of the War.

Major Hay's Letter to Mr. Bruce, with an account of his own management of troops during a very long passage from Leith to North America in 1779.

Of the preservation of the Negro Slaves on Shipboard and in the West Indies. An interesting Manuscript Medical Treatise.

- 1789 A.D. [4757] CLAVIGERO (*F. S.*). *Storia della California*.
With large folding map of California.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. *Half bound, uncut copy. Venice, 1789.*

£10 10s

Sabin, No. 13524. Bradford, 939.

The author has used with great skill the manuscripts of Fathers Michael Del Barco and Lucas Ventura, who had spent many years in California. Clavigero was born in Vera-Cruz in 1781, and was a member of the Company of Jesus. He spent more than 30 years of his life searching for and compiling documents for his History of Mexico. After the suppression of the Order he sought refuge in Italy and died in Bologna in 1787.

- 1789 A.D. [4758] PASCUAL (*A. R.*). *Descubrimiento de la Aguja Nautica, de la situacion de la America, del Arte de Navegar, y de un nuevo Metodo para el Adelantamiento en las Artes y Ciencias: Disertacion, en que se manifiesta que el primer Autor de todo lo expuesto es el Beato Raymundo Lulio, Martir y Doctor Iluminado.*

4to. *Half calf. Madrid, Manuel Gonzalez, 1789.*

£5 5s

- 1789 A.D. [4579] BARTOLOZZI (*Francesco*). *Ricerche Istorico-Critiche circa alle scoperte D'Amerigo Vespucci con L'Aggiunta di una Relazione del Medesimo fin ora inedita.*

8vo. *Bound by Gomes in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Florence, 1789.*

£4 4s

- 1790 A.D. [4760] CALIFORNIA. *Manuscript Map of the coast of Upper and Lower California, and of the Gulf of California.*

Size 3ft. by 1ft. 10ins. Circa 1790.

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DISCOVERIES OF THE RUSSIANS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

- 1790 A.D. [4761] FONTICELLI (*Da Antonio*). *Americologia Ossia Osservazioni Storiche e Fisiologiche Sopra Gli Americani, con un breve Ragguaglio delle ultime Scoperte fatte dai Russi nel Mar Pacifico.*

Small 8vo. Buckram. Genoa, 1790.

£6 6s

Sabin, 24997.

This rare little book contains accounts of lives of Columbus and Vespucci, and describes American climate and temperament of American Indians, customs of the Indians and negroes. The last chapter refers to the discoveries of the Russians in North America on the Pacific Coast.

FOUNDATION OF THE BRITISH CLAIM TO OREGON.

- 1790 A.D. [4761A] MEARES (*John*). *Voyages made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the North West Coast of America. To which are prefixed, an Introductory Narrative of a Voyage performed in 1786, from Bengal, in the Ship Nootka; Observations on the Probable Existence of a North West Passage; and some Account of the Trade between the North West Coast of America and China; and the Latter Country and Great Britain.* Fine stipple portrait of Meares, 3 folding maps, and 22 plates, mostly relating to the N.W. Coast. Large and thick paper copy. 4to, *original boards, uncut.* London, J. Walter, 1790.

£25

Sabin, 47260. A remarkably fine large paper copy in uncut state.

"This narrative is a most important work. It was on these discoveries by Meares that the claim of Great Britain to Oregon mainly depended. In the treaty between England and Spain which followed the Nootka affair the Spanish claims were disallowed, and the Spaniards withdrew. Subsequently, in the arbitration on the Oregon question, England finally yielded to the United States much territory claimed under the discoveries made by Meares."

Like his French contemporary Capt. Péron, Meares was also engaged on the fur trade between British Columbia and Canton. His vessels were seized by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, who claimed all that coast as Spanish. War nearly broke out between England and Spain over the question, and Spain had to give way.

- 1790 A.D. [4761B] CUNHA (*Luis da*). Memoria historica dos Governadores de Pernambuco e da Bahia, com as datas do tempo que governarao, e os que lhe sucederao.

7 pp Folio. C. 1790.

£5 5s

This interesting original manuscript consists of a list of the Governors of Pernambuco and Bahia, Brazil, and the date of their tenure of office; compiled by Don Luis da Cunha, "in his own autograph, as can be verified by comparing the writing with other documents of the said Minister, in the state office."

Of the forty-eight Governors of Pernambuco, Duarte Coelho Pereira was the first, who governed from 1530 to the year of his death, 1554; and Dom Thomas José de Melo, the last on the list, whose term of office is given as beginning in 1788. An autograph note states that "the Dutch entered Pernambuco during Mathias de Albuquerque's second term of office [1635], after which there were two military governors; Dom Luis de Rochas e Borjas, and, after his death, the Conde de Banholo."

Of more than forty Governors of Bahia, the first was Thomé de Sousa, 1549 to 1553; and the last on the list as "Interim Governors" up to 22nd December, 1755, are the Archbishop Dom José Boto. de Matos, Antonio da Cunha Sottomor, and Colonel Lourenço Monteiro.

- 1791 A.D. [4762] DE AGUEROS (*Pedro Gonzalez*). Descripcion Historial de la Provincia y Archipiélago de Chiloé, en el Reyno de Chile, y Obispado de la Concepcion.

With a very fine large folding map and a curious engraving of a tree growing in the form of a crucifix.

4to. Bound by David in full red levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles. g. e. Madrid, Don Benito Cano, 1791.

£10 10s

Pages 251-318, Noticias Practicas, give account of expedition from Callao to Otahiti. The author of the book was a Franciscan, and became Archbishop of Lima.

NEHIRO-IRINIUI
A I A M I H E
MASSINAHIGAN,
SHATSHEGUTSH, MITINEKAPITSH,
ISKUAMISKUTSH, NETSHEKATSH,
MISHT', ASSINITSH, SHEKUTIMITSH,
EKUANATSH, ASHUABMUSHUANITSH,
PIAKUAGAMITSH,
Gaie missi missi nehiro-iriniui Aftshitslh
ka tatjits, ka kueiafku aiamihatjits ka utshi.



UABISTIGUIATSH.
Massinahitsetuau, BROWN gaie GIRMOR.
1767.

TITLE PAGE FROM
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYERBOOK AND CATECHISM IN THE LANGUAGE OF
THE MONTAGNAIS INDIANS, PRINTED BY THE FIRST PRINTERS IN CANADA.
QUEBEC, BROWN & GILMORE, 1767.

See Item No. 4676.



Veneranda De Mex.

TITLE PAGE FROM
LORENZANA, HISTORIA DE NUEVA ESPANA.

MEXICO, 1770.

See Item No. 4694.

- 1791 A.D. [4763] GUMILLA (*P. Joseph*). *Historia natural, civil y geografica de las Naciones situadas en las Riveras del Rio Orinoco.*

With portrait map, and 6 plates of antiquities.

2 vols., small 4to. *Calf. Barcelona, 1791.*

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 5460. Sabin, No. 29276.

This is the best edition. Gumilla lived from 1690 to about 1758; thirty years of his life were spent among the tribes of the Orinoco. "Précieux pour la multitude de renseignements qu'il renferme" Brasseur de Bourbourg.

Father Gumilla was sent at an early age to the American missions. While acting as a missionary he studied the history of the countries which he was evangelising. As Superior of the missions of the Orinoco, he visited the banks of this great river as far as the obstacles allowed, which he met at every step. In 1738 he became director of the College of Carthagena, but left in the same year for Spain. It was at Madrid that he finally wrote his celebrated work, which he based on the manuscripts of Fathers Mercado and Ribera. Father Gumilla returned to America, where he died.

This work contains a fuller and more complete history of the nations of the Orinoco river than the earlier work by the same author, entitled *El Orinoco Ilustrado y Defendido*. It is described by Sabin as "one of the most curious and interesting hitherto published upon the country of the Orinoco."

The first volume is principally geographical and descriptive, while the second deals fully with the ethnology and natural history of the districts on the banks of the great river. In addition to the portrait and map, there are interesting plates illustrating the Mapuy Indian dance; a death scene; native doctors treating a patient; war drums and various local instruments. The work is valuable on account of the wealth of information it contains.

- 1791 A.D. [4764] LONG (*J.*). *Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader, describing the Manners and Customs of the North American Indians; with an Account of the Posts situated on the River Saint Laurence, Lake Ontario, etc. To which is added, a Vocabulary of the Chippeway Language, names of Furs and Skins, in English and French, a List of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux*

(Continued over)

LONG—*continued.*

Tongues, and a Table, shewing the Analogy between the Algon-
kin and Chippeway Languages.

With an engraved map, "Sketch of the Western Countries of Canada.
1791."

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *New half calf, i. e. g. London, 1791.*

£9 10s

Sabin, 41878.

"A most faithful picture of the life and manners of the Indian and
Canadian traders. It is also linguistically valuable. The author resided in the
country for nineteen years, and has given a candid account of the injustice per-
petrated on the Indians by the British."

- 1791 A.D. [4765] REAL Cedula de su Magestad concediendo
libertad para el comercio de negros con los Virreynatos de Santa
Fé, Buenos Ayres, Capitanía General de Caracas, é Islas de Santo
Domingo, Cuba y Puerto Rico, a Españoles y Estrangeros baxo
las reglas que se expresan.

With woodcut coat-of-arms on title.

Small folio. *Wrappers. Madrid, Lorenzo de San Martin, 1791.*

£5 5s

Text of a Royal Decree, granting facilities to Spanish and foreign subjects
to trade in slaves, in Santa Fé, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Cuba, etc.

- 1791 A.D. [4766] ALMANAC DE GOTHA pour l'année 1791.
Frontispice et titre gravés par Endner, 4 planches de coëffures
de Paris et de Berlin et 12 figures, sujets historiques, de Chodo-
wiecki, gravées par Geyser.

32mo. *Fine copy in original covers, g. e., as issued. Gotha, Ettinger,
1791.*

£5 5s

Containing the two plates of Christopher Columbus, "Columbus offering
his services to the King of Portugal," and "Columbus in chains on shipboard,"
and the Captain Cook plates, "Le Capitaine Cook reçu honorablement par le roi
d'Angleterre" and "Mort du Capitaine Cook," with long descriptions.

COPPER AND TIN MINES IN SPANISH NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA FROM
1560 TO 1785.

1792 A.D. [4767] PANES (*Diego Garcia*). *Manifiesto sobre Minas de Cobre y Estaño de Indias; su estado antiguo y presente, y utilidad de su fomento para los fines del Real Servicio, interés del estado y bien comun.* Manuscript Report (in Spanish), signed by Diego Garcia Panes, on the Copper and Tin Mines of America which were developed for the "benefit of the Treasury and the common good" during the period between 1560 and 1785.

4to. *Boards*, 340 pp. *Madrid*, 15th September, 1792. £52 10s

Since the conquest of America, the Spanish Treasury had materially depended upon the supply of minerals—and particularly copper and tin—for its wealth. Extensive mines were to be found throughout the King of Spain's dominions in the Western Hemisphere, and for centuries these had been methodically worked to yield their quota of treasure. Numerous Royal Decrees were issued to a succession of Viceroy and Governors, instructing them to make it their business to supply Spain in abundance, which they did regularly. Nevertheless, we are assured that, so much were these minerals in demand, notwithstanding the colossal output, there came a time when Spain was obliged to buy these two minerals from foreign markets, for the construction of warships and artillery.

This interesting manuscript book gives a survey of the mineral history of America from 1560 until two hundred years later. The early conquerors of America soon found vast quantities of gold and silver mines, which they promptly set the natives to work, but these latter had already extracted mineral from the copper mines in the days of their heathenism, for the construction of swords, lances and other weapons. The mines of Peru and Caracas yielded abundant copper, and, according to Alvaro Barba, the metallurgist, these formed the basis of some of the famous silver mines in Potosi.—"He states, too, that there gold is to be found, together with the copper, but the latter is found more frequently with the second precious metal, silver." No wonder "the wealth of Peru" became a catch-phrase throughout Spain, even to the present day! Royal Decrees, issued since 1628, are quoted, exacting the King's tax of a "quinto" (one-fifth) on all gold, silver, lead, tin and copper extracted.

Interesting accounts are given of the mines and their administration in the Isla Española, Cuba and Puerto Rico. Mention is made of the exceptional quantity of copper to be found in Mexico and in the dominion of New Spain generally. Individual groups of mines are mentioned, such as "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe," San Carlos, San Xavier, and the San Rafael mines. It is said that the mineral resources of New Spain have by no means been exhausted, the provinces of Michoacan, Nueva Viscaya [now included in the State of Durango],

(Continued over)

PANES—*continued*.

and New Galicia, being rich in tin mines. Discoveries were made on the banks of the Great Lagoon at Chacuyto of excavations by early miners, and later these mines were worked by the Spaniards. The book is of considerable technical and statistical interest, containing full descriptions of the mines and a rough analysis of the copper in Mexico and Peru; extracts from the ancient Spanish laws regarding mineral property; and much interesting general information relating to the subject.

- 1792 A.D. [4768] ULLOA (*Antonio de*). Noticias Americanas: entretenimientos fisico-historicos sobre la America Meridional, y la Septentrional oriental: Comparacion General de los Territorios, climas y Producciones en las tres especies Vegetal, Animal y Mineral; con una relacion particular de los Indios de aquellos paises, sus costumbres y usos. . .

Small 4to. *Vellum*. Madrid, *Imprenta Real*, 1792.

£3 10s

This, the second, edition not in Salva. Medina, No. 5570. Leclerc, No. 1502.

A curious and interesting work, divided into twenty-two chapters of *entretencimientos*, or "entertainments," treating of the geography and natural productions of America from Peru to Canada; its antiquities; the customs, language and religion of the Indians; and a hypothetical history of the vicissitudes of the first settlers in the land.

Antonio de Ulloa was a Spanish admiral and statistician, born in Seville, 1716, and died in 1795. He was an able administrator, and undertook the organization of the newly-acquired dominion of Louisiana on behalf of the Spanish Government, but was obliged to abandon the project on account of the colonists' opposition. He was indefatigable in his scientific researches, and made a study of the properties of platinum; of magnetism; introduced various improvements in the arts of engraving and printing; and directed the execution of the geographical charts of Spain. He was a member of various scientific institutions in Europe, including the Royal Society of London.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVAL DOCKYARD IN CALIFORNIA.

- 1793 A.D. [4769] INSTRUCCION para el mejor Regimen de los establecimientos fixos de Marine en Cartagena de Indias, Montevideo, y S. Blas de Californias.

4 pp., folio. *Wrappers*. Madrid, 1793.

£3 3s

AN UNCUT COPY.

1794 A.D. [4770] STEDMAN (C.). The History of the Origin, Progress and Termination of the American War, by C. Stedman, who served under Sir W. Howe, Sir H. Clinton, and the Marques Cornwallis.

2 vols., 4to. *Original boards, uncut. London, 1794.*

£12 12s

Illustrated with 15 maps (many large folding ones), viz. :—

Plan of Action at Bunkers Hill.

Sketch of General Grant's Position on Long Island.

Map of North Part of New York Island.

Plan of Operations under Sir W. Howe in New York and East New Jersey.

Plan of Position which the Army under Lt.-Gen. Burgoyne took at Saratoga.

Plan of the Attack of Forts Clinton and Montgomery upon Hudsons River.

Sketch of Fayette's position at Burres Hill.

Plan of Siege of Charlestown.

Plan of Battle near Camden.

Sketch of Catawba River.

Battle of Guildford.

Sketch of Battle of Hobkirks Hill.

Position of English and French Fleets, 5 Sept., 1781.

Plan of Siege of York Town.

Plan of Siege of Savannah.

1794 A.D. [4771] BRADMAN (*Arthur*). A Narrative of the Extraordinary Sufferings of Mr. Robert Forbes, his wife, and five children; during an unfortunate Journey through the Wilderness from Canada to Kennebeck River, in the Year 1784: In which three of their Children were starved to Death.

8vo. *Half calf, gilt g. e., by Rivière. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1794.*

£10 10s

Sabin, 7288.

The Forbes family were living in Canada and decided to make their way into the United States to be among their own countrymen, and so set out from Nouvelle Bois on the river Chadore to walk overland to a settlement on the Kennebeck River. Their guides deserted them, and provisions practically ran

(Continued over)

BRADMAN—*continued.*

out, so the mother and four children were left at a camp with a little moose meat and tallow, whilst Forbes and his eldest son pushed on to the settlement for help. After ten days they managed to reach the settlement, and a relief party was sent out, but returned without finding the camp where the others had been left. A second search party set out and discovered Mrs. Forbes and one child still alive, after they had been left without food or fire for seven weeks.

The last three pages, in very small type, contain "A Narrative of the Captivity and Escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, an inhabitant of Washington county, Virginia." Mrs. Scott was taken captive by the Indians after her family had all been murdered.

- 1794 A.D. [4772] CLADERA (*Christobal*). Investigaciones Históricas Sobre los Principales Descubrimientos de los Espanoles en el Mar Oceano en el Siglo XV. y Principios del XVI. en Respuesta á la Memoria de Mr. Otto sobre el verdadero Descubridor de America.

With the large folding Map of part of the Globe of Martin Behaim, and 5 engraved portraits, including Columbus and Magellan.

Small 4to. *Bound by David in levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, 1794.*

£10 10s

Medina, Vol. V., No. 5644. Sabin, No. 13179.

- 1795 A.D. [4773] FIGUEIRA (*Luiz*). Arte da grammatica de lingua do Brasil. Quarta Impressão.

8vo. *Boards. Lisbon, 1795.*

£3 10s

Sabin, No. 24313. "A volume of extreme rarity, not included in the 'Bibliotheca Lusitana' of Barbosa Machado." Rodrigues, No. 1002.

The author was born in 1573 at Almodovar and entered the Company of Jesus in 1592. He was sent to Brazil and became the companion of Father Francis Pinto, who was killed by the Indians. Father Figueira escaped the danger and returned to Portugal after he had spent more than twenty years as a missionary, in order to obtain fresh missionaries. On his return he was shipwrecked at the mouth of the River Amazon and was massacred with 13 companions in July, 1643.

1796 A.D. [4774] COLLECCAO dos Breves Pontificios, e Leys Regias, que forao expedidos e publicadas desde o anno de 1741, sobre a liberdade das Pessoas, Bens, e Commercio dos Indios do Brasil. . . .

Together with the Supplemto a Collecção dos Breves Pontificios, etc.

With three folding plates. Small folio, *old calf*. *Lisbon, Imprensa na Secretaria de Estado*, 1796.

£10 10s

Not in Rodrigues.

The first part of this volume consists of twenty-one publications, containing the text of Pontifical Bulls, Royal Decrees, and other documents relating to Brazil, etc. They include the papal bull issued by Benedict XIV., pleading for the Indian slaves of Brazil; Royal Decree from the King of Portugal, endorsing the spirit of the papal bull with regard to restoring to the Indians of Para and Maranhao their liberty of person, property, and commerce; the activities of the Jesuits; and the case of *lèse Majesté*, against the King of Portugal on 3rd September, 1758, in which the Duke of Aveiro, the Marques and Marquesa de Tavora, and the Conde de Atouguia, were implicated. The folding plates depict the gruesome tortures inflicted on the accused. The *Supplemto* gives twenty-four additional publications, referring to Jesuits, and some Brazilian affairs.

TREATY SECURING THE COMMON NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

1796 A.D. [4775] CHARLES IV. OF SPAIN. Real cedula de S.M. y Señores del Consejo en que se manda observar y guardar el Tratado de Amistad, Limites y Navegacion concluido y ratificado entre su Real Persona y los Estados Unidos de América. Printed text of Royal Decree issued by Charles IV, ordering his Ministers, etc., to observe the terms of the Treaty of Friendship, Boundaries and Navigation, ratified between himself and the U.S.A.

Folio. *Half morocco, gilt, g. e.* *Madrid (en la Imprenta Real)*, 1796.

£10 10s

The twenty-three Articles of the Treaty are quoted in full, the Spanish Plenipotentiary being Sr. D. Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Princip de la Paz, Duque de la Alcudia, etc., while the United States were represented by Senator Thomas Pinckney. The Treaty was negotiated by Washington.

Various clauses of the Treaty define the boundaries of Florida, mark the Mississippi as the definite boundary between Spanish Louisiana and the settle-

(Continued over)

CHARLES IV. OF SPAIN—*continued*.

ments of the United States, and, most important of all, secure common navigation of the Mississippi to Spaniard and American.

For long Spain had asserted her absolute right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To the Western settler the Alleghanies and the bad roads were enough to cut him off from any other route to market than down the river, and it was not easy to restrain him from a forcible defiance of the Spanish claim. The Northern States were willing to allow the Spanish claim in return for a commercial treaty, but the Southern States protested angrily, and the question nearly caused dissolution, and the spectre was not laid until the formation of this Treaty.

WITH COLOURED PLATES BY WILLIAM BLAKE.

- 1796 A.D. [4775A] STEDMAN (*Capt. J. G.*). Narrative of a five years' expedition, against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America; from the year 1772, to 1777: elucidating the History of that Country, and the description of its productions, viz. Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots; with an account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. Large Paper Copy.

With 80 fine engraved coloured plates, mostly by Wm. Blake, others by Bartolozzi, etc., and various maps.

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols., 4to. *Fine copy in contemporary russia, gilt, g. e. (rebacked).* London, J. Johnson, 1796.

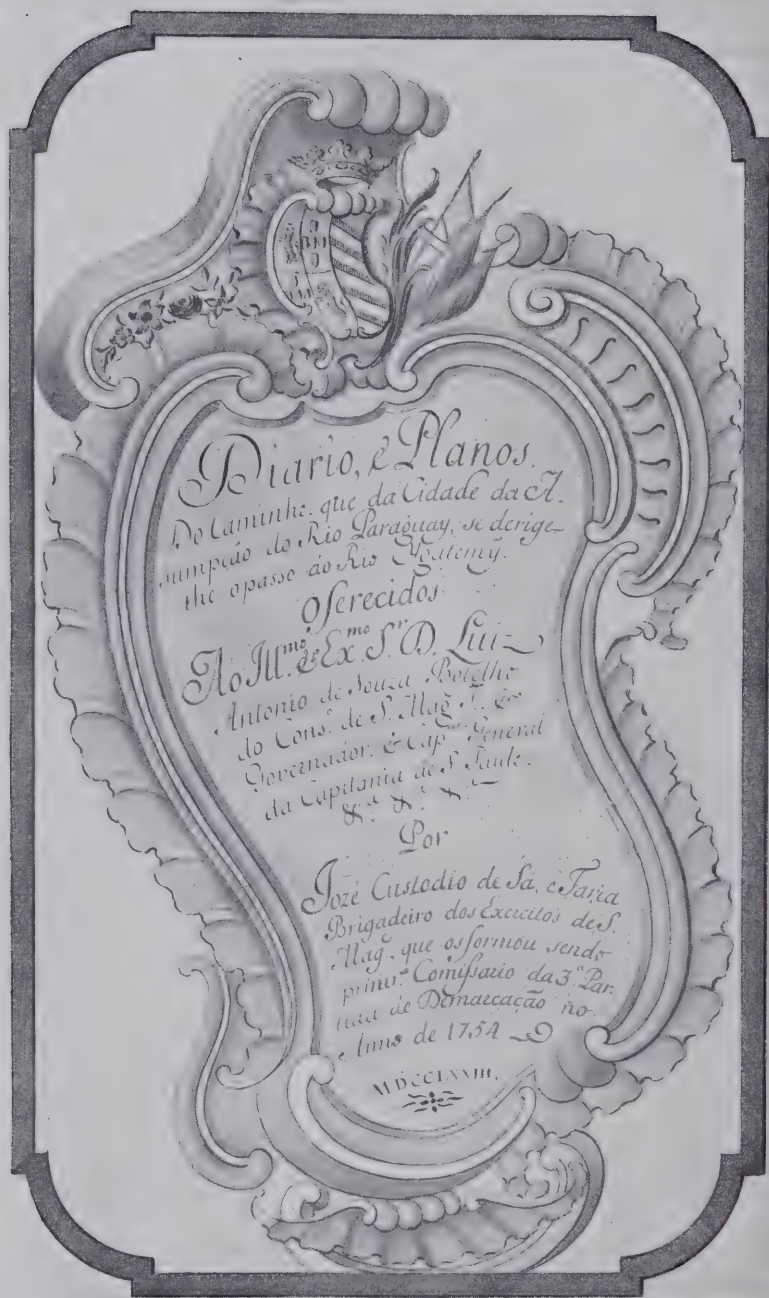
£12 10S

One of a few special copies on large paper, with all the plates and vignettes in colours. The plate of Joanna, the Mulatto girl, at p. 88, Vol. I., and Blake's plate of "Europe supported by Africa and America," at p. 394, Vol. II., are heightened with gold.

"In 1772, Stedman, who was in the Scots Brigade in Holland, volunteered to accompany an expedition sent out by the States-General to subdue the revolted negroes in Dutch Guiana. His narrative of this service is a model of what such a book should be. Its rules for marching and fighting amid tropical swamps anticipate those laid down for the Ashanti expedition. The field of his curiosity embraced not only all branches of natural history, but also economical and social conditions. His description of the cruelties practised on the negroes, and of the moral deterioration resulting to their masters, forms one of the most vivid indictments of slavery that have ever been penned. Not the least curious thing in the book is the story of his relations with Joanna, a beautiful Mulatto, who nursed him when sick, and bore him a son, who afterwards died at sea as a midshipman in the British navy."



A COLOURED MAP (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
THE VOLUME OF BRAZILIAN MAPS AND PLANS. 1772-1790.
See Item No. 4702.



SA E FARIA, DIARIO E PLANOS DO CAMINHO QUE DA ASSUMPÇÃO DO RIO PARAGUAY SE DERIGE THE O PASSO DO RIO YGATEMY. 1774.

See Item No. 4703.

1796-1812 A.D. [4776] JOHNSTONE (*Andrew James Cochrane, Governor of Dominica, and Adventurer*). An interesting series of 48 Autograph Letters signed, as well as various other documents, mostly written from the Island of Dominica, and all sent to Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, describing events in his administration of the Island, his attempts to raise a black regiment, disputes over the currency and with his fellow officials, various events in other West Indian Islands, movements of the French privateers and other naval matters. Other of his later letters relate to his court-martial, owing to the Charges brought against him by the Major of his Regiment, John Gordon, his winning the election at Grampound in Cornwall, and his life in Scotland.

In all, several hundred pages, 4to and folio. *Dominica, London, Scotland, etc.*, 1796-1812. £14 14s

An important series of documents for the history of Dominica. Cochrane Johnstone was chosen Governor of Dominica in March, 1797, and was given the colonelcy of the 8th W. Indian Regt., and the brigadiership of the Leeward Islands in 1799. "His rule was marked by tyranny, extortion, and vice. He drove a brisk and profitable trade in negroes, and kept a harem. He was recalled in 1803, and suspended. He and the Major of his regiment accused each other of peculation, and at the Courts-martial both were found guilty of irregularities." After this he led an exceedingly questionable life, and in 1814 was found guilty of the Stock Exchange fraud and fled the country, not being heard of again.

1797 A.D. [4776A] MOREAU DE SAINT-MERY (*M. L. E.*). *Description Topographique, Physique, Civile, Politique et Historique de la Partie Française de l'Isle Saint-Domingue. Avec des observations generales sur sa Population, sur le Caractere et les Moeurs de ses divers Habitans, sur son Climat, sa culture, ses Productions, son Administration, etc., etc.*

Accompagnées des details les plus propres à faire connaitre l'état de cette Colonie à l'époque du 18 Octobre 1789. Et d'une nouvelle Carte de la totalité de l'isle.

With fine folding map of the Isle of St. Domingo. Two vols. 4to. *Bound by David in full crimson morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, uncut, t. e. g.* Philadelphia, 1797. £14 14s

1798 A.D. [4777] VANCOUVER (*Captain George*). A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken by His Majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existance of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the years 1790-1795, in the Discovery Sloop of War, and Armed Tender Chatham.

With 18 fine engraved plates of views, and 16 large engraved folding plates of charts and views of the Coast Line of North-West America, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands.

FIRST EDITION. 3 vols., 4to, and Folio Atlas of Plates. *Old half calf. London, 1798.*

£45

In 1789 Capt. Vancouver was appointed to go out with Capt. Roberts in the "Discovery," as second in command of an exploring expedition in the South Sea. It was at this time that the dispute with Spain occurred, concerning Nootka Sound, and on Spain giving way in the matter it was judged expedient that an officer should be sent out to Nootka Sound "to receive back in form the territory on which the Spaniards had seized," and also to make an accurate survey of the coast northwards from the 30th degree of north latitude. Vancouver was selected for this duty, and, as the "Discovery" was ready fitted, he was at once appointed to her, and the "Discovery" finally sailed from Falmouth on April 1st, having in company the Chatham tender, commanded by Lt. Wm. R. Broughton. As the route was left to his own judgment, he followed Cook's teaching (he accompanied Cook on his second and third voyages) and went westward, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, surveying the South-West Coast of Australia, where he discovered and named King George's Sound, Mount Gardner, Cape Hood, and other points in that neighbourhood. Then passing on to New Zealand, he examined the recesses of Dusky Bay, and where Cook had marked on the Chart "Nobody knows what," he substituted a correct coast-line and the name "Somebody knows what." He reached Tahiti on December 30th, 1791, where he stayed for nearly a month. After visiting the Sandwich Islands (for several weeks) he proceeded to America, and on April 18th, 1792, sighted the West Coast of North America, and surveyed the coast of New Albion or California, and having settled the necessary formalities with the Spanish at Nootka, he visited Port San Francisco, and then proceeded to examine the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, discovered the Gulf of Georgia, and,

VANCOUVER—*continued.*

passing on, circumnavigated the large island—Vancouver Island—which has since borne his name.

Most of February and March, 1793, was again spent at the Sandwich Islands, with the natives of which Vancouver had much intercourse, and in the affairs of which he took much interest. The two following years he continued his examination of the coast from San Francisco, northwards, which for the first time he accurately delineated. Part of the autumn of 1793 was spent in visiting the Spanish settlements in New California, and surveying the coast and coast region as far south as 35° N. Latitude.

This work ranks with the Voyages of Cook and La Pérouse among the most important of the 18th and 19th centuries.

This voyage is of the greatest importance for the early history of California, Vancouver Island, the coast of British Columbia and Northwards, and for the Sandwich Islands.

- 1798 A.D. [4778] MENEZES (*Tristao da Cunha*). *Relacao da Conquista do Gentio Xavante (of Brazil).*

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Typographia Nunesiana, 1798.*

£10 10s

- 1798 A.D. [4778A] RODRIGUES TEIXEIRA (*Manoel*). *Manifesto das Fortalezas, e mais Edificios, que na cidade da Bahia, pertencentes a S. Magestade.*

Portuguese manuscript, with 17 drawings of forts, etc.

Folio. *boards. Bahia, 1st January, 1798.*

£21

An interesting description of the Portuguese forts, barracks, and other buildings at Bahia, Brazil; written in a beautiful hand; with ground-plans and elevations; and tables of statistics of the artillery, munitions and supplies at each fort. It was the work of a Portuguese Infantry Captain, attached to the Corps of Royal Engineers.

- 1798 A.D. [4779] DA CUNHA (*Joze Joaquim*). Estados do Seminario Episcopal de N. Senhora da Grasa, da Cidade de Olinda de Pernambuco.

4to. *Bound by Rousselle in full green levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, g. e. Lisbon, Typografia da Academia, 1798.*

£4 4s

- 1798 A.D. [4780] [FRANKLIN (*Dr. Benjamin*).] Vida del Dr. Benjamin Franklin sacada de documentos autenticos.

With engraved portrait on title page.

Small 8vo. *Old calf. Madrid, Panteleon Aznar, 1798.*

£3 3s

- 1798-1800. A.D. [4781] MARCHAND (*Etienne*). Voyage autour du Monde pendant les années 1790-1792. Précédé d'une introduction historique (par Fleurieu), auquel on a joint des recherches sur les terres Australes de Drake et un examen critique du Voyage de Roggewein.

With fifteen large folding maps and plates.

4 vols., 4to. *Bound by Bozerian in contemporary French morocco, elaborate Grecian borders on sides, gilt back, inside fly leaves of light blue watered silk, g. e., with the arms on sides of Charles III of Spain (who was second son of Philip V). Paris, Imprimerie de la Republique, 1798-1800.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, PLATE NO. CCXII.).

£75

The Renard copy.

- 1800 A.D. [4782] BARRY (*Thos.*). Narrative of the Singular Adventures and Captivity of Mr. Thomas Barry, among the Monsipi Indians, in the Unexplored Regions of North America, during the Years 1797, 1798, & 1799: including the Manners, Customs, &c. of that Tribe; also a particular Account of his Escape, accompanied by an Indian Female; the extraordinary Hardships they encountered; and their safe Arrival in London.

Stipple engraved frontispiece.

12mo. *Fine copy in full morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière. Sommers Town (London), A. Neil, 1800.*

£18 18s

Sabin 3690.

- 1801 A.D. [4782A] DALRYMPLE (*Alexander*). Celebrated Cartographer and Author. Autograph Letter signed to Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, in which he writes of a conversation he had just had with Martin Sauer concerning the North West of America and the Russian fur trade between those parts and Kamschatka.

2½ pp., 4to. (*London*), 12 *Jany.*, 1801.

£8 8s

Dalrymple is, perhaps, better known for his "Collection of South Sea Voyages." He was the first to be appointed Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and was very nearly appointed to command Capt. Cook's first expedition. Martin Sauer, in 1802, published the account of Commodore Billings' expedition to N.E. Russia and the islands stretching thence to America.

Dalrymple writes: "Last night at Sir Joseph Banks's House, I saw a Gentleman, Mr. Sauer . . . who is arrived within these 10 or 12 days from Russia . . . and accompanied Billings in his Voyage to the N.E. parts of Asia and N.W. of America.

"Mr. Sauer informs me . . . the Furs from America and the Islands.
(Continued over)

DALRYMPLE—*continued*.

to the Eastward of Kamtschatka are now brought directly to Okutsk. He describes the annual value as not exceeding £50 or 60,000. He describes part of the American Coast as very populous, saying that they could collect 20,000 men in 24 hours; but that the N.W. part is the least populous, many of the places named in the map having no existence and others being merely fishing huts. He says the Russians have 1,200 men at Cook's River.

"He passed over on the Ice from Asia to America. He proposes publishing his voyage, having all the Charts, etc., but it is not written out."

Dalrymple suggests that the Government should purchase all of Sauer's papers, and supervise their publication. Etc.

AMERICAN PATENT.

1802 A.D. [4783] INVENTIONS (Insubmersible Boat. 1802.) Autograph Specification signed by Abraham du Buc Marentille in respect of his American Patent of an Insubmersible Boat, etc., and concerning his application for same to be patented in Great Britain. Signed and sealed before Elias Dayton, Mayor of the Borough of Elizabethtown, in the State of New Jersey, and with his signed certificate thereto.

4½ pp., folio. *Dated from Elizabethtown, 26th October, 1802.*

Also Certificate signed and sealed by Henry Barclay, the British Acting Consul General for the Eastern States of America, as to Elias Dayton being the Mayor of Elizabethtown as stated.

1 page, 4to. *New York, 28th October, 1802.*

Together, £21

An important specification of an early American Patent. The details of construction are fully set out under the following headings:—

1. Specification of the insubmersible (or non-sinking) boat.
2. Specification of the Wrack-ark.
3. Specification of the Wrack-raft.
4. Specification of the Sea-sitting chair.

THE ILLINOIS AND WABASH LAND COMPANIES.

- 1803 A.D. [4784] AN ACCOUNT of the Proceedings of the Illinois and Ouabache Land Companies, in persuance of their purchases made of the Independent Natives, July 5th, 1773, and 18th October, 1775.

8vo. *Full levant morocco, g. e., by Rivière. Philadelphia, William Duane, 1803.*

Sabin 96.

£14 14s

- 1803 A.D. [4785] DALLAS (R. C.). The History of the Maroons, from their origin to the establishment of their chief Tribe at Sierra Leone, including the Expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of procuring Spanish chasseurs, and the state of the Island of Jamaica for the last ten years. With a succinct history of the Island previous to that period.

With large folding maps, and two engraved plates by Smith.

Two vols., royal 8vo. *Bound by Petit in full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. London, 1803.*

£6 6s

- 1804 A.D. [4786] BROUGHTON (*William Robert*). A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean: in which the Coast of Asia, from the Lat. of 35° North to the Lat. of 52° North, the Island of Insu (commonly known under the name of the Land of Jesso), the North, South, and East Coasts of Japan, the Lieuchieux and the Adjacent Isles, as well as the Coast of Corea, have been examined and surveyed. Performed in His Majesty's Sloop Providence, and her tender, in the years 1795-8.

With 9 engraved folding charts and views.

FIRST EDITION. 4to. *Fine copy in the original calf, gilt back.* London, T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1804.

£21

Sabin 8423. A scarce and exceedingly important work.

Capt. Broughton saw much important service along the coast of North-West America, in the East Indies, and along the coast of N.E. Asia. In 1790 he was appointed to accompany Vancouver in his famous Voyage, but was for some time employed in the survey of the Columbia River and the adjacent coast. He returned to England with despatches, and on Oct. 3, 1793, was made Commander of the Providence (Capt. Bligh's old ship), and again sent out to the N.W. Coast of America to join Vancouver. He sailed to Rio Janeiro, thence to Australia, Tahiti, the Hawaiian Islands, and so to Nootka Sound, in Vancouver Island. Finding that Capt. Vancouver had left, he sailed down to Monterrey in California, and then across the Pacific again to the Hawaiian Islands and on to Japan. For four years he carried out a close survey of the Coast of Asia and the Islands of Japan. The "Providence" was lost off Formosa, but the crew were all saved, and the work continued in the tender. He arrived back in England in February, 1799, and until his death in 1821 saw much further important service for the most part in the Far East.



A PLAN (IN COLOURS) FROM

SA E FARIA, DIARIO E PLANOS DO CAMINHO QUE DA ASSUMPÇÃO DO
RIO PARAGUAY SE DERIGE THE O PASSO DO RIO YGATEMY. 1774.

See Item No. 4703.

PLATE CCVI.



COLOURED FOLDING MAP (REDUCED) FROM
FUNCK, PLANTAS DA SITUACAO DA ILHA DE SANTA CATHARINA.

1774-1777.
See Item No. 4719.

1804-1860 A.D. [4786A] CASA-PIZARRO (*Marques de*). (1) Viage a la America Meridional por el Excmo. Sor. Don Ramon Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, Marques de Casa-Pizarro, Caballero de la Orden de Calatrava, gran Cruz de Isabel la Catolica, y Teniente General de las Reales Egercitos, etc. 1773-1804. Spanish manuscript, consisting of 1,349 pp.

Folio, *half calf*. C. 1804.

(2) Memoria de la Casa de Pizarro: (a) Biografia del Excmo. Sr. Don Ramon Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, primer Marques de Casa-Pizarro. [April, 1851.] (b) Breve Biografia de Don José Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, primer hijo de D. Ramon. (c) Biografia de Don Rafael Garcia de Leon y Pizarro, Marques de Casa-Pizarro, hijo segundo de D. Ramon.

The Original Manuscript, signed twice by the author, "Adolfo" (Adolfo, Marques de Casa Pizarro); with six original water colour and wash drawings, manuscript folding plan, and engraved portrait inserted (as described in the footnote). 404 pp.

Folio, *green morocco*, blind-stamped in a bold design of scrolls and conventional flowers, with gilt marquis's coronet on sides, panelled back, inside dentelles, g. e. Madrid, November, 1860.

(3) Breves Apuntes Biograficos del Sr. D. Rafael Garcia de Leon, Pizarro y Zaldúa de Gamboa, Marques de Casa Pizarro.—Sucinta Esposicion documentada de los nobles hechos, grandes servicios y padecimientos del Teniente General Marques de Casa-Pizarro. With portrait.

Royal 8vo, *cloth*, g. e.

[*Privately printed*, N.P., N.D. Circa 1861.]

The three volumes together, £125

(Continued over)

CASA-PIZARRO—*continued.*

This interesting collection of data, concerning the family of the Marquis de Casa-Pizarro, is probably the original manuscript basis of the publication, in three volumes, entitled *José García de León y Pizarro: Memorias de su Vida*, which was published in Madrid in 1894-97.

The three volumes offered herewith are principally concerned with the life of the first Marquis de Casa Pizarro, who played an important part in Spanish South America, until the republics were proclaimed in swift succession at La Plata after the events of what was to him, the ill-fated "*Veinti-cinco de Mayo*" (25th May).

The biographies of this marquis, and his two sons [item (2)] are admirably written with restraint—if not impartiality—by his grandson, Don Adolfo, who, in a signed introductory note, states: "It is not my intention to present a detailed history of the services of my illustrious ancestors; my only object is to write an accurate and brief biography of my grandfather and father, and the causes and misfortunes which have brought about the downfall of one of the greatest families of South America." He describes how the family was of the same descent as Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, since 1479; and how their common ancestor, Don Alvaro Pizarro, was rewarded by Ferdinand the Catholic for his services during the siege of Granada; the branch connected with the family of García de León dating back to 1300. The family was also connected, in the fifteenth century, with the Irish O'Doyles, the Stanleys, and the Earl of Limerick.

Don Ramon García de León Pizarro Madrigal y Riuz de la Torre, first Marquis de Casa-Pizarro, was born at Oran (Africa) on 24th January, 1739, the son of Don José García de León and Doña Francisca Pizarro.

As a Lieutenant General in the Spanish Army in S. America and Governor of the province of Salta del Tucuman, he became the founder of the city of San Ramon de la Nueva Oran, which he established entirely at his own expense in 1793-4. He distributed a hundred and fifteen square leagues of land on the Gran Chaco frontier, amongst two hundred and fifty settlers; "reduced" the Indians in the district to Catholicism and loyalty to the Spanish crown; built the Church, hospital, and other public buildings, and reserved "no more space than the length of a tomb for himself."

He was responsible for the fortifications at Guayaquil, where he had some encounters with the English, whom he repulsed.

During the Marquis's sixty-seven years' service in the Spanish army—he served through six reigns, from those of Philip V. to Ferdinand VII.—he spent nearly forty-five years in America, where he occupied a succession of political-military posts. He had inherited a substantial fortune from his father, and was exceptionally generous, practically every town where he held some administrative appointment having benefited by his munificence. Although there appears to have been no evidence of anything but unswerving loyalty to the Crown, on his part, he was accused by his enemies of treason against the King, and of having plotted

CASA-PIZARRO—*continued.*

with the Infanta Maria Joaquina to hand the South American dominions over to the French and Portuguese. His services, however, were fully appreciated by the Crown, as the documents issued after his death, and quoted by his descendant, abundantly prove.

He fell upon evil days during the South American insurrection, in the early years of the nineteenth century. It was while serving as Governor of La Plata, which then comprised Argentina, Paraguay and Charcas (now Bolivia), that his first struggles with the revolutionaries began. He was at his palace at Charcas (where he had been presiding over the Real Audiencia), when the mutiny of the fateful 25th May, 1809, took place. Rebels entered the palace, destroyed the furniture, stole his treasures and ready money, "and subjected this venerable old gentleman to every form of degradation."

The Viceroy of Peru, Don Balthasar Valgo de Cisneros, ordered a division of troops to be sent to his assistance, and, on their approach, the insurgents "were afraid, and pretended to liberate him, but made up their minds that Pizarro should be the victim of the people. They conducted him back to his palace, illuminated the houses, cheered and sang a *Te Deum*," all of which proved to be a demonstration of hypocrisy on the part of his "false, intriguing enemies."

Pizarro ordered the republican arms to be publicly burned in La Plata, where he continued to live six years after the declaration of Argentine's Independence, despoiled of his possessions and power, the unhappy victim of calumny; and whence he sent the little money that was left to him, to Spain, in order to pay the expenses of his lawsuit with the Consejo de Indias in 1812.

He died on 6th December, 1815, when he was found lying at the altar steps of a church connected with the Convent of San Phelipe Neri, where he had taken refuge from the oppression of his "fierce and implacable enemies," who had seized Pizarro's last possession, a gilt dagger which he had intended to send to his son in Spain, and had "pursued him with insults and threats of murder"—his life of splendid service thus ending on a note of squalid tragedy.

The volume numbered above as (1) contains the very interesting history of his travels in Central and South America, from 1773 to 1804, in which he gives his valuable opinions on contemporary politics; geographical descriptions of Cartagena de Indias, Popayan, Marañon, Peru, La Plata, Paraguay, etc., and a résumé of the work accomplished by other governors during the royalist régime in America.

The illustrations include two water-colour drawings of the family Coats-of-Arms; water-colour portraits of Don Ramon and his son, Don José; an engraved portrait of Don Ramon; drawings in wash, of the Church of Nuevo Oran and the Fort of Pizarro; and a manuscript plan of Nuevo Oran in the year of its foundation, copied from the original which had been drawn by the founder of the city, in 1793.

SECRET PLANS FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF SPANISH AMERICA, AND AN
ENGLISH INVASION OF MEXICO.

1805 A.D. [4787] BERTRAND-MOLEVILLE (*Antoine François de*). Mémoire sur un projet pour former des Etats monarchiques indépendants sur le Continent de l'Amerique Espagnole. I. Motifs et Moyens d'exécution. II. Avantages que l'Angleterre retirerait de cette entreprise. III. Objections et Réponses. IV. Notes et Eclaircissements.

The original Manuscript in the autograph of Bertrand-Moleville, of his Plans for the Liberation of Spanish America, with a covering letter from him to John McArthur, requesting the latter to communicate them to Lord Melville. Also an Autograph Letter from John McArthur to Lord Melville, enclosing the above, together with a Précis in English of the Plans.

Together 59 pp., folio. *London, 2nd and 7th January, 1805.*

£52 10S

Bertrand-Moleville, the celebrated French Statesman, was the Minister of the French Royal Marine at the outbreak of the Revolution, and fled to England as a refugee. In his letter he requests John McArthur to bring the enclosed manuscripts to the notice of Lord Melville, and offers his services in the execution of the plan he proposes.

McArthur, in his letter to Lord Melville, states that he has had submitted to his perusal "a plan for alienating the Continent of South America from Spain, and establishing the Province of Mexico an independent State," which he forwards on to Lord Melville, together with his own "Translation of the Substance of Bertrand de Moleville's plan." In a postscript he remarks that "Mons. de Moleville is preparing a plan to be submitted to Mr. Pitt through Mr. Long, relative to the means to be employed for effecting a Counter Revolution in France, on principles different from those hitherto proposed or attempted."

Bertrand-Moleville's plans for the Independence of Spanish America commence by discussing the futility of a defensive war against France, and state that, as war was about to be declared against Spain, the tool of France, we should strike at Spain's American possessions, and reap the glory of giving them their Independence. Mexico being the part of Spanish America most vulnerable to England, should be the first part to be attacked. The country should not be conquered as a part of the Empire, but rather as a dependency, and a Revolution would be the easiest method of bringing that to pass. The country should be

BERTRAND-MOLEVILLE—*continued*.

"seduced," a leader chosen for the people to rally round, and the stated object of this Revolution be "the regeneration of the Natives and Empire of Mexico." The best leader that could be chosen for them would be the Duke of Orleans, seconded by his brother, and assisted by an English Army of 15,000 men, and an adequate Naval Force, together with the necessary pecuniary help. Bertrand-Moleville considers that the Spanish Forces in Mexico are by no means adequate for the country's defence, and that "the troops are badly disciplined and not at all warlike."

The Army might include about 5 or 6,000 European troops in the pay of England, and English soldiers from Gibraltar, Malta, W. Indies, and India, who would be sufficiently acclimatized. Black troops from the English colonies, to the number of 6,000 might be added, as well as troops recruited in the Island of St. Domingo from the forces of Dessalines (the negro Emperor of Haiti who revolted from the French Republic). England should lead Spain to expect an attack on Havana, and in the meantime land her forces at Vera Cruz, which place would soon be overcome. The Army should then march into Mexico as liberators, recruiting "free Corps" en route.

The other papers include various profound political reflections on the motives and means for carrying the plan proposed into execution; also various topographical observations concerning Mexico, the civil and military administration, population, wealth, revenue, and manufactures, and the benefit which would accrue to England. He gives an outline of the Proclamation that the Duke of Orleans should issue in Mexico, and admits the advantage of attacking in South America, but thinks that it would be a much more difficult proposition.

At the end of his translation John McArthur suggests several amendments, among them being that there should also be co-operation on the Pacific coast; and he also makes several objections, among which are: The great number of troops needed; the policy of giving a foreign Prince to a free Mexico, when they would want their own nominee; the using of black troops; etc.

1805 A.D. [4787A] DAVIE (J. C.). Letters from Paraguay: describing the Settlements of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; the Presidencies of Rioja Minor, Nombre de Dios, St. Mary and St. John, &c., &c. With the Manners, Customs, Religious Ceremonies, &c., of the Inhabitants. Written during a Residence of seventeen months in that Country.

8vo, half calf. London, G. Robinson, 1805.

Sabin, 18747.

£5 5s

- 1806 A.D. [4788] QUADRO comparativo de la extension, comercio, y amonedacion de los Estados-Unidos del Norte, y de las Provincias-Unidas de la Nueva Granada al tiempo de su transformacion politica, segun los calculos de Brissot, Rochefoucauld, y Holmes. A comparative survey of the area, commerce and coinage of the United States of America and the Provinces of New Granada, at the time of its political transformation.

1 p. folio. N.D. (*Spain*, circa 1806).

£5 5s

This paper gives some extremely interesting statistics of the newly-emancipated United States, and the old dominion of New Granada, the data being supplied by Spanish economists, books in the possession of the Spanish-American Viceroy, Rochefoucauld, Brissot, etc. The area of the thirteen United States at the time of their Independence extended to about 23,045 square leagues. At the time the statement was printed, it extended, from the boundary of Nova Scotia to that of Eastern Florida, to some 78,490 square leagues. The money minted in the U.S. between the years 1792 and 1796 amounted to 41,4175 pesos, of which over 149 thousand were pesos gold. At about that period, the Spanish territory in America extended to over 67 thousand square leagues while the output of minted gold in Santa Fé for the years 1801-4 amounted to considerably more than five million pesos. Separate figures of the revenue derived from the provinces of Spanish America are also included. Of the relative export and import trade of the U.S.A. before their declaration of Independence, and the dominion of New Granada, the total imports of the former exceeded ten million pesos, the exports amounting to more than half this sum, while the latter dominion imported goods to the value of two-and-a-half million pesos, the same sum representing the total amount of its exports, which included pearls and gold.

- 1806 A.D. [4788A] MOURELLE (*Francisco Antonio*). Parte que dio al excelentísimo Señor Generalísimo el Capitan de Santa Barbara en la linea del Campo de Gibraltar.

3 pp., folio. 1806.

£5 5s

Francisco Antonio Mourelle was one of the famous early explorers of California.

PLANS FOR THE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

1806 A.D. [4788B] [REVILLA GIGEDO (*Conde de, Viceroy of New Spain*).] Reglamento Provisional para el Departamento de San Blas (California), dispuesto por el Excmo. Señor Virrey, año de 1789.

21 pp., folio. *Isla de Leon, 10th September, 1806.*

£75

An important Spanish manuscript, giving the text of the provisional rules for the administration of the department of San Blas (California), drafted by the Viceroy, the Conde de Revilla Gigedo, in Mexico, on 7th December, 1789.

The document opens with the statement that the King of Spain had ordered "that the expeditions to the north coast of California should continue, and that the establishments on that coast should be organized with due authority and decorum. I have therefore decided to deal, before anything else, with the organization of the department of San Blas, allotted to the ships which are to execute these important commissions."

Having studied the records of the work of his predecessors, he found that in 1774 Don Antonio Bucareli allowed 100 pesos per month to Lieutenant-Commanders, and 90 to Sub-Lieutenants, which, however, was not considered sufficient pay; and that, in view of representations made to the King in 1777, the pay was increased proportionately throughout all ranks of officers. As ...for the crews, these were drawn from three classes of sailors: those from the country itself, others from Callao, and others again from Veracruz; each receiving a different rate of pay, although their duties were the same when serving in expeditions, and led to much discontent; a fact "which was commented on by the commandants of the frigates *Princesa* and *Favorita*, who explored the Californian coast as far as 61 degrees, about the year 1779," . . . and which prompted the Viceroy Don Martin de Majorga to suggest a uniform rate of pay for all sailors, "so that they might all apply themselves to the discharge of their duties with equal zest."

Inadequate remuneration had been the cause of discontent and frequent desertion on the part of the crew during later expeditions, which had been resumed in 1786 under the régime of the Conde de Galvez, after an interval of hostilities with England, etc. In order to encourage greater enterprise and endurance amongst the men, therefore, the Conde de Revilla Gigedo provisionally decreed that officers and petty officers should receive double pay, specifying the sums payable to all, including the pay of chaplains.

The pay was to count from the date of the final review before the departure of the expedition; and, in the event of subsequent promotion or degradation, the increase or curtailment of pay was to take effect from the date of confirmation by the Viceregal Government. Detailed instructions are set forth regarding the payment of men from auxiliary ships from the South Pacific; for surgeons, physicians, priests and other civilians employed on board or at headquarters at

(Continued over)

REVILLA GIGEDO—*continued*.

San Blas; the mess allowances, according to rank; and the allowance for orderlies, who were to receive "a uniform allowance of fifteen pesos." Any midshipmen who might be employed at San Blas were to have the same mess allowance as officers, but only one orderly amongst every three midshipmen. Arrangements could also be made for settling half their pay on their families, for a period of six months.

In this department, sailors might not be dismissed "as is customary in other departments," and the appointment of petty officers had to obtain the sanction of the Government; "and in the case of crime, necessitating the criminal's removal, the commanding officer shall explain to the officer in command of the Department, his reasons for this action, so that a substitute may be nominated with the approval of the higher authorities."

The commanding officer of the expedition was expected to depute his second-in-command or one of the pilots to keep an account of the supplies consumed, and to perform the duties of accountant without extra pay. Other rules are laid down for the guidance of store-keepers, engineers, officials at the arsenal in the port of San Blas, etc.

WITH NUMEROUS FINE CANADIAN VIEWS.

- 1807 A.D. [4789] HERIOT (*George*). Travels through the Canadas, containing a description of the picturesque Scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes; with an account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces. To which is subjoined a comparative view of the Manners and Customs of several of the Indian Nations of North and South America.

With folding map and 27 fine tinted plates, many folding, of Canadian views and of the Indian customs, including views of Quebec from Point Levi, the Citadel, & Beauport; Fall of Montmorenci; Jeune Lorette; Chaudiere; La Puce; Lake St. Charles; view of Montreal from the Mountain; Fort Niagara; Niagara Falls; etc.

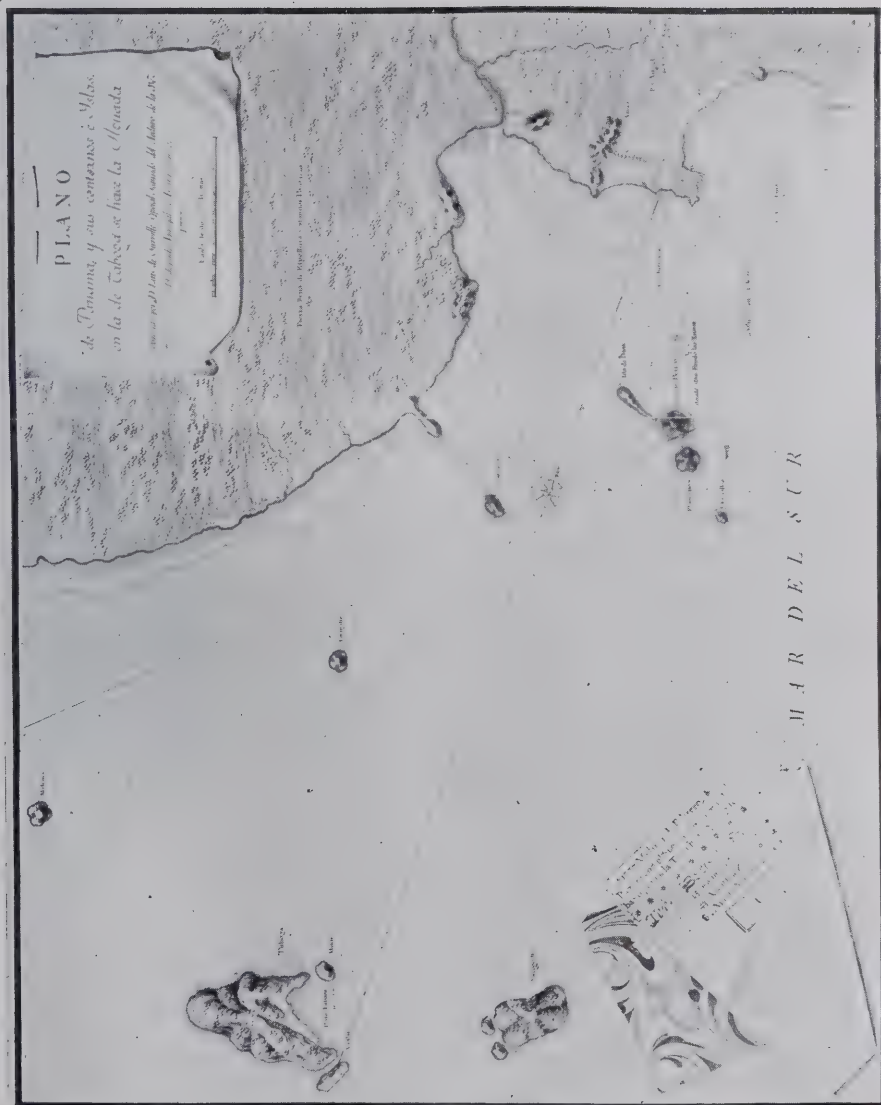
4to. *Contemporary calf, gilt back, and border to sides.* London, Richard Phillips, 1807. £9 10s

Sabin 31439.

One of the most important of Canadian books.

Part Second contains a minute description of the peculiarities of various nations of American Aborigines from the U.S.A., California, Canada, etc. The last 31 pages are filled with Father Raslé's Vocabulary of the Algonquin Language.

PLATE CCVII.



MAP OF PANAMA DRAWN IN COLOURS BY LOUIS DE SURVILLE, FROM HIS
MANUSCRIPT DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS. 1778.

WITH 14 EXQUISITELY COLOURED MAPS.

See Item No. 4721.



BRAZILIAN NATIVES IN CANOE AND THE GIANT RIVER SERPENT.
COLOURED DRAWING FROM F. X. RIBEIRO DE SAMPAYO, *RELAÇÃO*
GEOGRAPHICO-HISTORIA DO RIO BLANCO, BRAZIL. 1778.
See Item No. 4722.

WITH THE PLATES IN COLOURS.

1807 A.D. [4790] HERIOT'S Travels through the Canadas.
Another Copy.

With coloured folding map, and 27 coloured aquatint plates.

Thick 4to. *Half morocco uncut.* London, *Richard Phillips*, 1807.

£21

This is very scarce with the plates in colours, being usually in a sepia tint.

1808 A.D. [4791] BLANCHARD AND RAMSAY. The Trial
at Large of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, late Commander in Chief
of the Forces in South America, by a General Court Martial.

With folding map of the mouth of the River Plate, and plans of Buenos
Aires and Monte Video.

Thick 8vo, *original boards, uncut.* London, *R. Faulder and Son*, 1808.

£4 4s

Bound in at the end, and with separate pagination, are:—

General Whitelocke's Sentence.

4 pp.

Two Appendices, containing copy of Whitelocke's Commission as Com-
mander of the Forces serving in South America, and various letters and
documents read in the course of Whitelocke's trial. 67 pp.

In 1806 General Beresford had captured Buenos Aires, but had later been
forced to surrender, so in 1807 a large force was sent over under Lt.-Gen. White-
locke. Buenos Aires was entered but owing to mismanagement a large part of the
forces were cut off and captured by the Spaniards, who threatened to put all their
prisoners to death unless Buenos Aires and Monte Video were evacuated. White-
locke agreed to this and the forces returned to England. His trial lasted seven
weeks and he was found guilty on all the charges and was cashiered. His conduct
in this expedition led to the toast among the soldiers, of "Success to grey hairs,
but bad luck to white locks."

- 1808 A.D. [4792] AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of Brigadier-General Craufurd, until its Arrival at Monte Video; with an Account of the Operations against Buenos Ayres under the Command of Lieut.-General Whitelocke. By an Officer of the Expedition.

With 4 folding maps illustrating the attacks on Buenos Aires and Monte Video by the British.

8vo. *Half levant morocco, uncut, t. e. g., by Sangorski and Sutcliffe.* London, Printed for the Author, 1808.

£7 7s

Sabin 2453.

An interesting work, containing an account of the surrender of General Beresford in Buenos Ayres in 1806; the sending out of reinforcements from England; attack on and capture of Monte Video; Whitelocke's expedition against Buenos Aires; Assault on Buenos Aires, and final evacuation.

- 1808 A.D. [4792A] NOTES on the Viceroyalty of La Plata, in South America; with a Sketch of the Manners and Character of the Inhabitants, collected during a Residence in the City of Monte Video, by a Gentleman recently returned from it. To which is added, a History of the Operations of the British Troops in that Country, and Biographical and Military Anecdotes of the Principal Officers employed in the different Expeditions.

With very fine stipple engraved portrait of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who commanded at the capture of Monte Video, 3rd February, 1807; Maps of South America, and Rio de la Plata; and plans of Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and Maldonado Bay.

8vo. *Contemporary calf.* London, Stockdale, 1808.

£7 7s

Sabin 38999.

An important account of the British Expeditions against Buenos Aires and Monte Video, with interesting details concerning the principal British officers concerned in them.

- 1808 A.D. [4792B] [ANDRE] SMITH (*Joshua Hett*). An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the death of Major André. To which is added a Monody on the Death of Major André, by Miss Seward.

Fine impression of the portrait of André, by Hopwood, and plate of the tomb, together with map.

8vo. *Original boards, uncut.* London, 1808.

£5 5s

- 1808-13 A.D. [4793] WILSON (*Alexander*). American Ornithology; or, the Natural History of the Birds of the United States.

Illustrated with numerous plates containing hundreds of magnificent coloured engravings from original drawings taken from nature.

9 vols. in 3, thick folio. *Half morocco, gilt.* Philadelphia, Bradford and Inskeep, 1808-1813.

£85

- 1809-1814 A.D. [4794] REAL COMPANIA DE FILIPINAS. Copiador de Cartas Reservadas de Asia. America y otras partes, de la Direccion inter. de la Real Compania de Filipinas.

The Manuscript Secret Letter Book of the Royal Spanish Philippine Company.

2 vols., folio. *Vellum.* Cadiz, 1809-1814.

£15 15s

The first volume contains 54 leaves, the second 124 leaves.

This extraordinary manuscript collection comprises the secret letters of the Royal Spanish Philippine Company written from all over the world, to the headquarters in Cadiz of the Society. The first letter was sent from Manila and was received in Cadiz on the 7th of December, 1809. The last was sent from Lima, and was received on the 14th of March, 1814. These letters contain most valuable and interesting dates and details for the history of the politics and commerce of the Philippines and of Spain at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

(Continued over)

REAL COMPANIA DE FILIPINAS—*continued*.

The addressees are the directors of the company as follows:—Don Francisco Mayo; J. M. de Gandasegui; J. B. Oyarzabal; P. Saenz de Barande.

The letters are addressed from Manila, Canton, London, Lima, Calcutta, Montevideo, Madrid, Barcelona, Palma, etc.

Volume II. contains the correspondence with the Ministerio de Ultramar, in Madrid (The Colonial Office).

Some of the letters are merely contained in précis, the majority however are given in extenso. They are marked "confidential," some being marked "secret," "very secret," and "most secret."

HUMBOLDT'S MOST INTERESTING AND BEAUTIFUL WORK.

- 1810 A.D. [4795] HUMBOLDT (*Alex. de*). Vues des Cordillères, et Monumens des Peuples Indigènes de l'Amérique.

With 69 fine coloured aquatint, engraved, or hand-coloured plates of views; Mexican, Peruvian, or Aztec Antiquities and Hieroglyphics; Indian customs, etc.

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£9 9s

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- 1812 A.D. [4796] HENRY (J. J.). An Accurate and Interesting Account of the Hardships and Sufferings of that Band of Heroes, who traversed the Wilderness in the Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. *Calf, re-backed. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, William Greer*, 1812.

£10 10s

Sabin, 31400.

The first and best edition of a scarce Canadian item of rare interest, which the author, Judge Henry, addressed to his children. It relates to General Montgomery's attack on Quebec in 1775, which resulted in his perishing before the walls and in the dispersion of the American Army. Since then its capture has never been attempted.

- 1812 A.D. [4797] PUBLICACION de la Nueva Constitucion de la Monarquia Española celebrada en Santo Domingo Retaluleuk. Small 4to. *Half rough calf. Nueva Guatemala, Manuel Arevalo, 1812.*

£6 6s

Not in Salva, Sabin, Leclerc or Medina's *Imprenta en Guatemala*.

A scarce publication, describing the ceremony at Santo Domingo Retaluleuk, Province of Suchitepequez, Guatemala, on 12th October, 1812, to celebrate the proclamation of the new Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand VII. The tract contains the words of the various patriotic songs that were sung on that occasion; one of which condemns the usurper, Bonaparte, who had been superseded by the rightful heir to the Spanish throne.

- 1812 A.D. [4797A] VENEZUELA. Interesting Official Documents relating to the United Provinces of Venezuela, viz. Preliminary Remarks, the Act of Independence, Proclamation, Manifesto to the World of the causes which have impelled the said Provinces to separate from the Mother Country; together with the Constitution framed for the Administration of their Government. In Spanish and English.

Engraved and printed titles.

8vo. *Half calf. London, Longman, 1812.*

£3 10s

- 1812 A.D. [4797B] SEMPLE (*Robert*). Sketch of the Present State of Caracas; including a Journey from Caracas through La Victoria and Valencia to Puerto Cabello.

Small 8vo, *original calf. London, Robt. Baldwin, 1812.*

£4 4s

Sabin 79088.

This uncommon little volume has considerable interest to the Canadian, as Semple was afterwards sent by Lord Selkirk to govern his settlement on the Red River, where he was murdered, not by the Indians, but by his own English brethren.

1812-19 A.D. [4797c] *ALCEDO (Col. Antonio de)*. The Geographical and Historical Dictionary of America and the West Indies. Containing an entire translation of the Spanish work, with large Additions and Compilations from modern Voyages and Travels, and from Original and Authentic Information, by G. A. Thompson.

Together with

A. Arrowsmith's Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo, collated with all the most recent Authorities, and composed chiefly from Scarce and Original Documents.

5 vols., 4to, and large folio atlas. *Full contemporary russia, gilt.*
London, James Carpenter, 1812-15, and George Smeeton, 1819.

£25

Sabin 683.

"Thompson's edition, for its additions, is infinitely superior to the original. Copies are sometimes found with an Atlas of 19 large maps by Arrowsmith, but they are rare."

The Atlas was published separately by another publisher, four years after the last volume of text, and is exceedingly important. It comprises:—

Map exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America. Finely engraved on three large sheets, and including California and the N.W. Coast, all of Canada, and part of the U.S.A.

A Map of the United States of North America, with Additions to 1819. On four large sheets. Being issued in 1819 it excludes the far Western States.

A New Map of Mexico and Adjacent Provinces, compiled from original documents, 1810. On four large sheets. Includes the territory of the Western States, California, New Mexico, Texas, etc.

Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America. With Additions to 1810. On two large sheets. Includes Florida, Southern Coast of U.S.A., Central America, and North of S. America.

Outlines of the Physical and Political Divisions of South America, partly from scarce and original documents published before 1806, but principally from manuscript maps and surveys made 1771-1806. Corrected to 1810. On six large sheets.

THE ORIGINAL SECRET MANUSCRIPT REPORT FROM THE SUPREME COURT (AUDIENCIA) OF MEXICO TO JOSEPH BONAPARTE AND TO THE CORTES OF SPAIN, INFORMING HIM OF THE GENERAL DISAFFECTION IN THAT COLONY.

1813 A.D. [4798] INFORME relativo al extravio general de la opinion publica y al riesgo de perderse que consiguientemente amenaza a estas provincias.

Original secret manuscript report from the Supreme Court of Mexico (together with a covering letter dated Mexico, 18th November, 1813, signed by the eleven judges), informing the King of Spain of the general frenzy of public opinion, of the threatened loss of the provinces of Mexico and the only remedies that were possible. In 270 paragraphs.

Legibly written on 154 pages of paper.

Small folio. *In buckram case.*

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A remarkable report informing the Spanish Government that "Mexico was only to be compared to a furious volcano that was about to pour streams of lava and burst into a general conflagration. The report details the abuses of the Spanish Administration and states that the laws that once made Mexico happy were now urging Mexico into dissolution through scandalous and irremediable abuses."

It is of great interest that in 1815 little more than a year after the report had been sent to Spain the second Mexican revolt (under Morelos) broke out to be followed by Mina's rising in 1826, while in 1821 the Viceroy was beaten in battle. In 1822 Mexico became a Federal Republic. In 1829 the victory of Tampico assured Mexico's independence.

PLAN FOR THE ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS BY THE BRITISH.

1813 A.D. [4799] YEO (*Sir James Lucas*). Observations relative to New Orleans. A most important historical Document in the autograph of, and signed by, Sir James Lucas Yeo (*Commander-in-Chief of the English Naval Forces on the American Lakes during the Anglo-American War of 1812-15*), sent by him to Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; discussing the fortifications of New Orleans, with a view to attacking that City.

4 pp., folio. 19th February, 1813.

£25

Most important historical Document, suggesting and planning the details of the British attack on New Orleans, which took place in January, 1815. Yeo belittles the possibility of New Orleans making any determined resistance, and states that what forces the Americans have are engaged in the attempt at capturing Pensacola and the other Spanish settlements in Western Florida, he also advises the use of coloured troops.

Extracts from this document read:—

“The City of New Orleans is not fortified, nor furnished with the means either for hostile or defensive operations. Almost the whole of their troops (consisting of undisciplined Militia) have been sent to Mobile for the purpose of seizing on Pensacola and every part of the Spanish Possessions in West Florida.

“At New Orleans there is nothing but Faction and discontent, and the American Party is by far the weakest. The Indians are implacably hostile to them. . . . I am persuaded there is nothing that would cause more alarm and consternation than the bare apprehension of our Black Troops being employed against them. . . . the people of Landed Property would be Panic-stricken at the sight of a Black Regiment.

“The retention of Pensacola to the Spaniards is of vast importance to us . . . as an excellent Port for any small Blockading Squadron in that quarter The Americans have sent down towards Mexico a great number of Adventurers under the pretext of Assisting the Insurgents.” Etc.



A COLOURED PLAN (GREATLY REDUCED) FROM
PECULIO OU RELACAM. 1780.
IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF BRAZIL 1500-1777.
See Item No. 4733.

PLATE CCX.



VERY RARE SILVER MEDAL COMMEMORATING BRITISH RESENTMENT
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.
1781.

See Item No. 4740.

AN EXPLORER OF CALIFORNIA.

- 1813 A.D. [4800] MOURELLE (*Francisco*). Exposicion de los combates que tuvo el Brigadier de la Real Armada.
7 pp., folio. (*Madrid*), 1813.

£10 10S

Mourelle was one of the famous explorers of California. The relation begins as follows:—

“Without narrating my previous service since '75 to '93 in exploring the northern coast of California as far as degree 62 latitude; in the voyages from Manila and Canton in the Chinese Empire; in traversing the Pacific Ocean south of the equinox, and making discoveries during extensive voyages on that ocean, for which I was well-known to the Europeans; Captain Cook taking with him on his last voyage my first diary; and refraining from giving an account of my continuous and uninterrupted sea-service in the squadrons against the French since the year '93 when I returned to Spain, and successively against the English; I will simply record briefly my battles since 14th February, '96. . . .”

- 1813 A.D. [4801] THE GOSPELS according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John translated into the language of The Esquimaux Indians on the coast of Labrador; by the Missionaries of the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren residing at Nain, Okkak and Hopedale.

Printed for the use of the Mission by The British and Foreign Bible Society.

8vo. *A very handsome copy from the Library of the Duke of Cambridge in contemporary full blue morocco extra, sides decorated in gold, full gilt back, inside dentelles and silk fly and end leaves, g. e. London, 1813.*

£4 4S

- 1814 A.D. [4802] AMERICA (Indian Chief's Medal). Rare and most interesting Silver Medal presented to John Johnson, an Indian Chief.

Obverse: Bust of George III. in royal robes and collar of the Garter. *Reverse*: Royal Arms with supporters, and date 1814. Original suspensory loop attached. £47 10s

With name of Chief John Johnson 1819 scratched on edge. Exceedingly rare and of great interest. It measures three inches in diameter.

- 1815 A.D. [4803] KEENE (R. R.). Memoria Presentada a S.M.C. El Senor Don Fernando VII, sobre el Asunto de Fomentar la Poblacion y Cultivo en Los Terrenos Baldios en Las Provincias Internas Del Reyno de Mexico.

4to. *Morocco, gilt, g. e. Madrid, 1815.* £25

This very interesting Memorial refers to the colonization of the so-called Interior provinces of Mexico, such as Texas, Luisiana, Western Florida, etc., and to the intrigues of the United States to obtain possession of them. It is exceedingly rare.

The author, an Irishman, suggests transplanting the Catholics from Ireland to the deserts of Mexico.

- 1815 A.D. [4804] ALCON (*Juan José*). Diario de la Expedicion del Mariscal de Campo, D. Juan Ramirez, sobre las Provincias Interiores de La Paz, Puno, Arequipa, y Cuzco. Por Don Juan José Alcon, Teniente Coronel agregado á la misma expedicion.

4to. *Original wrappers. Lima, Bernardino Ruiz, 1815.*

£10 10s

Sabin 689. Medina, "La Imprenta en Lima," No. 3121.

Don Juan Ramirez was a Spanish General commanding in Peru. He was born in 1765 and died after 1823. He acted as Govenecche's principal officer in Charcas, 1809-12, and was Commander-in-Chief of the forces used against the Rebellion of Pumacagua, being victorious at the Battle of Umachiri, March 11, 1815. This work contains the account of this campaign, written by one of the Lt.-Cols. of the Expedition. In 1816 Ramirez became President of Quito, and in 1822 he was defeated by Sucre at the Battle of Pichincha, capitulated and abandoned Quito, which was never again occupied by the Spanish.

1815 A.D. [4805] CARTA em Resposta a Hum amigo, Na qual se da noticia da Ilha Antilia, ou de S. Borondon, ou Santa Cruz, vulgarmente denominada a Ilha Encuberta.

12mo. *Wrappers. Lisbon, Simao Thaddeo Ferreirs, 1815.*

£5 5s

PRESENTATION COPY.

WITH MANUSCRIPT IROQUOIS GRAMMAR IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF
FATHER MARIOUX.

1816 A.D. [4806] MARIOUX (*Joseph*). Kaiatonsera Ionterennaientagsa Sonha Ongse Onse Gasennontagsen (Prayer Book in Iroquois).

12mo. *Bound in contemporary Canadian binding, full morocco, gilt lines, gilt back, g. e., by E. C. Tuttle of Montreal, whose label is found inside cover. Montreal, Lane & Bowman, 1816.*

(SEE ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES NOS. CCXII. AND CCXIII.).

£210

This unique copy was presented by the author, a Missionary priest, to the Vicomte de Chateaubriand, with the following manuscript dedication by Father Marioux occupying a whole page.

"A Mr. Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand—Celui qui a si bien peint les enfans de la Nature voudra t'il bien faire à un pauvre Missionnaire sauvage qui se fait gloire d'être du nombre de ses admirateurs, l'honneur d'accepter de sa main un exemplaire du seul livre Catholique qui ait jamais été imprimé en langue Iroquoise."

"Sault. St. Louis, Bas Canada, district de Montreal 18 Nov. 1825. Jos. Marioux."

In addition Father Marioux has written especially for Chateaubriand a manuscript description of the Iroquois language and grammar. The description occupies 28 pages of Manuscript in Father Marioux' own hand. This book also bears a Manuscript dedication from Chateaubriand to Charles Nodier in the following words: "Offert par le vieux voyageur à Mr. Charles Nodier, Chateaubriand."

The book in addition carries Nodier's leather book label.

1817 A.D. [4807] DOUGLAS (*Thomas*). A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian Countries of North America, since the connexion of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and his attempt to establish a Colony on the Red River. With a detailed Account of His Lordship's Military Expedition to, and subsequent proceedings at, Fort William, in Upper Canada.

FIRST EDITION. *Fine copy in the original printed wrappers, uncut, enclosed in buckram case, by Rivière. London, Egerton, 1817.*

£25

Sabin 20699. An important work relating to the foundation of Winnipeg.

In 1811 Lord Selkirk obtained a grant of land from the Hudson's Bay Company, and two years later, the Red River, or Kildonan Settlement was founded, on the site of what is now Winnipeg, as a means of providing for the surplus population of the Scottish Highlands. The North-West Fur-Traders of Manchester, the bitterest rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, did all they could by force and fraud to break up the colony. They incited the French-Indian half-breeds against it, and in 1815-16 its mills and houses were burned.

1817 A.D. [4807A] (PALACIO.) Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America.

8vo. *Original boards, uncut. London, Longman, 1817.*

£3 3s

The first part of this work relates to the events which led up to the revolt of the Spanish American colonies. The second part describes the progress of the Revolution in Venezuela and New Granada under Bolivar. The third part relates to the Revolution in Buenos Aires and Chili. The fourth part concerns Mexico.

- 1817 A.D. [4808] RETRATOS, E Elogios dos Varoes e Donas, que illustraram A Nação Portugueza em Virtudes Letras, Armas, E Artes, assim nacionaes Como Estranhos, Tanto Antigos, Como Modernos.

With engraved frontispiece, and numerous engraved portraits of the most famous Portuguese after Conya.

Royal 8vo. *Bound by David in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt panel back, inside dentelles, g. e. Lisbon, Simao Thaddeo Ferreira, 1817.*

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- 1818 A.D. [4809] VOYAGE fait dans les Années 1816 et 1817, de New York à la Nouvelle-Orléans, et de l'Orénoque au Mississipi, par Les Petites et les Grandes-Antilles.

Contenant des détails absolument nouveaux sur ces contrées; des portraits de personnages influant dans les Etats-Unis, et des anecdotes sur les réfugiés qui y sont établis.

2 vols, 8vo. *Calif. Paris, Libraire de Gide Fils, 1818.*

£5 5s

- 1818 A.D. [4809A] MEMOIRS of a Serjeant of the 5th Regt. of Foot, containing an Account of his service, in Hanover, South America, and the Peninsula.

Small 8vo., title and 123 pp. *Original cloth, uncut. Ashford (Kent), J. Elliott and Son, circa 1818.*

£5 5s

Not in Sabin.

This scarce little work contains an account of General Whitelocke's disastrous attempt to capture Buenos Aires. The author was on the left wing of the attack, under the command of Major, the Hon. Hy. King. He describes how his party of soldiers advanced through the streets of Buenos Aires, and how they were attacked by snipers from the housetops. They gained their objectives only to learn that General Crawford and his light brigade were taken prisoners, and how, finally, "Monte Video, and every place in South America were given up to purchase our retreat !!!"

- 1818 A.D. [4810] ELHUYAR (*Fausto de*). Indagaciones sobre la amonedacion en Nueva España. . .

8vo. *Boards. Madrid, Imprenta de Calle de la Greda, 1818.*

£3 3s

A study of the coinage of New Spain, since the early days of the Spanish conquest, and its relation to the mining industry. It is written by the Minister of the Department of Commerce, Mines and Coinage at Mexico.

- 1818 A.D. [4810A] HACKETT (*James*). Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England in 1817, to join the South American Patriots; comprising every particular connected with its formation, history, and fate; with observations and authentic information elucidating the real character of the contest, mode of warfare, state of the Armies, etc.

8vo. *Original boards, uncut. London, John Murray, 1818.*

£4 4s

Sabin 29476.

Hackett was a lieutenant in the Venezuelan Artillery Brigade, a volunteer body, recruited in England by the Venezuelan insurgents, and gives an account of that unfortunate expedition with the intention of deterring any others from entering on a similar venture.

CONCESSION OF LANDS IN FLORIDA, MEXICO, ETC., TO THE DUKE OF SAN CARLOS.

- 1818-19 A.D. [4811] MINUTES (in Spanish) describing the boundaries in detail, together with a draft of a Note summoning the Ministers of the Council to a hurried Meeting for the discussion of the project; and two letters from the Minister for War addressed to the Duke of Montemar.

9 pp., royal 8vo. *Madrid, 1818-1819.*

£10 10s

Note addressed by the Duke of Montemar to the Ministers of the Council:

CONCESSION OF LANDS IN FLORIDA—*continued.*

“In compliance with a Royal Command received this morning, in which I am instructed to call a meeting to discuss certain urgent matters immediately, please attend at my house on Sunday, the 26th inst., in the afternoon.” The note is undated, but was obviously written on receipt of the following from Viana, dated 24th July, 1818:—

“I have forwarded to D. Anselmo de Rivas an exposition which the Duke of San Carlos has addressed to His Majesty” (Ferdinand VII.) “regarding the state of affairs in America, and a suggested remedy, in order that, in unison with the Inspector of the Military Forces and the individuals who compose the ancient Council of the Indies, they should examine the project and inform His Majesty what they think of it, but it must be as soon as possible. . . I therefore tell your Excellency so that you may make it known to the Ministers of the Council, authorizing your Excellency to nominate such Ministers as you think fit, to attend the Conference together with D. Anselmo de Rivas and the Inspector Liaño, if you consider their presence helpful by reason of their special knowledge.”

The letter from Don José M. de Alos, Minister for War, to the Duque de Montemar, is dated 25th September, 1819, and quotes his own letter to the Infante Carlos:—“I am commanded to forward this letter for your information . . . and have written to the Infante Carlos as follows: ‘Having informed the King of the recommended appointment of the new Ministers . . . His Majesty has decided that under the presidency of your Royal Highness, the Presidents of the Councils of Castille, the Indies, and the Treasury should meet to confer, with reference to the proposition.’”

The Minutes describing the Property include the following passages:—
 “Alagon.” The uncultivated land which has not been ceded in Eastern Florida, situated between the boundaries of the Rivers Santa Lucia and San Juan as far as the Sea and the coast of the Gulf of Florida and adjacent Islands, latitude 26, continuing by the left bank . . . to Lake Macaco, descending from there along the River San Juan to Lake Valdez, along another line from the extreme North to this lake as far as the course of the River Amarima . . . with full rights of ownership for himself and his heirs, and with authority to employ Indians for the work and cultivation of the land, free from taxation.

“Of Punon Rostro, all the uncultivated lands not ceded in Florida in the area between the River Perdido to the west of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rivers Amaruja and San Juan . . . to where it flows into the sea to the East, to the North, to the United States boundary, and to the South by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert Islands off the coast.”

- 1819 A.D. [4812] MIRANDA MALHEIRO (*Pedro M.*). Dispositions concernant le voyage de la Colonie Suisse dès le Port de Rio Janeiro jusqu' à la Nouvelle Fribourg à Morro-queimado, dans le District de la Ville de S. Pierre de Cantagallo; faites en conséquence des Ordres de Sa Majesté.

Text in French, and Portuguese on opposite pages.

4to. *Boards.* *Rio de Janeiro, Impressao Regia*, 1819.

£10 10s

Very interesting account of the voyage to the proposed Swiss Colony.

- 1819 A.D. [4813] CONSTITUCION de Las Provincias Unidas en Sud-America. Sancionada Y Mandada Publicar Por El Soberano Congreso General Constituyente en 22 de Abril de 1819.

12mo. *Wrappers.* *Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la Independencia*, 1819.

£10 10s

- 1819 A.D. [4813A] RODNEY & GRAHAM. The Reports on the Present State of the United Provinces of South America; drawn up by Messrs. Rodney and Graham, Commissioners sent to Buenos Ayres by the Government of North America, and laid before the Congress of the United States.

Coloured folding map of South America.

8vo. *Half calf.* *London, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy*, 1819.

£5 15s

Sabin 72494.



THE BINDING OF THE ROYAL SPANISH COPY OF
MARCHAND'S VOYAGE, 4 VOLS.

BOUND BY BOZERIAN IN CRIMSON MOROCCO FOR THE KING OF SPAIN.

PARIS, 1798-1800.

See Item No. 4781.

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TITLE-PAGE FROM MARIOUX'S IROQUOIS CATECHISM, PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR TO CHATEAUBRIAND (THE GREAT FRENCH POET) WITH IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT PREFACE AND MANUSCRIPT IROQUOIS GRAMMAR; PRESENTED AFTERWARDS BY CHATEAUBRIAND TO CHARLES NODIER WITH FIVE-LINE AUTOGRAPH INSCRIPTION; WITH CHARLES NODIER'S LEATHER BOOK-PLATE, BOUND IN 1816 IN FULL RED MOROCCO BY THE MONTREAL

BOOKBINDER, E. C. TUTTLE, WITH HIS BINDER'S TICKET.

MONTREAL, 1816.

See Item No. 4806.

THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED WORK ON THE ARGENTINE AND URUGUAY.

- 1820 A.D. [4814] VIDAL (E. E.). Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, consisting of Twenty-four Views: accompanied with Descriptions of the Scenery, and of the Costumes, Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of those Cities and their Environs.

With the complete series of 24 magnificent coloured aquatint plates, some folding, of views of Buenos Aires and Monte Video, and descriptive of the costume and customs of their inhabitants.

Large 4to. *Full straight-grain morocco, gilt, g. e. London, A. Ackermann, 1820.*

£55

Vidal was attached to the British navy, and accompanied the Portuguese Royal Family to South America. He also served during the second American War, on the Great Lakes, and whilst in Canada painted views for Admiral Sir George and Lady Moore.

- 1820 A.D. [4815] MEXICAN COSTUME. A Series of 21 charmingly executed original Water-colour drawings of Mexican costume, mounted to small 4to size, and bound in full straight grain morocco, gilt back, sides and edges.

Circa 1820.

£21

A very pleasing series of brightly coloured drawings of the Mexican Indians and Spaniards, in ordinary and gala dress; in official uniforms; on horseback; in carriages; etc.; and various scenes, such as a group of Mexicans card playing; slave scenes; a funeral, etc. They appear to be the work of the artist Linati, who executed other drawings of a similar nature, which were published in book form in London in 1830.

- 1820 A.D. [4816] QUINTA Parte do Thesouro Descoberto no Rio Maximo Amazonas. Contem Hum novo methodo para a sua agricultura, utilissima praxe para a sua povoação, navegação, augmento, e commercio, assim dos Indios como dos Europeos. 4to. *Original wrappers. Rio de Janeiro, 1820.*

£5 5s

- 1824 A.D. [4816A] WALL (W. G.). The Hudson River Portfolio. Complete series of 20 magnificent coloured aquatint plates of views on the River Hudson, engraved by I. Hill from the drawings by W. G. Wall. With the descriptive text.
Folio, full levant morocco, gilt, g. e., by Rivière.
New York, Henry I. Megarey (1824).

£275

Sabin 33529.

A fine set of one of the scarcest and best executed series of American views.

- 1824 A.D. [4817] MANIFESTO da Independencia dos Estados Unidos d'America.
 7 pp., 8vo. *Lisbon, Typografia Morandiana, 1821.*

£10 10S

A scarce publication, of great interest to the collector of *Americana*, giving a Portuguese translation of the Declaration of Independence signed by John Hancock and endorsed by the United States Congress, on 4th July, 1776.

- 1824 A.D. [4818] HARMONY SOCIETY OF INDIANA.
 Thoughts on the Destiny of Man, particularly with Reference to the present times.
 Small 8vo, title and 96 pp. *Original wrappers. Harmony, Indiana, 1824.*

£10 10S

The Harmony Society, the second of those curious religious communities to spring up in the United States, was founded by George Rapp in 1805. With three hundred families he built the town of Harmony in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and in 1814 moved to the valley of the Wabash in Indiana, where he built a second Harmony. They again left their settlement and moved to Beaver County, Penn., where they built the Town of Economy, in 1825. They were a communistic body, and were, like the Shakers, celibates. The first point in their creed was the belief that the second coming of Christ was close at hand, and that the Earth was going to be a Garden of Eden.

The Society was of German origin; Rapp and his followers were obliged to leave Wurtemberg, their native country, owing to religious persecution. They still kept to the German language and recruited from Germany, although they became naturalised as American citizens.

- 1824 A.D. [4819] GARCIA CAMBA (*Andres*). Apuntes para la Historia de la Revolucion del Peru, sacados de los Trabajos del Estado-Mayor del Ejercito de Operaciones.
Small 4to. *Half calf, g. e., by Rivière.* Lima, "Imprenta de Ejercito: Tomada a los Enimigos," 1824.

£6 6s

Medina, Lima, 3785. Not in Sabin.

A scarce pamphlet dealing with the war of liberation in Peru, from the Spanish point of view, during the years 1820 to 1823. Mostly relating to operations against San Martin. Also referring to O'Higgins, Cochrane, etc.

THE SWEDISH COLONY AT DELAWARE BAY.

- 1825 A.D. [4820] ARFWEDSON (*Carolus David*). De Colonia Nova Suecia in Americam Borealem deducta historiola.

With a small folding map of Delaware Bay and the colony of New Sweden.

Small 4to. *New half calf, uncut, t. e. g.* Upsala, 1825.

£10 10s

Sabin 1941.

"This dissertation contains a number of extracts from original documents preserved in the Palmköld collection in the Upsala University Library. The most extensive is on pp. 23-30, giving an account of the "unexpected hostile attacks made upon the Swedish colonies in Nova Suecia by the Dutch, under Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. of New Netherland. The map is after Lindström, corrected in its outline."

- 1825 A.D. [4821] NUNEZ (*Ignacio*). An Account, Historical, Political, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; with an Appendix, concerning the Usurpation of Monte Video by the Portuguese and Brazilian Governments.

Very large engraved folding map of the Rio de la Plata and Uruguay, and large folding plan of Buenos Aires.

8vo, *contemporary calf.* London, Ackermann, 1825.

£4 15s

Sabin 56330.

“THESE REVELATIONS EXHIBIT A MONSTROUS SYSTEM.”

1826 A.D. [4822] JUAN (*Jorge*), Y ULLOA (*Antonio de*).
Noticias secretas de America, sobre el estado naval, militar y politico de los reynos del Peru y provincias de Quito, costas de Nueva Granada y Chile: gobierno y regimen particular de los Pueblos de Indios . . . abusos escandalosos introducidos por los Misioneros. Presentadas en informe secreto à S.M. Don Fernando VI.

With two portraits.

2 vols. in 1, small folio. *Half bound. London, 1826.*

£15 15s

Sabin, No. 36807.

“These revelations exhibit so monstrous a system that it is difficult to realize that the revelations are true.”

“The above is an extensive report designed for the instruction of the King. It was not generally known until it was published in London by David Barry in 1826. It is the most frank and searching examination of the affairs of the colonies that has come down from the colonial period. It presents the abuses of the courts, the civil employees, the corregidores, and the clergy. It treats, moreover, of the contraband trade, the frauds that appeared in the various branches of the administration, the scandalous acts of the officials, and the oppression and the cruelty of the Spaniards in their dealing with the Indians. It describes the state of the ports and the lack of arms and of other means for defending the coast against invaders, and sets forth the increasing hostility between the Spaniards and the creoles. It makes exceedingly damaging specifications as to the treatment which the Indians received at the hands of the corregidores, the manufacturers, and the priests.”

- 1827 A.D. [4822A] HORSBURGH (*James*). Roteiro da India ou Instruções para navegar nos Mares da India e China, Nova Hollanda, Cabo da Boa Esperanca, Brazil e Portos Interjacentes. With supplement. Traduzido por V. J. Ferreira.

Small folio. *Half calf*. Calcutta, 1827.

£7 10s

Not in Sabin, who only mentions the English edition of 1826.

- 1828 A.D. [4823] BEAUMONT (*J. A. B.*). Travels in Buenos Ayres, and the Adjacent Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. With observations, intended for the use of persons who contemplate emigrating to that Country; or, embarking capital in its affairs.

Folding map of "Part of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Banda Oriental, and Entre Rios."

8vo, *half calf*. London, *James Ridgway*, 1828.

£4 4s

Sabin 4194.

- 1828 A.D. [4823A] [PONS (*François Raimond J. de*).] Recollections of a Service of Three Years during the War-of-Extermination in the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia. By an Officer of the Colombian Navy.

2 vols. in 1. 8vo, *calf*. London, *Hunt and Clarke*, 1828.

£4 15s

Sabin 14617.

- 1829 A.D. [4824] AMERICA (*Indian Chief's Medal*. 1829).
Very fine and rare Silver Medal.

Obverse: Bust of President Jackson of the U.S. America; inscription round, and date "A.D. 1829" below. *Reverse*: A cuffed and a nude hand clasped, with tomahawk and a pipe above, and legend "Peace and friendship." Suspensory ring with portion of silk suspender attached.

£45

A medal of the greatest rarity, and in splendid condition. It measures three inches in diameter.

- 1829 A.D. [4824A] S. (H.). Journal written on board of His Majesty's Ship Cambridge, from January, 1824, to May, 1827. With coloured frontispiece showing the ladies of Peru and Lima. 12mo, *original cloth, uncut*. Newcastle, Edward Walker, 1829.

£4 15s

Sabin 74614.

H.M.S. "Cambridge" paid visits to various South American Ports, and the author writes concerning Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, Valparaiso, Callao, Lima, Chorillos, Huacho, Santiago, and Coquimbo.

- 1831-41 A.D. [4825] WHALING. The Voyages of the American Whaling Ship "Cadmus," from Fairhaven (U.S.A.) to the Pacific Ocean.

£10 10s

An interesting collection of the Ship's Papers, comprising:—

(1) Agreement between Owner, Master, Seamen of the ship "Cadmus" of Fairhaven, Frederick C. Faber, master, bound from Fairhaven to the Pacific Ocean on a Whaling voyage. Containing 35 signatures of the captain and crew. May, 1831-3. This Agreement shows that the Captain and crew were on a profit sharing basis—the share of each man is stated. Also several receipts for wages of members of the crew.

(2) Another agreement similar to above (William Crowell, master), October, 1834. Also several papers including receipts for oil sold, etc.

WHALING—*continued.*

(3) Letter from the owner to Capt. William Crowell of the "Cadmus." 1½ pp., 4to. Fairhaven, 14 Oct., 1834. Giving instructions.

" . . . After you have arrived in the Pacific you can proceed wherever you think best for cruising ground, but endeavour to avoid stopping at the Sandwich Islands.

"If you can obtain \$2000 barrels of sperm oil, and return home before the end of 1836 you may do it, but if you cannot obtain that quantity try hard to fill the ship next year."

(4) Agreement between Owner, Master, seamen of the "Cadmus," bound from Fairhaven on a whaling voyage, with 32 signatures of the crew. 1841.

(5) Thirteen Insurance Policies of the ship "Cadmus," dated 1838-41.

(6) Accounts of the sales of Sperm Oil brought home on the 1834 voyage—contained in three note books.

1835 A.D. [4826] DOMINGO (H.). Vocabulario De La Lengua Tagala Primera, y Segunda Parte. En la Primera, se pone primero el Castellano, y despues el Tagalo. Y en la segunda al contrario, que son las raices simples con sus acentos.

Folio. *Printed on rice paper, original vellum. Manilla, Tomas Oliva, 1835.*

£18 18s

1835 A.D. [4827] ALMONTE (Juan N.). Noticia Estadistica sobre Tejas.

With 3 folding tables.

12mo, 100 pp. *New half levant morocco, gilt, g. e. Mexico, Ignacio Cumplido, 1835.*

£10 10s

Not in Sabin. Raines, Texas Bibliography, p. 8.

This work, containing statistical information on Texas, was Almonte's Official Report to Santa Anna after extensive travels made there in 1834.

"The statistics of Almonte form the proudest testimonial to the labours of those fearless and persevering spirits who first rendered the golden glebe of Texas tributary to the enjoyments of civilised man, and supply a conclusive answer to the charges brought against the Texans by persons, who, in the fervour of a philanthropic enthusiasm on behalf of the Indian and Negro, are ready to sacrifice not only time and money, but the solemn obligations of truth and justice."

- 1836 A.D. [4828] EMPSON (*Charles*). Narratives of South America; illustrating Manners, Customs, and Scenery: containing also numerous facts in Natural History, collected during a four years' residence in Tropical Regions.

One of the few special large paper copies containing a series of 15 fine hand-coloured plates of views, in Columbia, including views of Honda, Bridge at Marquita, Merida, Pamplona, etc.

Folio. *Very fine copy in half crimson morocco, gilt, g. e. London, published for the author by Wm. Edwards, 1836.*

£30

Sabin, No. 22548.

IN THE ORIGINAL PARTS.

- 1837-1844 A.D. [4829] M'KENNEY (*Thos. L.*) and HALL (*James*). History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs.

Embellished with 120 fine coloured portraits, from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington.

Complete in the original twenty parts, with the wrappers.

Large folio. *Philadelphia, Biddle, Greenough, Rice & Clark, 1837-1844.*

£65

Sabin 43410a.

"As early as 1824, the practice was begun of taking portraits of the principal Indians who came to Washington, and depositing them in the War Department. They were chiefly painted by Mr. King, an artist of high repute, who has been remarkably successful in transferring to his canvas the strong lineaments of the Indian countenance. Col. M'Kinney, who was for many years superintendent of Indian Affairs at Washington, and was thus brought into constant association with the principal men of the Nations and tribes which sent representatives to the seat of Government, conceived the plan of making this rare and curious collection more valuable to the World by publishing a series of engraved portraits exactly copied and coloured from these paintings.

"With each portrait is connected a biographical sketch of the individual whom it is intended to represent, interspersed with anecdotes and narrations. The work contains also an historical account of the various Indian tribes within the borders of the United States."

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CHATEAUBRIAND'S AUTOGRAPH PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION TO CHARLES
NODIER, FROM MARIOUX'S IROQUOIS CATECHISM PRESENTED TO HIM BY
THE AUTHOR AND BOUND IN FULL MOROCCO BY THE MONTREAL BOOKBINDER,
E. C. TUTTLE, WITH HIS BINDER'S TICKET.

(MONTREAL, 1816).

1837-80 A.D. [4830] FERNANDEZ DE NAVARRETE (*Martin*). Coleccion de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del Siglo XV. Con varios documentos inéditos concernientes à la Historia de la Marina Castellana y de los establecimientos Españoles en Indias. With three folding maps.

5 vols., small 4to. *Half morocco*. Madrid, Vols. I and II, *Imprenta Nacional*, 1858-9; Vol. III, *Imprenta de Moya y Plaza*, 1880; Vols. IV and V, *Imprenta Nacional*, 1837.

£25

The second edition of this relation of Spanish voyages from the end of the fifteenth century, containing the text of many historical and hitherto unpublished documents referring to the discovery of America. The folding maps depict (1) North America and the Atlantic, showing the route followed by Christopher Columbus; (2) Tierra Firme and the West Indies, showing Columbus's course; and (3) Southern Florida, Cuba and Tierre Firme.

The fourth volume, which refers to the voyages and discoveries of Magellan and Juan Sebastian de Elcano, in the Moluccas, contains an engraved portrait of the former, and an illustration of a statue of the latter. The fifth volume treats of expeditions to the Moluccas and the voyages of Loaisa and Saavedra, and contains the text of many original documents relating to these expeditions.

1838-1839 A.D. [4831] KEY (*Francis Scott*). Author of the Star Spangled Banner. Original "Pass Book" of the Famous Author's personal account at the Bank of the Metropolis (Baltimore). Period from March 8, 1838, to April 16, 1839.

8 pp., 12mo. *Original wrappers, re-sewed with a folding cloth cover in a new half red morocco slip case* (1838-39).

£7 10S

In the handwriting of Key "Metropolis 17 March 38" is written upon the front cover, while throughout the pages are numerous entries in his hand of personal and intimate association interest, such as Bh. (Bushrod) Washington, \$200 and \$400 (probably for farm land in Maryland). Postage \$14.92, Mrs. Key \$350, entries for Buggy, Horse and Harness, Railroad, etc., etc. Laid in is an early Broadside Ballad of the Star Spangled Banner, with illustrated woodcut border.

- 1839 A.D. [4832] PARISH (*Sir Woodbine*). Buenos Ayres, and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata; their Present State, Trade, and Debt; with some Account from Original Documents of the Progress of Geographical Discovery in those parts of South America during the last Sixty Years.

Large folding map of La Plata, Uruguay, and Chile; plan of Buenos Aires; and four plates.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, *original cloth, uncut*. London, John Murray, 1839.

£2 5s

Sabin 58612.

The author was the discoverer of those extraordinary fossil animals, the megatherium and the glyptodon. Contains some matter not to be found in the second edition. Parish was for many years British Consul at Buenos Aires.

- 1840 A.D. [4833] EGERTON'S VIEWS IN MEXICO; being a Series of Twelve Coloured Plates, executed by himself from his Original Drawings, accompanied with a short Description.

Complete series of 12 magnificent coloured plates of Mexican views, on mounts, and enclosed in a portfolio; and with the descriptive text.

Elephant folio. *Half morocco portfolio*. London, D. T. Egerton, 1840.

£34

Sabin 22044.

This magnificent series of plates comprises:—The City of Puebla; The City of Zacatecas; The Hacienda of Barrera—Ravine of Marfil; Plan del Rio—March of the "Conducta"; Interior of the Mine of Rayas; Real del Monte; Vera Cruz, and Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa; Plaza of San Diego, City of Guanaxuato; The City of Guadalajara; The City of Mexico; Aguas Calientes—the Passing of the Host; San Augustin de las Cuevas, at the time of the "Fiesta."

“ THE FEDERALIST ” IN PORTUGUESE.

- 1840 A.D. [4834] MADISSON & JAY. O Federalista, publicado em Inglez por Hamilton, Madisson, & Jay, Cidadaos de Nova York, E Traduzido em Portuguez.

3 vols. in 1, royal 8vo. *Calf. Rio de Janeiro, E. Const. de J. Ville-neuve E. Comp.*, 1840.

£4 4s

- 1840 A.D. [4834A] BADIA (J.). Cartas sobre Los Bancos de Los Estados-Unidos.

8vo. *Spanish calf. Matanzas (Cuba)*, 1840.

£4 4s

- 1841 A.D. [4835] GARDINER (*Capt. Allen F., R.N.*). A Visit to the Indians on the Frontiers of Chile.

Map and three plates.

12mo, *original cloth, uncut. London, Seeley*, 1841.

£2 5s

Sabin 26611.

A scarce little work, relating partly to Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Aires. In Sept., 1851, the author, with several companions, was starved to death in Patagonia.

THE ORIGINAL ISSUE WITH COLOURED PLATES.

- 1844 A.D. [4835A] CATLIN'S North American Indian Portfolio. Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America. From Drawings and Notes of the Author, made during eight years' travel amongst forty-eight of the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in North America.

Complete series of 25 fine coloured plates.

Elephant folio. *Enclosed in new half morocco portfolio. London*, 1844.

£52 10s

Sabin, No. 11532. A fine copy of the Original Issue.

- 1844 A.D. [4836] DUFLOT DE MOFRAS. Exploration du Territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies, et de la Mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les Années 1840-2.

With 8 engraved plates, and Atlas, containing the large folding map of Oregon, etc., and 21 other maps and plans, and 4 large plates.

2 vols., 8vo. *Morocco, gilt, g. e., with the Imperial Arms of Russia on the sides, and the rare folio Atlas of plates and maps in half calf.* Paris, Arthur Bertrand, 1844.

£35

Sabin 21144. Cowan, "California Bibliography," p. 74.

"Superior to any other works issued within that decade, this work was presumed to be a continuation of Humboldt's description of the same region." One of the most valuable and important works relating to California and Oregon.

- 1844 A.D. [4837] MOLINA (*Blas*). Manual Legislativo de la Renta del Tabaco.

Small 8vo. *Mottled calf.* Madrid, Miguel de Burgos, 1844.

£1 5s

A report, edited by an official, on the Spanish Government revenue from tobacco, giving in full the 119 conditions by which the Government shared its revenue with private enterprise. The report is preceded by an interesting résumé of the history of tobacco and the tobacco trade.

THE ARGENTINE UNDER ROSAS.

- 1846 A.D. [4837A] KING (*Col. J. A.*). Twenty-Four Years in the Argentine Republic; embracing the Author's Personal Adventures, with the Civil and Military History of the Country, and an account of its Political Condition, before and during the Administration of Governor Rosas; his course of policy; the causes and character of his interference with the Government of Monte Video, and the circumstances which led to the interposition of England and France.

8vo. *Newly bound by Rivière in half morocco, uncut, t. e. g.* London, Longman, 1846.

£1 15s

- 1847-48 A.D. [4838] MADIOU (*Thomas, filo*). Histoire D'Haiti.
3 vols. in one, royal 8vo. *Bound by Petit, full levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, full gilt back, inside dentelles, g. e. Port-au-Prince (Haiti), Imprimerie de Jh. Courtois, 1847-1848.*

£8 10s

This is the best history of the Colony of Haiti, and is specially valuable for the whole period of its struggle for liberty. (1789-1807).

TRAVELS AMONG THE INDIANS OF OREGON AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

- 1848 A.D. [4839] SMET (*Father Peter John de, Jesuit*). Missions de l'Orégon et Voyages aux Montagnes Rocheuses aux Sources de la Colombie, de l'Athabasca et du Sascatchewan, en 1845-46. Par le Père P. J. de Smet, de la Société de Jésus.

With 3 folding maps, of Oregon (including British Columbia and Vancouver Island), and the sources of the Columbia and Flathead Rivers, and 16 plates of views of various early missions among the Rocky Mountains, and buffalo-hunting scenes.

Small 8vo. *Half levant morocco, gilt, uncut, t. e. g. by Rivière. Gand, Vander Schelden, 1848.*

£3 3s

Sabin 82265.

"This edition seems to have been prepared by the author himself. It contains more material than the English edition, the illustrations are different, and the three maps are entirely new."

This edition contains the additional thirty-page outline sketch or history of the Oregon Territory and its Missions; then come the twenty-eight long letters from Father de Smet, and four letters from Fathers Point, Joset, Bolduc, and Accolti, concerning various travels in Oregon and the adjoining districts, the manners and customs of the various Indian tribes, and the progress of the Missions there; and at the end the "Lord's Prayer" in the Indian languages of the Flatheads, Flat-bow, Assiniboin, Cree, Black-foot, and Potawatomie Indians; list of Rocky Mountain Plants, various Vocabularies, and an account of the origin of the Americans.

"The contents of the present volume, from the pen of the celebrated Missionary of the Rocky Mountains, will be found, by the reader, to be fraught with extraordinary interest. The manners and customs of the North American Indians—their traditions, their superstitions, their docility in admitting the

(Continued over)

SMET—*continued.*

Maxims of the Gospel, and the edifying lives of thousands who have received the grace of baptism and instruction, are described with a freshness of colouring, and an exactness of detail, that will render them invaluable not only to our own times, but especially to posterity. He travels through those vast and unexplored deserts, not merely as a missionary, filled with the zeal which characterized the apostles of the primitive Society to which he belongs, but with the eye of a poet, and an imagination glowing with a bright yet calm enthusiasm. Hence the exquisite descriptions of scenery, of incidents, of events; descriptions which breathe the spirit of a mind imbued with the loftiest conceptions of nature, and chastened with the sacred influence of faith."

1848-50 A.D. [4840] McKENNEY (*Thos. L.*) and HALL (*James*). History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs.

With 120 fine coloured portraits of Indian Chiefs, etc., taken from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington.

3 vols., large 8vo. *Half morocco, t. e. g.* Philadelphia, 1848-50.

£14 14s

1849 A.D. [4841] LOWELL (*James Russell*, 1819-1891). American Poet. Autograph Letter, signed, to F. J. Childs.

2 pp., 4to. *Elmwood, 1st October*, 1849.

£10 10s

"With many thanks for the compliment implied in your selection, I must beg leave to decline performing the service which you request of me.

"But, now that I have you by the button, allow me to make a suggestion on behalf of my guild. Should not the 'Literary Committee' take it into consideration that the attentive capacities of an audience are limited? Either do tether the orators that they shall neither graze upon nor trample that share of the common paddock which belongs of right to Pegasus, or (as turn and turn about is fair play) let orator and poet have the first place in alternate years. . . .

"Year after next, let the poet come first, and let the selection be honestly made with a special eye to avenging the wrongs of our 'oppressed race.' Choose some author of 'Washington, an Epic,' with an eighteen inch bore, some McHenry wont to graduate his verses by longeval scale of the Antediluvians, let him be dined amply beforehand by subscription of poets who have come in to his nutshells and melonrinds of former anniversaries, and then let him turn ad libitum the crank of his pitiless and unwearable barrel-organ." Etc.

- 1849 A.D. [4842] SMET (*Father P. J. de*). Missiën van den Orégon en Reizen naer de Rotsbergen en de Bronnen der Columbia, der Athabasca en Sascatshawin, in 1845-46.

With 3 folding maps and 16 plates.

Small 8vo. *Fine copy in the original wrappers, uncut. Gent (Ghent), Wive-Vander Schelden, 1849.*

£1 10s

Sabin 82264.

This is the Flemish translation of the Ghent French Edition of 1848 by Father Bonaventure, Trappist of Westmaele. The map and plates are the same, but with the inscription in Flemish.

See footnote to Item No. 4839 in this catalogue.

- 1850 A.D. [4843] AMERICA (*Indian Chief's Medal*. 1850). Very rare Proof of an Indian Chief's Medal. Gilded.

Obverse: Head of President Millard Fillmore, date below. *Reverse*: A rural scene, flag of U.S. America in foreground, with figures of a citizen and an Indian conversing. Inscription, "Labor Virtue Honor."

£10 10s

A remarkable specimen of this rare proof by J. Willson, struck on Fillmore becoming President. It measures three inches in diameter and is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick.

- 1851 A.D. [4843A] OVIEDO Y VALDES. Historia General Y Natural de Las Indias, Islas y Tierra-Firme Del Mar Océano, por El Capitan Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo Y Valdés, primer cronista del Nuevo Mundo. Publícala La Real Academia De La Historia, Cotejada con el Códice Original, enriquecida con las Enmiendas y Adiciones Del Autor, é Ilustrada Con La Vida Y el Juicio de las Obras del Mismo por D. José Amador De Los Rios.

With illustrations. 4 vols., folio, colf. *Madrid, Imprenta de la Real Academia de la Historia, 1851-1855.*

£35

A small part of this work had been previously printed in 1535 and 1557, and
(Continued over)

OVIEDO Y VALDES—*continued*.

great difficulty was experienced in getting together the manuscript of the remainder. As it is, the work was not finished, there being a number of chapter-headings inserted for chapters never filled out; and besides Oviedo promised another volume to bring up to 1550 the history of New Spain. His account of that country ends about 1540 or 1541. The book is an immense storehouse of facts recited without much order or plan.

- 1853 A.D. [4844] HOLMES (O. W.). Autograph Poem signed commencing "*The clock has struck twelve.*"

Comprising five verses of 4 lines each, on 1 page, 4to. 29th November, 1853.

£15

Slightly differing in the first line from the published version; the author has also added at the head "For a meeting of the Clan of 1829."

"The clock has struck twelve—ere it thrice tell the hours
We shall meet round the table that blushes with flowers,
And I shall blush deeper with shame-driven blood
That I came to the banquet and brought not a bud." Etc., etc.

- 1853 A.D. [4844A] WALLACE (*Alfred R.*). A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, with an account of the Native Tribes, and Observations on the Climate, Geology, and Natural History of the Amazon Valley.

Coloured view of Nazaré near Para, map, and several plates.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, half morocco, gilt, uncut, t. e. g. London, Reeve and Co., 1853.

£4 4s

A scarce and important work on the Natural History, etc., of Brazil.

- 1854 A.D. [4845] AUDUBON (J. J.) and BACHMAN (J.). The Quadrupeds of North America.

With 155 magnificent coloured plates of N. American animals.

3 vols., thick 8vo. *Half morocco, gilt, g. e. New York, V. G. Audubon, 1854.*

Sabin 2368.

£14 14s

A VISIT TO THE CALIFORNIAN GOLDFIELDS.

- 1855 A.D. [4845A] MEYER (Carl). Nach dem Sacramento.

Small views of Sutter, Cal, of Sutter's Fort, Californian Indians, mining scenes, etc., on the wrappers.

8vo. *Original decorative wrappers, uncut. Aarau (Switzerland), 1855.*

Cowan, p. 154. Not in Sabin.

£1 10s

A curious account of a visit to the Californian goldfields. Meyer tells, among other matters, how in 1853 there was an inn at San Francisco which had the notice "Here you may get drunk for a dollar, dead drunk for two dollars, and get straw for nothing!"

- 1854 A.D. [4846] VARNHAGEN (F. A.). Historia Geral do Brazil isto é do descobrimento, colonisação, legislação e desenvolvimento deste Estado, hogue imperio independente, escripta em presença de muitos documentos autenticos recolhidos nos archivos do Brasil, de Portugal, da Hespanha e da Hollanda.

Two volumes in one, with portraits and folding map.

8vo. *Bound by Rousselle in full blue levant morocco, gilt lines on sides, gilt panel back, g. e. Rio de Janeiro, E. H. Laemert, 1854.*

£5 5s

- 1860 A.D. [4847] SCHOOLCRAFT (*H. R.*). Archives of Aboriginal knowledge containing all the original papers laid before Congress respecting the history, antiquities, language, ethnology, pictography, rites, superstitions and mythology of the Indian tribes of the United States.

With numerous plates, many coloured, and all full-page.

6 vols., 4to. *Original cloth. Philadelphia, 1860.*

£22 10S

Sabin, No. 77839.

"Intended to be a great encyclopaedia of information relating to the American Aborigines. The work contains a vast mass of really valuable material. It has indeed performed a very important service for Indian History in collecting and preserving an immense amount of historic data, Vocabularies of Indian languages, grammatical analyses, legends of various tribes, biographies of chiefs and warriors, narratives of captivities, histories of Indian wars, emigrations, and theories of their origin, are all related. The most valuable of its illustrations are the drawings of weapons, domestic utensils, instruments of gaming and amusement, sorcery and medicine, objects of worship, their sculptures, paintings and fortifications, pictograph writings, dwellings, and every form of antiquities, which have been discovered."

- 1861 A.D. [4848] HOLMES (*Oliver Wendell, 1809-1894*). American Poet and Essayist. Autograph Letter Signed to F. Locker (Lampson).

4 pp., 8vo. *Boston, 13th May, 1861.*

£8 10S

Concerning the present of some Hogarth plates; then continuing as to his own prose and verse; and concluding with an important pronouncement on the enthusiastic state of the people on the outbreak of the Civil War.

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"To be sure I met your brother-in-law General ———. I also had the

HOLMES (O. W.)—*continued*.

satisfaction of receiving a letter from him containing a very polite acknowledgment from the Prince of certain verses called an 'International Ode' written by me and sung in the Prince's presence. You may perhaps have seen them in the Times where they were printed with the account of our Boston celebration.

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In April, 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, with their theatrical company, were in New York when the terrible news arrived of the shooting of the President Abraham Lincoln by J. Wilkes Booth, an actor, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, on 14th April. The assassin, belonging to the theatrical profession and being the son of Junius Brutus Booth, the famous actor and rival of Edmund Kean, made the tragedy of more than special importance to them, and they felt they were to some extent personally implicated in it all.

Two days after the assassination Mrs. Kean commenced a very long letter to her daughter Mary informing her of the tragedy, giving a vivid account of the death of Lincoln, the flight of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, the excitement and wrath that ensued in America and especially against all those connected with the stage, the terrible vengeance promised to be wreaked on Booth if taken, the grief and mourning of the populace; further as to the arrangements for the funeral of the President, rumours of the murderer being arrested but that the

LINCOLN (Abraham)—*continued.*

Government were concealing the fact fearing the mob, that petitions were being prepared in Washington for the hanging of every Southern sympathiser, the draping of the City with black, likewise the Theatres; the terrible affliction felt by the assassin's mother (he being her pet son), and his actor brother Edwin Booth, the latter declaring he will never act again; meetings of those connected with the stage to proclaim their loyalty with the North and their abhorrence of the crime; allegations of the arrest of many of the employees of the Washington Theatre, and that all was confusion and mystery.

Mrs. Kean also gives her daughter most interesting news concerning their own experiences connected with the Tour, she criticises most adversely the American Theatrical Managers with whom they had dealings, the upset of their arrangements by the murder of Lincoln, but "grief or no grief they will flock to the play"; her dislike of America and the "Yankees" in general, the terrible high prices charged for various necessary articles of dress; and that after their journey of nearly forty thousand miles, through which they had been mercifully preserved through many perils, they were looking most anxiously to returning home to England. The writing of this letter extended over three days, and is graphically descriptive.

A month later Mrs. Kean wrote from Baltimore an almost equally lengthy letter (likewise extending over three days) to an English lady friend, Miss Sherritt, giving her further particulars concerning the death of the President and the effect on the American public; also vividly describing the lying in state and funeral, the ceremonial arrangements of which she details and most adversely criticises. She then mentions that Jefferson Davis had just been arrested, and discusses the allegations as to his implication in the murder plot; she also refers to the trial of the conspirators which was then proceeding. In the concluding portion of the letter she comments at some length on the unsettled and angry state of the people in connection with the recently ended civil war. The terrible condition of the States affected her greatly, and she ends the letter by stating:—

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It dawns at last—the long-expected hour!
The steep is climbed, the star-lit summit won,
The builder's task, the artist's labor done;
Before the finished work the herald stands,
And asks the verdict of your lips and hands!

Mourn o'er the player's melancholy plight—
Falstaff in tears, Othello deadly white,

(Continued over)

HOLMES (O. W.)—*continued.*

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SIXTEENTH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT.

HAWKINS' LAST FIGHT.

[4905] SIR FRANCIS DRAKE and SIR JOHN HAWKINS.
 Relacion de lo Suzedido en San Juan de Puerto Rico de las
 Indias, con la armada Inglesa del cargo de Francisco Draque y
 Juan Aquines, a los 23 de Noviembre de 1595 años.

14 pp. Folio, *full green morocco case by Sangorski and Sutcliffe, gilt lettering on upper cover, lined green watered silk.* 1595.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION, FRONTISPIECE.)

£350

A contemporary Spanish manuscript relation of the exploits of Drake and Hawkins with their fleet, off Puerto Rico in November, 1595, recording Hawkins' death and one of Drake's last engagements with the Spaniards. Appended, is a Spanish translation of Drake's instructions to one of his officers, and his letter to the Governor of Puerto Rico, asking, for the release of some of his crew. The text of this manuscript is probably taken from the original report sent by the Governor of Puerto Rico to the authorities in Spain, and transcribed by one of the officers of the Garrison, who would have had access to the original document.

At that time, after the crushing defeat of the Invincible Armada, Spain's financial position was becoming precarious: no longer could the transatlantic fleet (which patrolled the seas to the west, and convoyed the treasure-ships from America to Spain) be maintained at its full strength; and with the withdrawal of these ships, the galleons bearing the American silver, and the Spanish possessions in the Atlantic, became equally the objective of more and more daring raids on the part of Drake and other corsairs.

In March, 1595, General Sancho Pardo y Osorio had left Habana for Spain, accompanied by the Tierra Firme fleet, in charge of a great cargo of gold and silver. Five days later, they ran into a heavy gale at $28\frac{1}{2}$ degrees latitude, and were unable to proceed further; and, after a consultation with the pilots and the *veedor* (inspector), Don Martin Romero, "in order to save three hundred lives and two millions of gold and silver," he decided to put into port at Puerto Rico, where they arrived on 9th April, and placed the treasure in the fortress. The General had then notified the King of Spain of his action, and awaited instructions.

Meanwhile, Colonel Pedro Suarez, Governor of Puerto Rico, had received a despatch from the Spanish King to the effect that England was preparing a big fleet to conquer the island in the winter, which was considered the best time to catch the Spaniards unprepared. At a conference with Don Francisco Cid, Captain of Infantry, of the Island garrison, the Governor and others, the General decided to safeguard the silver; reconnoitre all points which the enemy might be likely to attack on land; to place artillery from the flagship at various vantage points; and to sink a vessel across the harbour, to prevent the enemy from entering.

(Continued over)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND SIR JOHN HAWKINS—*continued.*

On the 13th November, a fleet arrived from Spain, under the command of Don Pedro Tello de Guzman, to take the King's silver to Spain. They had seen two English ships which had become separated from the English fleet at Guadaloupe Island; one was seized by Admiral Gonzalo Mendez, who had sunk it after taking twenty-seven English prisoners, and the other was pursued by Tello, who then sighted nine vessels of the English fleet, and proceeded swiftly on his journey to Puerto Rico.

The writer states that "the sailor-prisoners declared that the Queen of England's fleet of twenty-five ships, of which six were galleons, were fitting out launches in the vicinity of Guadaloupe, and that they were arranged in two squadrons, with Francis Drake and John Hawkins in command, Drake directing the course and the things on land, and his lieutenant on land being 'Tomas Vazquez Arfit.' The fleet carried three thousand infantrymen and fifteen hundred sailors, well supplied with artillery, and they were making straight for Puerto Rico, as was apparent from the instructions which were seized from the English captain, who was ordered—in the event of becoming separated from the fleet—to make for Puerto Rico, where the fleet would await him ten days, and would leave further instructions. Thus Don Pedro feared that they might already have arrived in advance of his own fleet and taken possession of the island; but as this had not yet happened, it was very probable that Drake might come upon them in a day or two."

The Spanish General Pardo received this pleasant news when he was ill, and summoned the Bishop and Governor to his bedside, where a conference was held with many officials and officers, "who all agreed that the island should be fortified with naval guns; that the flagship and another should be sunk across the harbour; and that the silver should not be moved from the fortress until we saw how matters turned out; and, if necessary, we would sink the silver rather than allow the enemy to enjoy it."

General Pardo considered that the port was the most important point to guard, and that "the frigates should lie above the sunken ships, bows foremost, to resist the enemy's entry. The Bishop conducted a mass and addressed a sermon to the troops, enjoining them to serve God and their King."

Urgent messages were sent to Santo Domingo to be on the look-out for Drake, and to notify Cartagena and Santa Marta; the troops were reviewed, and those on board the frigates brought ashore to assist the land army. Their resources on land consisted of 1300 persons, of whom 750 were soldiers, and about seventy guns; while at sea they had the frigates, also well mounted with guns, and about 800 sailors.

On the 15th, news arrived from the Governor of the Canary Islands, stating that the English fleet had passed that way. The people were anxious to meet the enemy, and the authorities resolved not to embark the silver on light frigates and send it on with three others as a rearguard to engage the enemy, as had been suggested, because "the people would be disheartened if they had no silver to defend; and now it is necessary for His Majesty's reputation, to face the enemy and fight," even at the risk of losing the precious treasure.

The dawn of Wednesday, 22nd November, 1595, revealed the thrilling sight

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND SIR JOHN HAWKINS—*continued.*

of Drake's armada: "twenty-three ships and a carvel; the Queen's six galleons of 800 tons, and two warships of the same tonnage; the remaining ships, of 300 and 150; and 40 launches. The alarm was given, and each man cheerfully went to his post. There was very little wind, and thus the enemy's fleet sailed slowly." When it eventually arrived, it surprised the Spaniards by anchoring at La Caleta del Cabion, "where no ship had been known to anchor before."

Drake's fleet having mustered there, "our men fired many guns from the ramparts and from the Caleta del Cabion; so many that they caused some damage, and we afterwards heard that we had killed *Juan a Quines* [John Hawkins] the General in command of one of the squadrons, and two of the most important gentlemen who came with him; and that one cannon-ball had blown away the table at which Francisco Draque was dining and had killed one of the personages who were with him."

The English fleet then retired to another spot, "which had hitherto never been used as an anchorage, and there the weather was favourable, and our artillery was unable to reach them; and from there they sent out launches to reconnoitre the coast."

On the night of the 23rd, Drake himself "attacked the port with twenty-five launches, each conveying fifty to sixty men well armed, with the object of burning the frigates. They came close up to the ramparts, right under our artillery, and we afterwards learned that Francis Drake came in one of the launches right up to the mouth of the harbour. Although it was dark, the launches were seen, and our artillery from the fort of Santa Elena and the frigates, began to play on them. They attacked our principal frigate, setting fire to the bows and throwing many fire bombs, but our men diligently put out the fire before it caused any damage; fighting with artillery, muskets and stones. The same thing happened to three other frigates, again and again, but the third time the frigate *Madalena* was set on fire, we were unable to put it out, and ten of our men perished on board, while others saved themselves by swimming. The fighting lasted an hour, and was the most furious we had known. The flames from the burning frigate lit up the whole port and enabled us to see how to place our artillery to the best advantage; and, having caused the enemy considerable damage, they retired with a loss of nine or ten launches and more than four hundred men; while our losses amounted to forty men killed and burned; some wounded; and the frigate."

The next few days were spent in cautious reconnoitring in launches, on the part of Drake's men; while the Spaniards were engaged in further strengthening the defences of the port, which was Drake's objective. On the Saturday night, however, the fleet sailed away without being observed, and the following morning "our people saw that it was not there, and sent men to the farthest point on the east coast to see whether they had passed that way, as it was understood that they had intended to go to Santo Domingo."

On the 11th December, the boatswain of the frigate *Madalena* (which had been burnt) and four sailors, who had been picked up in one of Drake's launches and put ashore at San Jerman, arrived in port with a letter from Drake [of which a Spanish translation is given in this manuscript] addressed to the Governor of

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND SIR JOHN HAWKINS—*continued.*

Puerto Rico, and dated from Drake's flagship on 23rd November, 1595, in which the Englishman stated that he had always treated the Spaniards with clemency and that he had saved certain Spaniards "in the fury of the fire, and after conquering them had done them no harm, but had given them a good supper." He had heard from these men that the Spaniards had taken an English vessel with twenty-five English prisoners, and "as there are soldiers and gentlemen in your city, I do not doubt that they will be given their liberty, by virtue of honest warfare, and I also shall do what is right."

In addition to this historical report, there is the text (in Spanish translation) of Drake's instructions to one of his captains, whose ship was seized at Guadaloupe. These instructions referred to the fleet's movements from Plymouth from 29th August 1595, one of the orders being that the captain was to communicate with his admiral twice, or at least once, a day; and, if his ship became separated from the rest in a storm, he was to put in successively at the ports of "Bayona de Galicia," Puerto Santo and Guadaloupe, if he did not come across the fleet in the meantime. From there the fleet would proceed to Puerto Rico, "where we intend to stay ten days."

Amongst other interesting instructions, the captain was sternly forbidden to allow any small craft to precede the flagship or to cross its path; great care was to be taken with regard to lights, and "the kitchen fire must be carefully watched." The captain was expected to keep a careful check on the supplies, and to watch the various lantern signals—the meanings of which are set forth in the text—by which he might remain in communication with the other ships, in the event of tempest, sailing at night, or distress.

The Dictionary of National Biography has an interesting paragraph on the events recorded in this contemporary manuscript relation, which enriches the history of this engagement with the full and more personal details from the pen of an eye-witness. The Dictionary states that Drake "sailed on 4th November for Porto Rico, where a very large treasure had been collected. On the 11th they anchored before the town, and almost as they did so, Hawkins died. The same evening a shot from the shore killed Clifford and some other officers. The town had been, in fact, put in a fair state of defence, and the next day, when the fleet attacked, it was beaten off. From Porto Rico they went to La Hacha, Rancheria and Santa Marta on the Main, and finding no booty or ransom, set them on fire. "Nombre de Dios, being equally empty, they also burnt. They then attempted to march to Panama, but a number of forts blocked the way and compelled them to return. Everywhere preparations had been made for their reception: treasure had been cleared out and batteries had been thrown up and armed."

Drake had been ill for some time past, and soon after he got on board his ship, the *Defiance*, he died, off Portobello, on 28th January, 1596.

"On the 29th his body, enclosed in a leaden coffin, was committed to the deep a few miles to seaward; or, in the words of an anonymous poet quoted by Prince (*Worthies of Devon*):

'The waves became his winding-sheet; the waters were his tomb;
But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room.'

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